ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, April 2, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line or about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAUER.—On March 30, 1930, at Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, to MARIE (née Caldecott), wife of DOUGLAS S. BAUER—a son.

BREWIN.—On March 29, 1930, at Rookerydene, Abbeygate-street, Colchester, to RUTH (née Povah), wife of Capt. JOHN VERINDER BREWIN, M.C.—a daughter.

CRAIG.—On March 29, 1930, at Home Cottage, Friar's-walk, Stafford, to GERALDINE, wife of MILTON Y. CRAIG—a son.

CRAWFORD.—On March 28, 1930, at Newchwang, China, to RUTH (née Massey), wife of FRAZER STEWART CRAWFORD—a daughter.

DENT.—On April 1, 1930, at 12, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea, the wife of MAJOR L. M. E. DENT, D.S.O.—a daughter.

HEATH-CALDWELL.—On March 28, 1930, at Evesham, the wife of COMMANDER C. H. HEATH-CALDWELL, R.N.—of a son.

HUGHES.—On March 28, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., to MARY ELIZABETH (née Melross) and A. W. HUGHES—a son.

HUTCHISON.—On March 29, 1930, at 13, Huntly-gardens, Glasgow, to VIRGINIA BOURNE JACKSON, wife of A. G. HUTCHISON—a daughter.

O'BRIAN.—On March 30, 1930, at Dulwich, PATRICIA O'BRIAN (née Crook), wife of Herbert Patrick O'Brian—a son and (fifteenth).

POPE.—On March 31, 1930, at "Hightrees," Stanmer Common, Middlesex, to MOLLIE (née Illingworth), wife of KENNETH R. POPE—a son, who survived only a few hours.

QUIN.—On March 30, 1930, the wife of JOHN F. QUIN, 12, Hampstead-way, N.W.—a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On March 30, 1930, at Clarence House, Blackburn, to MARY, wife of Lt.-Col. GEOFFREY NICHOLAS ROBINSON, of Holyrood House, Whalley—a daughter.

SHEWELL-COOPER.—On March 27, 1930, at Larkfield, Gillingham, to IRENE RAMSAY, wife of W. E. SHEWELL-COOPER—a son.

MARRIAGES

CAMACHO-ROLDAN : KOPPEL.—On March 27, 1930, at the Capilla del Sagrario, Bogotá, by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Bogotá, Primate of Colombia, SALVADOR, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. GABRIEL CAMACHO-ROLDAN, to CECILIA BEATRIZ MONICA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN KOPPEL.

LUCAS : BACK.—On March 30, 1930, at Limuru, Kenya, MAJOR ALAN R. F. LUCAS, M.C., late R.A., of Karameso, Naro Moru, Kenya, eldest son of the Rev. F. G. L. and Mrs. Lucas, of Morestead Grange, Winchester, to VERA, widow of the Rev. GUY SEYMOUR BACK, of Ightham, Kent.

STEWART : MACDONALD.—On March 31, 1930, at Glasgow, WILLIAM STEWART, of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Beechwood, Blackford, Perthshire, to ELIZABETH MARION, younger daughter of the late PETER MACDONALD, Secretary, Bank of Scotland, and the late Mrs. Macdonald, Glenalmond, Gilfsland-road, Edinburgh.

STEWART : SYMONS.—On March 27, 1930, at St. John's Church, Regent's Park, ROBERT HUGH ALEXANDER, of Soy, Kenya, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. STEWART, Bridlington, to GLADYS MARY, of Elgoed, Kenya, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. H. SYMONS, of Weymouth and Eastbourne.

DEATHS

ANNABLE.—On March 30, 1930, at Buxton, as the result of a stroke, AGNES ANNABLE, for 21 years housekeeper and the beloved friend of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Smith, and the boys at Pettit's School. Funeral to-day (Wednesday).

ASHCROFT.—On April 1, 1930, at 13, The Waldrons, Croydon, WILLIAM ASHCROFT, in his 82nd year. Funeral at Queen's Park Cemetery, Kenley, on Saturday, April 5, at 2.30 p.m.

BAKER.—On March 31, 1930, at 22, Mattock-lane, Ealing, CECIL EMMA BAKER, daughter of the late Capt. A. W. Baker, retired, Colonial Service. (Colonial papers please copy.)

BEATTIE.—On March 31, 1930, at Aberdeen, suddenly, ISABELLA BEATTIE, 32, White's-place, Montrose, only surviving daughter of the late John Beattie, Tobacco Manufacturer, Perth, and sister of John Beattie, Fairfield, Montrose.

BECK.—On March 31, 1930, at Dunraas Farm, Bridge-end, Ripon, second daughter of the late EDWARD and SUSANNA BECK, of Worton Cottage, Isleworth, aged 83. Cremation at Woking. Please, no flowers.

BERGIN.—On Monday, March 31, 1930, WILLIAM M. BERGIN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.Ed., of 8, Banbury-road, Clifton, Bristol, Director of Ashley Down Orphan Homes, ceased peacefully away.

BRADDYLL.—On March 30, 1930, at 2, Pittville-crescent, Cheltenham, FLORENCE J. RICHMOND GALE, the dearly loved eldest daughter of the late EDWARD S. RICHMOND GALE BRADDYLL.

BRAND.—On April 1, 1930, at Stone House, Ickleton, Cambs, SARAH CAROLINE BRAND, spinster. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at Duxford Church, at 3 p.m.

BUMER.—On March 30, 1930, at 28, Pembroke-avenue, Hove, Sussex, JOHN HENRY BUMER, late of Formerly of Rotherithe and Lewisham, beloved husband of Agnes P. Bubner, aged 74. Funeral at Nunhead Cemetery, Friday, April 4, at 12.30 p.m.

COWEN.—On March 30, 1930, at The Knoll, St. Helens, Hastings, FRANCES MARIA, widow of MAJOR J. COWEN, late of the 71st year.

CROSSE.—On March 31, 1930, at Golf's Oak Vicarage, Chobham, Herts, ELLEN WINIFRED, wife of the Rev. C. H. CROSSE.

DANBY.—On March 31, 1930, at 87, Cadogan-gardens (Flat 4), suddenly, THOMAS WILSON DANBY, solicitor, in his 73rd year. Service at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on Friday, at 2.30. Cremation afterwards at Golders Green.

DIXON.—On March 30, 1930, at 135, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, JOHN DIXON, M.D., J.P., aged 97.

FLINT.—On March 30, 1930, at a nursing home in Croydon, EDITH MARY, third daughter of the late RICHARD FLINT, of Croydon. Funeral at Shirley to-day (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock.

FORBES.—On March 29, 1930, at "Kenya," Cranston-avenue, Bexhill, HARLEY, daughter of the late JOHN GREGORY FORBES.

FURNESS.—On March 31, 1930, at 21, Grosvenor-square, JANE ANNETTE, widow of CHRISTOPHER, first BARON FURNESS, of GRANTLEY, in her 75th year. Funeral at Winkley, Yorkshire, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30 p.m. There will be a memorial service at Saint Mark's Church, North Audley-street, on the same day, at 11 o'clock. Flowers to be sent on Wednesday to 21, Grosvenor-square.

GORE.—On April 1, 1930, at 30, Albert-court, S.W., ALICE GORE, wife of Lieut.-Col. F. A. GORE.

GRAHAM-MONTGOMERY.—On April 1, 1930, at 35, Evanston-place, Queen's Gate, the Rev. SIR CHARLES F. GRAHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, aged 75.

GREEN.—On March 31, 1930, at 81, Valery, Ilkeston, CHARLES R. GREENE, aged 84 years. Funeral at Morpeth, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

GREIG.—On March 31, 1930, at 78, Venner-road, Sydenham, MARY ANNE GREIG, widow of William James Greig, solicitor, aged 82.

HARVEY.—At Everest, Limes-avenue, Horley, ARTHUR RUDOLF, dearly loved husband of MARY ELIZABETH HARVEY, formerly at Larkhipur, Cachar, India.

HAY.—On March 31, 1930, ELEANOR MARGARET, the dearly wife of the Rev. R. A. R. HAY, Vicar of St. Philip and James, Cheltenham.

HEATH.—On March 30, 1930, at Ludlow Lodge, Shanklin, WILLIAM HEATH, late of New Barnet, in his 77th year.

HUDSON.—On March 30, 1930, at Basingstoke Hospital, as the result of a motor accident, FRANK HUDSON, the only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lovell Hudson, of 58, Elm Park-gardens, S.W. Funeral will take place to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m., at Shirley Church, near Croydon. Flowers to be sent to the church. No mourning, by special request.

JAMES.—On March 31, 1930, at "Larksmeade," Stanley-road, Eastbourne, BARBARA MARY, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. JAMES, aged 27. (China papers, please copy.)

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, March 30, 1930, of pneumonia, at Ashton Hayes, Chester, ERNEST JOHNSON, dearly loved husband of Violet Seymour Johnson and second son of the late John Thewlis Johnson, of Chilbrand, Ambergate, aged 59. Funeral at Ashton Hayes Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

KERSHAW.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1930, suddenly, at Dorking, SIR NOEL THOMAS KERSHAW, K.C.B. Funeral 12 o'clock on Friday, April 4, Dorking Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

LADE.—On March 31, 1930, at his work in Halesowen, JAMES ALEXANDER LADE, of 7, Royal-parade, Cheltenham, aged 64 years.

LEE.—On April 1, 1930, at Field Place, Liphook, FRANCES ANNA, elder daughter of the late JOHN EDWARD LEE, of Torquay, in her 81st year. Funeral Braishfield to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p.m.

MACPHERSON.—On April 1, 1930, at 3, Grove-road, Willesden Green, London, CHARLES ARCHIBALD MACPHERSON, formerly of Montreal, Canada, dearly loved husband of Marion Macpherson, aged 68. Funeral service at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Brondesbury, on Friday, April 4, at 11.30 a.m.

MELLISH.—On March 30, 1930, at Coombe House, Tetbury, Glos, after five years' illness, JOHN STAFFORD MELLISH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., elder son of the late Rev. W. J. Mellish, Rector of Winstead, Yorkshire, aged 65. Funeral at St. Saviour's Church, Tetbury, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30.

PASNELL.—On March 28, 1930, AGNES, wife of MAJOR E. L. PASNELL, of "Minverton," Hook-road, Surbiton. Funeral at the Parish Church, Long Ditton (near Surbiton), to-morrow (Thursday), at 3.30. Flowers to Hook-road.

RANDOLPH.—On March 30, 1930, at Castle Hill, Maidenhead, JANE CAROLINE, eldest daughter of the late EDWARD JOHN RANDOLPH, Chancellor of York Minster and Rector of Dunnington, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 2.15, at St. Paul's Church, Maidenhead.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, March 30, 1930, AUSTIN EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S.Eng., &c., of 38A, The Common, Woolwich, and of 76, Finsbury-chambers, E.C., eldest son of Edward R. B. Reynolds, M.R.C.S.Eng., age 63. No flowers.

SANDERS.—On March 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, THOMAS GROSVENOR SANDERS.

SCOTT.—On April 1, 1930, at 3, Down-street, London, W., COLONEL WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SCOTT, C.B., late The Gordon Highlanders. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

SIMONDS.—On March 31, 1930, JAMES SEXTON SIMONDS (late Chief Officer, London Fire Brigade), aged 87. Funeral, Highgate Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), 12 o'clock.

TITCOMBE.—On March 31, 1930, at 238, Uphall-road, Ilford, HARRY LUKE TITCOMBE. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Ilford, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 p.m.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1930, after a long illness, most patiently borne, at 96, Fellows-road, Hampstead, N.W.3, SIDNEY HYDE TURNER, of the firm of Sole Sawbridge and Co., 68, Aldermanbury, E.C., solicitor, in 72nd year.

TURNER.—On Sunday, March 30, 1930, suddenly, at Rose Hill, Forest Row, MAJOR JOHN TURNER, of Turnerhall, Aberdeenshire, aged 45. Service and cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

WALKER.—On March 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Aberdeen, A. BARCLAY WALKER, fifth son of the late Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, Bt., in his 64th year. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

WARRY.—On March 30, 1930, at Wimborne, Dorset, CHRISTINA FOWLER, widow of MAJOR THOMAS WARRY, aged 85.

WASH.—On March 31, 1930, at Moseley, 44, Marine-parade, Brighton, PHILIP WASH, in his 85th year.

WHARWICK.—On March 31, 1930, at Rydal Lodge, Hessle, WILLIAM JOHNSON WHARWICK, the beloved husband of Jane Ann Wharwick, in his 82nd year. Funeral service Hessle Parish Church, 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment thereafter Cottingham Cemetery.

WILKINSON.—On Monday, March 31, 1930, suddenly, (at Swindon, Wilts, ETHEL, loved wife of MAJOR P. ST. J. WILKINSON, R.A.M.C. (Retd.). (South African papers, please copy.)

WILKS.—On March 31, 1930, suddenly, at Briar Cottage, Ashley-road, Thames Ditton, WILLIAM HARRISON WORSLEY WILKS, only son of the late Rev. William Charles Wilks, M.A., and dearly beloved husband of Alice Margaret Wilks. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

WOOLCOMBE.—On March 31, 1930, at Chelston Lodge, Torquay, MARY, widow of MAJOR ROBERT WOOLCOMBE, aged 85. Funeral service at St. Matthew's, Chelston, to-day (Wednesday), at 11.15, prior to the interment at Sparkwell, near Plympton.

WORRALL.—On March 30, 1930, at The Hermitage, West Derby, ISABELLA MARY, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HENRY WORRALL, of Spring Grove, West Derby. In her 75th year.

WRIGHT.—On March 29, 1930, in a nursing home, ANNIE MARY, wife of Lt.-Col. VINCENT WRIGHT and daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Scarlin, aged 50. Funeral Brompton Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

NEAME.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN GEOFFREY NEAME, M.C., R.A. (acting Major), killed in action at Passchendaele, April 2, 1918.

O'KEEFFE.—In loving memory of MAJOR MARCUS MENUS ("MARVO") O'KEEFFE, M.C., R.F.A., only son of Sir Menus and Lady O'Keeffe, killed in action at Forceville, France, April 2, 1918.

RICHARDS.—In ever-loving memory of my two dear Sons, who gave their lives for their country in the Great War, ROLAND, 1st Lieut., 16th Fusiliers, who was killed in Serbia on December 7, 1916, and HARRY, 2nd Lieut., Queen's Regiment, killed at Croiselles on April 2, 1917. "Their name liveth for evermore."

TOMLINSON.—In loving memory of HUGH TOMLINSON, M.C., Captain, R.F.C., who died April 2, 1917, of wounds received the same day.

FELLGATE.—In loving memory of my dear Husband, who died at Grays, April 2, 1928.

GARRETT.—In ever-loving memory of HENRY GRIMSHAW GARRETT, who died April 2, 1923, aged 44.

GEIPEL.—In remembrance of HARRIET GEIPEL, who died April 2, 1927.

HUTTON.—In ever-loving memory of ELIZABETH ANN (LADY HUTTON), April 2, 1929.

JEFFREYS.—In loving memory of my darling Mother, who died April 2, 1925. Never forgotten. "Till we meet again."—BAY.

LOEBL.—In loving memory of a devoted wife and mother, BERTHA LOEBL, April 2, 1927.

MACKENZIE DAVIDSON.—In lasting and happy remembrance of JAS. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON, April 2, 1919.

"The good men do lives after them."

MARKHAM.—In tender memory of my darling brother "BERT," who died at Bangkok, Siam, April 2, 1928.—EDITH.

MARKS.—In ever-loving and devoted memory of FREDERICK WILLIAM MARKS, who passed away April 2, 1922.

MASON.—To the dear memory of our darling only child JACK, who was taken from us on April 2, 1912, aged 13 years.

"Always in our hearts."

REEVES.—In loving memory of HERBERT M. REEVES, who passed away on April 2, 1919.

WOODMAN.—In grateful memory of CAROLINE RACHEL WOODMAN, who passed on April 2, 1927.

F. E. S.—April 2, 1928.

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PERSONAL

BOYNE—At club 3rd; will send to arrive 4th 2nd instead of as arranged. My dearest love.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. PURVES wishes to THANK all those who have sent messages of love and sympathy to her in her great sorrow, and also to express her appreciation of the many beautiful floral tributes.

£2 REWARD, return of KERRY BLUE TERRIER BITCH lost from car March 28th, Brixton-Streatham.—Address, "Potters," Copthorne, near Crawley, Sussex.

LOST, Thursday night, 8.45 to 10.45, DIAMOND and PLATINUM PENDANT, between Victoria Hotel and St. James' Theatre.—Return 56, Lower Sloane-street, 9.30 to 6. REWARD.

LOST on Friday afternoon, DARK GREY CAIRN TERRIER answering to the name of "Coolin." Reward on returning to Malcolm, 5, Wetherby place, S.W.7.

MISSING from 30, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, March 29th, EIGHT WAR MEDALS and OAK LEAF, awarded to late Lieutenant J. F. Smallwood, M.C., and Captain E. B. Smallwood, M.C. Mother of late officers in delicate health. Will anyone who knows how these medals can be recovered be a sport and COMMUNICATE with Edward Smallwood at above address?

RAILWAY TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENT, B.E.F., 1914-18.—DINNER, TRocADERO, May 9th. Tickets, 17s. 6d., from Hon. Sec., G. Norman, Esq., St. Clifford's Inn, E.C.4.

YOU HAVE NO FRIEND or acquaintance who is able to arrange his or her life without incurring some tedious hours. Look where you will, everyone is bored at times. Then will you reflect with compassion upon the long days of suffering spent by many of the patients at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, and determine to do something in the way of helping to raise the necessary £20,000 a year?—City Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

COMBAT CANCER.—Any donation to the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) will help the work of endeavouring to discover the causes of Cancer and its cure.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 19, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

TAXATION IS LOW in South Africa, and cheap living can be combined with a perfect climate.—Write for particulars to The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

THE Committee of the LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of an anonymous donation of £14 12s. 6d., and earnestly beg for assistance from other well wishers.

SUFFERER heart trouble who has obtained marked benefit from NEW unknown drug will willingly send its name to any fellow-sufferer.—Write Box T.1047, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection illustrated under "Motor Cars, &c.," on page two.

TASMAN invites writer to assist people with moderate incomes or capital of £2,000 or over to settle in a country famed for climate, sport, moderate cost of living. The Tasmanian Government will ADVANCE COST OF FARES.—Write Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

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E.D.S. —Have written to Ps.; your welfare first consideration.—Mops.

GENTLEMAN, going away, will LET 30-32 h.p. MINERVA LIMOUSINE (6-7-seater), magnificent condition, for 12 months, including highly experienced chauffeur; 100 Branches, Home and Abroad.—Apply 206, High Holborn, W.C.1.

£12 10s. per week; hirer only to pay petrol and oil. or would let exclusive of garage, £11 15s. per week; unfurnished portion of period slightly increased rate.—Write Box A.562, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN wishes SELL LEASE of FLAT, BINA GARDENS, S.W.5, six years to run, £300. Most charming little Flat, recently redecorated in unique manner. Rent £140 annum. Electric light throughout. Would also sell, if required, most excellent Furniture (Maple's). Sitting room (very large), two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room. Close East End. Any inspection to be seen. Suitable for one or two.—No agents.—Write at once Box 3404, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COLLOQUIAL GERMAN CLASS (small); Mondays 6.15.—Write Box 3445, The Times, E.C.4.

DELAGE 1930 Series 15 h.p. 6-cylinder Special de Luxe four-door, four-light Saloon by Hooper, by far the smoothest, quietest and most luxurious car of Paris; external finish in specially strong black fabric and upholstered in superior figured cloth material, with pockets; Dunlop balloon tyres by Rudge wheels. This car was specially built for the owner and presents a most handsome appearance; mileage under 5,000; can be seen by appointment.—Apply 2675, Kingsford, 27, Lambolle-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

WANTED, HOME for young man, 20, where he can work as pupil on fruit or poultry farm within 50 miles London; light vegetable; state terms.—Write Box A.561, The Times, E.C.4.

SUFFOLK, ten miles from Ipswich.—RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM, 170 ACRES. Low rental. Retail milk round and 30 gallons daily. Unequalled possession. Suitable gentleman farmer. Good residential neighbourhood. Sailing, golf. Bargain.—Write "D.Z.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

CHILLON COLLEGE, CLARENS, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Columns on page two.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

LADY by birth (essential) REQUIRED at once to look after little boy, 4½, and cold; house kept for elder children. Must be strong, genuinely fond of children and country life. Age 22-26.—Please reply, full particulars, to Lady at Peak, Mrs. G. Nicholson, Westwinds, Itchen Abbas, Winchester.

COLLARD GRAND PIANO for SALE; good condition.—125, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 1708.

LADY SHARP will SHARE or LET her attractive FLAT; references.—Phone Victoria 5588.

BOGNOR, W.—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL on home of limited number; the ideal holiday or residence for Easter (children of school age catered for); adjoining public tennis courts and sea front; private beach hut; strong nursing boy; terms 3½gns.; under 12 20 per cent. reduction; by the day 10s. 6d.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, Chelsea Lodge. 'Phone 110.

RIVER AVON, 11 miles Dry Fly Fishing.—TWO VACANCIES in the BRITFORD CLUB.—Particulars from Secretary, Britford, Salisbury, Wilts.

SMALL SELF-CONTAINED charmingly FURNISHED MANSION FLAT adjoining HAMPSTEAD HEATH, near Tube; service optional; constant hot water; 5gns. week; two months.—Write Box N.373, The Times, E.C.4.

THE MANNIQUIN COURSE at THE LONDON Mannequin School prepares Ladies for exclusive positions.—Mme. Trevor, 296, Oxford-street, Mayfair 2477.

£200 BONUS for anyone introducing the purchaser of the ancient fully-licensed hostel below; it has vast "Shakespearian" connections.—Write Agent, STAG HOTEL, Alcester (main) Road, Redhill-in-Arden, Stratford-upon-Avon. ('Phone, 40 Alcester.)

COURT SUIT, complete (black velvet), for SALE at half price, with extra set; waistcoat worn once; suit man 40in. chest, height 5ft. 10in. to 6ft.—Tu. 5, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

CREPE-DE-CHINE necklace scarfs all made in one piece. The newest thing from Paris and absolutely fascinating for the summer frock; in all the spring shades. See them in the Gift Department.—FORTNUM and MASON, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to offer exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing, also household, linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 131-5, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—Mann Egerton and Company have for disposal a Phantom I. chassis, fitted with magnificent Enclosed Limousine de Ville. The car is brand new, unregistered, but slightly shop-soiled. It is lavishly upholstered and is ready for immediate use. Original cost over £2,900. Any reasonable offer considered.—Reply Secretary, Mann Egerton and Co., 136, New Bond-street, Telegrams 9090.

A GENTLEMAN IS ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN GOOD CLOTHES.—New models direct from Paris; Schoffe, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; lounge, dress, sports suits, light overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Cafe Monico).

PIANOS.—MAPLE and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

TWO WEIGHT TWEEDS make a delightful TAILORED ENSEMBLE. Quite a number from which to choose at 61gns. and 81gns. A day we allow you one this morning?—FENWICK of Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

MID SCOTLAND'S BENS and GLENS, overlooking Loch Lomond and Perthshire, above all others you will enjoy the holiday you spend at ARDBREKICH HOUSE HOTEL, PORTSONACHAN by DALMALLY. An hotel of distinction. The comfort of a country house. Fishing on Loch and famous Beat of River Orchy. Shooting, stalking, Golf, tennis. Suites of rooms. Garage. Fully LICENSED. Moderate terms. Now booking for season. Illustrated brochure from MAJOR BURNETT, Proprietor and Manager.

PLAY THE GAME, knowing you look your best. FERNDEN Sports Clothes combine distinctive fashion with practical efficiency. Complete equipme nt for all games.—Ferndeu Sports Shop, 32, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted. Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BOND-STREET BETTER SERVICE.—TO-DAY'S OPENING of NEW ENLARGED SHOWROOMS. The popular GOWNS, HATS, and SPORTSWEAR at FENWICK, 60-63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street. Will you look round at your leisure?

CLOTHES TURNING.—See Walter Curnall's advertisement daily on this page, Clothes Valeting.

TEA CADDIES WANTED in ANTIQUE SILVER, singly or sets; price no object.—Write, call or 'phone (Regent 5523), Harris and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED as new. Original cut and fit retained exact.—Price List, JOHN MACLEAN, Tailors, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

CAR and GARAGE FIRES. Fulfil the Petrol Regulations. The Petroleum (Spirit Regulations, 1929) necessitate the provision of Fire Protection for private garages and other petrol storage places. If you do not adhere strictly beyond that in your car, meet the regulations by carrying a PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHER on the car. Instructive pocket-size booklet free as

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES

By s.s. Rawalpindi, 16,600 tons.

May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.

By Viceroy of India, 19,703 tons.

May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.

June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.

June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.

Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

For all information apply P. and O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

THROUGH SERVICE TO BRISBANE.

Beginning with the "Makoia" from London April 4, Marseilles April 11, the P. & O. fortnightly mail steamers will take passengers and cargo through to Brisbane without trans-shipment.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

Taking passengers † for Malta; ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Obison	—	Apr. 4
Malola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Osmonia	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Mora	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Ramak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
†Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Malola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Mathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
*Novara	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	May 2
†Nankin	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khiva	9,000	Rickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Midd'bro.	LONDON
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
*WARFIELD	6,060	May 3	May 30	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER	—	June 14	June 11	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MEKKARA	8,286	—	—	Apr. 5
†MALWA	8,278	—	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MANORA	7,888	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MAYANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	April 21

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR,

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.; Paris: Société Française P. O., 61, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleton & Co. (Middleton; to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138 Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Australian Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From	From
	†Vancouver.	*San Francisco.
MARAMA		April 19
NIAGARA	April30	—
TAHITI		May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. * Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,050	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,300	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000 TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	—	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
OTRANTO	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,963	April 16	Calcutta
†City of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Valencia	7,329	April 12	Cape Town, Algoa Bay
City of Sparta	5,415	May 10	East London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).

ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

OCEAN PASSAGES BOOK AT COOK'S.

Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.

No Booking Fees. Free service of overseas branches.

Sailings and Fares Lists from

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO., BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, & 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

*AURANIA			APRIL 4
AQUITANIA	April 5	BERENGARIA	April 12

Via Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SCYTHIA			APRIL 5
CARMANIA	April 12	†LACONIA	April 19

* Calls Galway and Boston. † Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA			APRIL 4
‡ASCANIA	April 19	‡‡LAURENTIC	April 25

‡ To Quebec and Montreal. * Calls Cobh. ‡ Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA			APRIL 5
‡ANDANIA	April 15	‡ATHENIA	April 19

‡ To Quebec and Montreal.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 29-37, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2	Majestic	Wed., Apl. 16
Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 23

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2) *†Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5	(2) Baltic	Sat., Apl. 19
Arabic	Sat., Apl. 12	Cedric	Sat., Apl. 26

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic	..	..	Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic	Sat., Apl. 19	Doric	Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric	..	..	Sat., Apl. 19

Via Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama. Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Apl. 25.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5
(4) Westerland	Apl. 11	Apl. 12

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(5) Lapland	..	..	Sat., Apl. 5
(4) Westerland	..	..	Sat., Apl. 12

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Apl. 12		May 10
*Minnewaska 21,716 tons	Apl. 26		May 24
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.			
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Apl. 19		May 17

* Carrying also freight including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"

BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

Vessel.	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (e)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas [Cabin class] MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE"	..	April 21
S.S." PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE"	..	May 19

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON AND KINGSTON.

First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.

For further particulars apply to—

Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA and VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. Apr. 12th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. .. May 26th
GALVESTON and HOUSTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10s.)	Apl. 19	
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35)	..	Apl. 26

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.

Next sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*EDAM	Apl. 20	†LEERDAM	May 24

* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES AMERICAN MERCHANT LINE TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines. Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington	Apr. 12	Leviathan	Apl. 22
Pres. Roosevelt	Apl. 17	America	Apl. 25

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO, SANTOS	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	April 12
MONTEVIDEO	s.s. "Massilia" (14,347 tons)	May 3
BUENOS AIRES	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	May 24

Cie de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Réunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA	May 16	*CASTALIA	July 1
*†CIRCASSIA	May 30	*CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares. † Calls Port Sudan.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21. MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA	Apl. 4	CALEDONIA	Apl. 18
TUSCANIA	Apl. 8	CAMERONIA	Apl. 25

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3., and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "STUYVESANT"	..	..	Apl. 5
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	..	..	Apl. 19
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	..	..	May 3

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "NICKERIE"	..	..	Apl. 10
S.S. "COTTICA"	..	..	May 10
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	..	..	May 31

For Passage rates and full particulars apply to:—

Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 4529.)

Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0021.)

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST

10-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.

For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.

By all Lines to all destinations. For best accommodation apply to

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INTENDING TRAVELLERS can obtain expert advice and make all Travel arrangements with JAPP, HATCH & Co., Ltd. E. D. EVANS, Manager), 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 4424. CONSULT US. NO FEES.

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SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA. ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCALM	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE (to Quebec and Montreal)	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec)	Apr. 23

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.C.)	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (Q.)	Apr. 17
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.C.Q.)	Apr. 25

(R.) Via Belfast. (C.) Via Greenock. (Q.) To Quebec and Montreal.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA	Apr. 3	MINNEDOSA (Q.)	Apr. 17
D. OF ATHOLL	Apr. 12		

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. May 28

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques. Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC 62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Exchange, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apr. 2
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

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(oil burners).

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool		April	26th
"Ascania"	10,058 tons from Liverpool		May	24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool		June	21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool		July	19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool		Sept.	13th
"Anchises"	10,000 tons from Liverpool		Sept.	27th

*Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq. E.C.3, or any recognised Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th	APL
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	24th	MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	21st	JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers. For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL Line, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Apl. 3	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Apl. 4
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Apl. 11
§GUILDFORD CASTLE	Apl. 17	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. § Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE (JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 28	Apl. 28
KITANO MARU	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON, YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele., Royal 0464.

(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)

West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANDRE LEBON	April 18 and May 7
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.	
B. DE ST. PIERRE	April 14 and April 25
PIRÉUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.	
PIERRE LOTI	April 8 and April 22
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.	
CHAMPOLLION	April 8 and April 15

For passages and all particulars apply :—

LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL

To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"SAGAING"	..	5th Apl.
"PEGU"	11th Apl.	19th Apl.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lampert and Holt, Ltd., 10, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Henderson and Co., 153, St Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly

TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail ships of the

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

S.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN	10th April
M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS	24th April

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE. BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"		24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"		22 MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE. At special rates including best hotels

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.

BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER

"ARANDORA STAR,"

BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.

Well-appointed state rooms with bedsteads throughout, hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the

"ARANDORA STAR."

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT ORGANIZER of PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Men) in the Education Department.

Salary £450 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700 a year.

Duties.—To take part in the inspection of the instruction in physical education of men and boys in schools, colleges, and institutes and also in the conduct of teachers' classes in Swedish gymnastics. Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope marked "P.E. Men" essential) for form of application, which must be returned not later than Thursday, 10th April, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX.
Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT ORGANIZER of PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Women) in the Education Officer's Department.

Salary £400 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 a year.

Duties.—To take part in the inspection of the instruction in physical education of women and girls in schools, colleges, and institutes and also in the conduct of teachers' classes in Swedish gymnastics. Applicants should hold the diploma of one of the recognized paysical training colleges.

Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope marked "P.E. Women" essential) for form of application, which must be returned not later than Thursday, 10th April, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies. Marriage terminates contract of service.

MONTAGU H. COX.
Clerk of the London County Council.

ALDERSHOT GAS, WATER, and DISTRICT LIGHTING COMPANY.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified young men for the POSITION of TECHNICAL ASSISTANT to the Chief Engineer.

Age should not exceed 25 years, and preference will be given to candidates who have been admitted by Examination to the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Apply, in the first instance, in own handwriting, giving full particulars of qualifications, training, drawing office experience, and stating salary required, together with copies of three recent testimonials to the undersigned, on or before 14th April, 1930.

By order,
E. RICKETTS, Secretary.

Chief Office, Victoria-road, Aldershot.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

M./1990.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS REQUIRED for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of the FEDERATED MALAY STATES for four years' service, after which, subject to satisfactory service, the officers appointed will be eligible for confirmation in the permanent and pensionable establishment. It is probable that the number of permanent appointments will be sufficient for those officers whose services have been entirely satisfactory, but no guarantee can be given. If at the end of four years's service the officer is not offered or declines further employment he will be paid a bonus of $2,850. Salary $450 a month, rising to $800 by annual increments of $25, plus a temporary addition, pensionable, at the present rate of 10 per cent. for bachelors and 20 per cent. for married officers. The exchange value of the dollar in sterling is at present fixed by the Government at 2s. 4d., but its purchasing power in Malaya is considerably less than that of 2s. 4d. in the United Kingdom. No income-tax at present imposed by the Federated Malay States Government. Free passages provided. Candidates, age 23 to 26, must have received a good theoretical training, preferably at a University or College recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and possess a Civil Engineering Degree or obtain such other Diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Council of State may decide in any particular case, or have completed articles with a Civil Engineer of good standing, and have passed Sections A and B of the examinations for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In addition, candidates must have had at least one year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified Engineer.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M./1990.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.
ROADS DEPARTMENT.
VACANCIES for ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENTS as ENGINEER in London and Provincial Districts. The posts are non-pensionable, and the commencing salary will be £400 per annum inclusive, with prospects of increases up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

Candidates with experience in a Highway Authority and practical experience of modern road and bridge construction are required. Preference will be given to men who have served in His Majesty's Forces.

Applications for forms of application should be made in writing to the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Last day for receipt of applications, 12th April, 1930.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of RANGOON.

APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER to be under the Chief Engineer of the Corporation of Rangoon.

AGE.—Preferably between 35 and 40.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates must be Members or Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold the "Testamur" of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or other equivalent qualifications.

EXPERIENCE.—Candidates should have previous municipal experience especially in connexion with the control and administration of large water supply and sewerage systems.

SALARY.—Rs.1,200 for the first year, rising by annual increments of Rs.100 to Rs.1,700 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs.150 per month and a motor-car allowance. The Officer appointed will be eligible to become a member of the Municipal Provident Fund if he so desires, and further. Subscriptions are payable at the rate of one-twelfth of salary and an equal amount contributed by the Municipal Corporation. No extra charge for pension will be allowed.

The appointment will be on agreement for a period of five years subject to a probationary period of one year. The first-class passage to Rangoon is provided and leave on full allowances will be in accordance with the Fundamental Rules applicable to officers in superior service under the Government of India.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned by forwarding an addressed envelope or cover, and by submitting applications will be received up to the 30th April, 1930.

OGILVY GILLANDERS and Co.
22, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. (Reference R.3138.)

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IN HISTORY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for this POST by the Senate of the University. Appointment for three years in the first instance. Salary Rs.1,250 per mensem. Candidates should send in their applications on or before May 1st, 1930, to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50, Russell-square, London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars are obtainable on application.

PHONETICS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a full-time LECTURESHIP in the DEPARTMENT of PHONETICS at the SCHOOL of ORIENTAL STUDIES (University of London); minimum salary £300 per annum.—Form of application, which should be returned before 25th May, can be obtained from the Director, School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

SIAMESE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a part-time LECTURESHIP in SIAMESE at the SCHOOL of ORIENTAL STUDIES (University of London); the fee being £50 for every 30 hours per annum.—Applications should be sent to the Director, School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2, not later than 14th June, 1930.

TURKISH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a part-time LECTURESHIP in TIBETAN at the SCHOOL of ORIENTAL STUDIES (University of London); the fee being £50 per Session for 30 hours per Session.—Applications should be sent to the Director, School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2, not later than 14th June, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BRISTOL. DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PERMANENT ASSISTANT to the ADVISER in AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Applicants should be graduates in Economics. Salary £250, rising by £10 per annum to a maximum of £300.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, University, Bristol.

Applications should be submitted not later than 12th April, 1930.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN,
Tite-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

SISTER REQUIRED for private wards. Twelve beds. Must have children's and general certificate and have held post as Ward Sister. Preference given to one who has taken Housekeeping course and has had experience with private patients. Commencing salary £100 per annum. Apply Matron.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Company erecting overhead E.H.T. and L.T. lines has a vacancy for an apprentice engineer; commencing salary £1 weekly.—Full details to Box A.589. The Times, E.C.4.

AN exceptionally capable Salesman is required for Hampshire by a well-known British company; outstanding selling ability is required and will be well paid; interviews will only be given to applicants between the ages of 25 and 40, attending details of a first-class sales record, possessing their own cars, prepared to live on the territory, and with unimpeachable references; an allowance of £8 a week will be paid during training.—Only salesmen with the highest qualifications should write, in strict confidence, to Box G.1103, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT, 26-32, required in exclusive West End tobacconist's; good appearance; convincing sales manner and vision for future highly important; previous experience in high-class retail tobacco trade essential.—Write, own handwriting Box P.1585, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Man required as Assistant Sales Manager, dealing with a well-known speciality in the building trade; previous business experience in the building trade is not so essential as general ability, energy, and tact; state age, full particulars, and salary required.—Write T.M.P., Horncastles, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

CAPABLE and experienced Lady wanted to take charge of the bridge room of one of the newest and most enterprising Bridge Clubs of N.W. London; applicants must have great personal charm, be quite alive, and have plenty of initiative, able to play a really first-class game, and have a good following; only those with experience in this particular sphere will be entertained. —Apply Secretary, Acol Club, 15, Acol-road, West Hampstead.

CONSERVATIVE Woman Organizer wanted (London Division).—Write age, salary, previous experience, copies testimonials, Box A.545, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER-REPRESENTATIVE for Australia or South Africa; must be Public School or 'Varsity man with some technical training and suitable commercial experience; age about 28-33, single; good salary and excellent prospects.—Call C. W. Petty and Co. (Appointment Specialists), 28, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

EXPERIENCED Salesman (not over 40) is required in Leeds by a world-wide organization; permanent position offering unique opportunities; payment by results, nothing to carry.—Write Box T.1935, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR Clerk (boy of about 16 years of age, leaving school) required in large Municipal office in London; preference will be given to those holding Matriculation or corresponding certificate; commencing salary £65 per annum.—Apply not later than 5th instant, by letter to Box 661, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LAW.—Wanted, an Assistant for an established firm of Advocates and Solicitors in British Malaya; applicant should be recently qualified (honours) Solicitor or first-class honours Bar; preference for young, energetic man. Public school education, good at games; an excellent opportunity for a good man.—Partner will be in London middle April to interview applicants, who should apply in writing, with copies testimonials, to Messrs. Haldane and Sanders, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

MAIL Campaign, West London.—Gentleman wanted, evenings, to follow up, on liberal commission.—Write Box P.1585, The Times, E.C.4.

MERCHANT firm requires Manager for import department handling china produce, oilcake, &c. Write, stating age, experience, salary, &c., to "Produce," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

OLD-ESTABLISHED cotton manufacturing firm desirous of extending their trade to retail need several young men as Representatives, preferably with selling experience, though not necessarily textile. Chosen applicants will be paid a commencing salary of £5 weekly and given initial training. These appointments are good opportunities for keen, ambitious, young men with a flair for selling goods. They are no use to men looking for easy jobs or promotion for any reason other than ability and merit. Public School and University men is decided by the number and value of orders. Applications should state full career to date, including schooling, and be addressed to Manufacturer, Box T.1959, The Times, E.C.4.

PAINT and Varnish Trade.—If you possess a sound technical knowledge of the production of paint, varnish, and enamel, and have brought that knowledge to bear on the selling side, this advertisement will prove of interest. A large firm of paint and varnish manufacturers want a keen, ambitious man to act as general Assistant to the Sales Manager. Applicants must have initiative and organizing ability. If your qualifications fit these requirements and you feel your present organization offers no further scope for your abilities, write, giving full details, to Box 746, Smith's Advertising Service, 72, Oxford-street, W.C.2.

POSITIONS are now open on the Commercial Staff of an Associated company in India for two men, aged not more than 23 years, and one man of about 28 years. Applicants, who preferably should have been at a Public School, will be required to undertake a six months' training at our works as a preliminary to proceeding to India. Applications should contain full information regarding their training and future career.—Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd., Britannia Works, Gainsborough.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by old-established Bradford piece goods manufacturer. Good connection and experience essential. State terms. Only applications giving the fullest particulars will receive consideration.—Write Box G.1110, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known lubricating oil firm. State age, experience, and salary required.—No commission paid, salary and expenses only.—Write Box T.1488, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN of proved ability required for branch control of progressive company; exceptionally good remuneration and prospects.—Write Box P.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required to organize and manage a sales campaign for small electric lighting plants and engines for home and export. The position is offered by a well-known firm of engineers and is one with big prospects, salary £1,000. No applications considered without practical experience.—Write Box A.573, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Assistant Superintendent for large works engaged on mass production of light castings in steel parts. Applicants must have executive experience and a good knowledge of the design and methods of manufacturing limit gauges to control machining operations on such parts. Please state age and give full particulars of experience.—Write Box P.1554, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by an important electrical engineering company, a capable Bookkeeper with a thorough knowledge of accountancy and with some secretarial experience.—Applicants, who should not be more than 27 years of age, should give full particulars of their qualifications and experience and write, mentioning salary required, Box N.341, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, surveyors, mining, factory men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Dept. 1), 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. "Business," 1908.

ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress? The Russell Correspondence Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student earned £1,000 in six months from 2s. 6d. per week to £12 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from insurance inspector to assistant sales manager at £600 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great writers of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future—How to Make it Secure." The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 85, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams. Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free.—Metropolitan College, Dept. 61, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements, by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 33, Conway-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS.—Vacancies youths to train as Operators in Britain's largest and most successful College. Training fee can be paid after appointment.—Write for prospectus free, Wireless College, Colwyn Bay.

WIRELESS.—Join the Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 16 years) gives actual training to all students, with assured positions on obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

PRINTERS with London and country works require a Special Representative, a man above the usual standard of salesman, with established connexion and modern ideas of selling print; every assistance, liberal terms, and good yearly prospects to the right man.—Write full particulars to Box 175, Advertising Offices, 84, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.

YOUNG Woman Assistant required for women's page of London daily newspaper; must be thoroughly experienced in make-up and able to take charge of department if necessary.—Write, stating experience and age, Box N.337, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Firm of good standing, London works, has a vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write for particulars W. G., Walker and Co., Emery Hill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

AUTOCRIB Engineering Training College, Chelsea, specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an efficient practical and modern works experience with training in administration; appointments to qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term consisting of April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

BOOKBINDING.—Leather Work.—Lady has Clarevill-grove, S.W.9.

MOTOR Salesman.—Young gentleman, preferably motor business with London firm having two showrooms required on full firm. State age, experience, salary required.—Write Box T.1488, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN of proved ability required for branch control of progressive company; exceptionally good remuneration and prospects.—Write Box P.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required to organize and manage a sales campaign for small electric lighting plants and engines for home and export. The position is offered by a well-known firm of engineers and is one with big prospects, salary £1,000. No applications considered without practical experience.—Write Box A.573, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Assistant Superintendent for large works engaged on mass production of light castings in steel parts. Applicants must have executive experience and a good knowledge of the design and methods of manufacturing limit gauges to control machining operations on such parts. Please state age and give full particulars of experience.—Write Box P.1554, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by an important electrical engineering company, a capable Bookkeeper with a thorough knowledge of accountancy and with some secretarial experience.—Applicants, who should not be more than 27 years of age, should give full particulars of their qualifications and experience and write, mentioning salary required, Box N.341, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, surveyors, mining, factory men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Dept. 1), 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. "Business," 1908.

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EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams. Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free.—Metropolitan College, Dept. 61, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements, by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 33, Conway-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS.—Vacancies youths to train as Operators in Britain's largest and most successful College. Training fee can be paid after appointment.—Write for prospectus free, Wireless College, Colwyn Bay.

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DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

THE Lady Strachie recommends good Visiting Dressmaker; Town or country.—F. Aylward, 124, Shirland-road, Maida Vale, W.9.

LADY thoroughly recommends Needlewoman; some dressmaking, mending gentlemen's clothes (visiting).—Write Box 3867, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend cheerful, capable well-educated Nursery-Governess; Miss, girls 4 and 7½; French and music; good needlewoman; 3 in family; accustomed to country life.—Mrs. Wood, Glebe House, Haselton, Glos.

ENGLISH Governess required in Germany by German family of high social standing.—Write Box A.580, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED English Governess for service abroad and Continental musician essential and highest references needed.—Write Box 4256, The Times, Chancellor d'Antin, Paris.

NURSERY Governess, 24 to 34, for two girls 4; doctor's family; £60.—Write Rivett, 3, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

NURSERY Governess, well-educated, required in English family; Anfield, Wimbledon Park; children attending school; good needlewoman.—Write Box 991, Sells, Ltd., 5, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

WANTED, in Willesden, a Daily Governess for girl aged 9½; special subjects, drawing and painting, nature study, and if possible conversational French and German; Higher Local qualifications essential.—Write Box N.382, The Times, E.C.4.

AU Pair.—Home Easter holidays offered young well educated German or Swiss-German lady for German lessons; country home, motoring; reference required. Particulars Mrs. Spurrier, Marston Hall, Hilton, Derbyshire.

COMPANION-HELP as family for flat; three adults; very good home; light outings; immediately.—Write Box N.374, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH-SWISS holiday companion help, girl 16; good needlewoman essential; must be in London.—89, Redington-road, Hampstead.

LADY required to act as Assistant Superintendent in institution connected with private mental hospital; salary £70 per annum and found; tennis and music a recommendation.—Write Box T.1941, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Kitchen Matron for high-class boarding firm disciplinarian with; separate kitchen, school dining hall, &c.; cook and kitchen maid; applicants to be able cook well in emergencies.—Write fullest particulars, salary, &c., to Box G.1116, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady required to help with Nursery governess; Miss Adler, 56, Friern-road, Hampstead.

WANTED for small house, country, House-Parlourmaid and Housemaid; thoroughly experienced; three to four indoors; good references essential; state wages required.—Mrs. Oldrey, Turvey, near Bedford.

£1 Weekly.—House-Parlourmaid; experienced; small family; personal reference. Call after 3 or write 10, Fernecroft-avenue, Platts-lane, N.W.3. Hampstead 7590.

£40 £45, rising; for House-Parlourmaid; four in family; small non-basement house; comfortable home.—Cranbrook, Aldborough-park, Dulwich, S.E.21.

£54.—Experienced House-Parlourmaid and Housemaid; three in family; two maids.—Mrs. Sainsbury, Glenthorne, Bishop's-avenue, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (30-40); flat; small family; two servants; separate bed room; £55.—No fees.—Miss Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SOULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID wanted, R.C. (second of two); not under 20; references essential; good wages.—Apply Housekeeper, 26, Chesham-place, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED Housemaid required; five in family; three other maids kept.—Write Mrs. Bromhead, 37, Ladbroke-grove, W.11.

SINGLE-HANDED Housemaid required, age about 34, good needlewoman.—Apply 6 to 7, Mrs. Whitaker, Queen Anne's-mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

WANTED, head two Housemaids; convenient station, Sussex.—Particulars Mrs. Loring, Rusper, Horsham.

YOUNG Housemaid and Betweenmaid, new non-basement house; three others kept; personal references and interview.—39, Belsize-road, Hampstead.

HEAD Housemaid; seven servants; separate bed room; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

JOB Third Housemaid of three; Sussex; 20s.; 10 servants; modern, labour-saving house near village and station.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1, call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

MORNING Housemaid (long references); Marylebone, W.1; hours 7.30-11.30 (no Sundays); three other servants.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

KITCHENMAID required, April 30th; three in kitchen; cooking; good wages and outings; board wages for month's holiday given.—Apply Mrs. Leaf, West Acre, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

KITCHENMAID, experienced, single-handed, required April 15; must have excellent references; one lady, two extra in holidays; Town in winter; wages £45-£50.—Apply Mrs. E. C. Snagge, Orchard Farm, Crockham Hill, near Edenbridge, Kent.

WANTED now, well-trained Kitchenmaid; wages £34-£36; three in family; five maids kept.—Please call, 12, Holland-villas-road, Kensington, W.14, any day at 5, or write.

WANTED, good Kitchenmaid; scullerymaid kept; easy place, good outings; country, half-hour London; wages £34-£36 and bonus; two ladies; seven servants.—Housekeeper, Upper Court, Esher, Surrey.

TEMPORARY Kitchenmaid for one month; 25s. weekly; Victoria; six servants.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to above.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

WANTED, April 24, South Kensington, Daily General, 8 to 4 (1 o'clock, 6.45 to 8.45, Sundays 9 to 12; £1 weekly; personal reference.—Write Box G.1106, The Times, E.C.4.

FARMWORKERS

DAIRYMAID, small farm; practical woman of experience not under 24 years of age; personal references required; poultry, butter, milking machine.—Wagstaff, Town Greea Farm, Englefield Green, Surrey.

KENNELMEN, KENNELMAIDS, AND GAMEKEEPERS

KENNELMAID (Assistant) required for Pekingese dogs and assist light housework; wages and references; good experience to Box 1929, care of Dawson's, 118, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, no children, Cook-General and Parlourman-Valet; small house; good cooking essential; family two, week-end guests; near Hastings.—Mrs. Nichols, Yew Tree, Winchelsea, Sussex.

MARRIED Couple required as Cook-General and House-Parlourman; age under 40; five in family, one other maid kept; salary £100 to £120.—Apply H., Armaside, Peaks Hill, Purley. Tele., Purley 358.

MARRIED Couple wanted to run country house.—Apply Mrs. Haworth, Grove House, Mobberley, Cheshire.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY. Public School, requires appointment; 20 years' financial experience; hard worker; highest references.—Write Box 3967, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ACCOUNTANT, Cashier, 41. Fellow Institute Bookkeepers, ex-Service man, first-class references, strongly recommended by last employers, disengaged, seeks post immediately; thoroughly competent to take charge; last engagement terminated through business closing down.—Write Box N.339, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, with proved abilities of efficient organization and economic management in the printing and publishing trades desires change.—Write Box N.330, The Times, E.C.4.

A Progressive Post is sought by an ambitious, intelligent, well-educated Young Gentleman, possessing considerable business experience and general office qualifications, including stenography.—Write Box 08034, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Young Student (German), mother English, seeks situation in Preparatory School in England; teaches English subjects; excellent references.—Apply G. W. Croon, Ovingdean Grange, Brighton, Sussex.

CHARTERED Secretary and Company Accountant (Inc.), 27, well-situated (London Matriculation, &c.), desires progressive appointment as Secretary, Assistant Secretary and/or Accountant to limited company; executive ability, initiative and energy are required; seven years' comprehensive experience in London with a well-known public company, and leading City Chartered Accountants; present appointment (accountant to limited company in the Midlands) offers restricted opportunities only; first-class credentials.—Write Box N.371, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab) age 38, bachelor, seeks position as Chief Accountant and/or Secretary large commercial or financial company; extensive experience; excellent references; salary required £700 per annum.—Write Box A.558, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, 30, married, Sandhurst and ex-Regular Army, seeks progressive commercial post; seven years varied professional experience; hard-working and adaptable; salary reasonable; highest references.—Write Box D. H., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

ESTATE Agents.—Advertiser, age 33, keen, energetic, and with wide experience, seeks appointment as Negotiator or Manager; highest recommendations.—Write Box 04220, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Schoolmaster; disengaged now till early in May; highest references.—David F. Thompson, 17, Church-road, Parkstone, Dorset.

FRENCH-ENGLISH. English-French Translations undertaken as evening work; reasonable rates.—Write Box 08031, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS Accountant (certified) and Chartered Secretary, 34, with 17 years' wide experience, including 10 years' manager two companies, requires responsible post.—Write Box N.359, The Times, E.C.4.

F.C.A. (46). City experience; recently practising in provinces; available immediate appointment; moderate salary.—Write Box A.577, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 22, desires post with political gentleman, or to assist political organizer.—Write Box P.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with ten years' banking experience in the Far East desires position in an export house.—Write Box 08045, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NAVAL Officer (retired), aged 28, single, wants post; knowledge of French and German; willing go abroad.—Write Box 08005, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OIL installation experience, five years; banker leading all classes of ships, requires post home or abroad preferred.—Write Box P.1589, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy (19), 18 months City Office experience, seeks open-air work in England (not selling), with good prospects.—Write Box P.1490, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED Regular Officer (Colonel) desires post as Secretary of London or Country Club or similar position requiring good organization; previous experience.—Write Box 04222, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STEWARD, school, institution; 6½ years Public schools, catering numbers, control staff; excellent testimonials.—D.E., The Shack, Ufford, Woodbridge.

TO Sales Executives.—Assistant Sales Manager with successful record both on the road and in sales positions invites correspondence from firms having an opening for young Public School man possessing thorough training in sales management.—Write Box N.352, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVEL Bureaux, &c.—Ottonian, ex-officer, desires post Secretary, Organizer, Publicity, Literary Lecturer; spare or whole time; would welcome opportunity London office in return slight services as above; highest references.—Write Box N.323, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, Saleswoman with connexion; also experienced Fitter for gowns and coats.—Write Box 50, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

CAPABLE Mother's Help, light duties; must be fond of children; good reference.—Mrs. Zefferti, 5, Flanchford-road, Standard Hill, Nottingham.

DOMESTIC and Mothers' Helps and all classes of needed daily domestic workers required; must be experienced and not over 35.—Apply Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Oxkdene. Museum 1373, 6053.

EXPERIENCED quiet, lady capable all housework; must have good reference and cook when alone; two; comfortable home; help rough; length reference, age, or no reply.—Write Box 3964, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, under 40, not entirely confidential to kindly person appreciating every home; help rough; cooking; excellent references essential; length reference, age.—Write Box P.1585, The Times, E.C.4.

MINEHEAD.—Mother's Help; capable; four children; country; other maid kept; help kept.—Mrs. Cottrell, Borrow House, Churt, Surrey.

NURSE required end of April to take baby from one month; good needlewoman, do own nursery; country between Harboro and Kettering.—Write Box P.1467, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE, young and experienced, for one child, aged 3; do own nursery; good wages.—Marsden, 55c, Nevern-square, Earl's Court.

CAN anyone recommend good Nannie for first baby; country situation; good wages and outings offered; nursery-housemaid kept.—Write Box T.1942, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend a trustworthy middle-aged Nurse for girl 1 year old who is coming to England from India? Must be experienced. Easter for five months only; wages £50; unexceptionable references; nursery turned out weekly, but nurse has daily charge.—Mrs. Hamilton-Grant, West-gate, Chichester, Sussex.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required to take baby from the bottom.—Write, stating full particulars or apply between 4 and 7, Mrs. Gelbery, 28, Hocroft-road, Hampstead, N.W.2.

NURSERYMAID for Ascot, over 18; some experience. The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, experienced trustworthy Nurse (about 30) to take entire charge of baby from month; no other; to London; good salary.—Mrs. Hickey, "White Corner," Seaford, Sussex.

URGENT.—Nurses, Head, Single-handed, and Under, are required immediately.—Apply Dept. 26, Regina Bureau, 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£55. up to.—Nurse, with training; 24-30; for Dorking; two children, 5 months and 19 months; previous experience essential.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

LADY living in quiet hotel requires experienced useful Lady's Maid; dressmaking and usual duties; wages £48-£50; age 28-36.—Apply Miss Tinning, 41, Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W.7.

WILL any lady kindly recommend Useful Maid (about 30) for lady, not very strong, and daughter (14) in holidays? Excellent needlewoman, and some nursing and nursery experience essential; present maid five years; Town or Country.—Lady Potter, Lancaster Gate Hotel, Hyde Park, W.2.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK required for boys' school; must be clever, economical caterer; good personal references essential; gas cooking; good wages.—Mrs. Scott, Sandrock Hall, Hastings.

MAID-HOUSEKEEPER, are about 55, for very quiet place in country; two ladies; four other servants.—Apply Hon. E. Cunliffe Lister, The Old Rectory, Netherton, Andover, Hants.

WORKING Housekeeper, single-handed; help given; children; good outings; country; small house; couple, no instance, C. Beech Lodge, Kippington-road, Sevenoaks.

WORKING Housekeeper wanted for modern house in country; two ladies; four other servants.—Apply Hon. E. Cunliffe Lister, The Old Rectory, Netherton, Andover, Hants.

WORKING Housekeeper, single-handed; help given; children; good outings; country; small house; couple, no instance, C. Beech Lodge, Kippington-road, Sevenoaks.

WORKING Housekeeper wanted for modern house in country; two ladies; four other servants.—Apply Mrs. S. Mann, 10, Elmcroft-avenue, Golders Green.

WORKING Cook-Housekeeper, 35-45 (no catering); new compact house; wages £52; two in family; good personal reference required; can interview in London.—Write full particulars, Eight, The Green, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

WANTED, thoroughly good Working Housekeeper or Cook-General; willing to supervise young housemaid or two experienced people undertake all duties; good cooking; country; married couple considered; personal reference; state wages.—Mrs. Previté, The Glades, Purley, Bedford.

COOK (single-handed); age about 30; experienced and used to electric cooker; wages £70; own bed room; good outings; very small house; direct personal reference required.—Write, stating appointment, Mrs. Benson, 22A, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.1.

COOK required, first-rate, for country place in Hampshire; two in family, staff seven; Church of England; elderly preferred.—Write particulars to Mrs. Hannay Coldhayes, Liss, Hants.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, 1st May, good Cook; two in family; six maids kept.—Write Lady Caird, "Ackroydon," Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

FOREIGN Cook required; age under 40; wages £70-£80; bet weenmaid kept.—Write full particulars Mrs. Harris, 4, Portman-court, Portman-square, W.1.

GOOD plain Cook; two in family; six servants, kitchen-maid kept. Also Head Housemaid of two.—Mrs. Foot, Whitehill, Berkhamsted, Herts.

GOOD Cook for small family; help given; separate bed room; good wages, outings; personal reference.—Apply Woolfe, 58, Finchley-road, N.W.8.

GOOD plain Cook and Kitchenmaid; end April; seven servants; good reference essential; married couple to manage kitchen; might suit.—Mrs. Ronald, Little Missenden Abbey, Great Missenden, Bucks.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

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Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines) ...

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A BALCONY FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE double combined ROOM (divans) at 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Very spacious, sunny; well furnished; 2 guineas with breakfast. Other meals. Really exceptional.

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A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; wending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

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A Rare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, newly furnished; lounge and breakfast room; breakfast only; gas fires; close Tube and bus; from 25s. single, 40s. double; two bath rooms.—3, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4057.

STRATHALLAN.

A Rare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A Rare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room. From 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2557.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, from 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

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Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations. A Beautifully decorated Residence offers attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES run on the most up-to-date lines; fitted basins, hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, baths, light and attendance, from 2gns.—Telephone Paddington 5095.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central close Earl's Court Station; gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Brown, Proprietor. 'Phone, *Frobisher* 6740.

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL, close Hyde Park and Tube; ideal for winter months; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.

THE AILSA, HYDE PARK,

9, LANCASTER-GATE, FACING PARK. A Cheery and comfortable RESIDENTIAL; best position and table in London; every consideration for individual requirements; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d.; full board, 10s.; single parlour, 12s. 6d.; double, 25s. weekly; special rates for families, including all meals, afternoon teas, baths, &c. No extras. Padd. 0415.

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A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and 'bus. From 2½gns. Padd. 1760.

A Ground-floor BED-SITTING ROOM, two minutes Lancaster-gate Tube Station; breakfast, bath, and light; 2gns.—Apply Resident, 71, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

87, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; double rooms vacant from 6gns. Kens. 4044.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF HOLLAND COURT, 81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week. 'Phone, Park 0264.

A Large, beautifully FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, £5 5s. single, £8 6s. double, including meals served in own rooms. 'Phone, Western 5398.

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A Most attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright; very quiet; convenient for Town; divan bed; gas fire; breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's. ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

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A Quiet, SELECT RESIDENTIAL, facing South and pretty gardens. Personal supervision. From 2½gns.—62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8. Kelvin 8770.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires; billiards; 2½grs. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive; comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kensington 6767.

A BOUT Four Minutes Lancaster-gate Tube.—Desirable, bright, well FURNISHED APARTMENT, including breakfast; select residence; 35s. weekly.—'Phone (city Padd. 3906.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS. 17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE. A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service, all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional); all reasonable requirements. Inclusive terms complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 8599.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2. (Padd. 5661). JUST OPENED.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully decorated; running hot and cold water; divans beds with hair mattresses; latest stoves, &c.; very quiet, yet half-minute 'bus and buses; from 30s., meals optional.—Resident Proprietress.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Lounge a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9175.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS, (Corner) HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES or GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Lancaster-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

A PARTMENTS, well furnished, delightful position, Campden Hill, Kensington Gardens; also suite; bath room; excellent cooking, attendance. Western 6972.

A PARTMENTS.—Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms, entrance and other floors, from 35s.; also Suites; 'phone; catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-rd. Station.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms, £3 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., double 6 7s. and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3538.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers. Electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 0058.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

A TTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station. 20 A mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Personal supervision. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0273.

A TTRACTIVE and charmingly FURNISHED SUITES. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms, with breakfast; meals optional.—10, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE BED ROOMS for visitors or permanents; five minutes station; newly furnished; gas fires, hot, cold water all rooms; doubles and singles now vacant; moderate.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 3357.

A TTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers (breakfast optional); from 27s. 6d. per week; five minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377.

A TTRACTIVE, large, sunny Unfurnished ROOMS in well appointed house; service, catering optional; terms 25s., 27s. 6d., 30s.—Padd. 5175, Gloucester-terrace.

A TTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE one, two, and three room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; baths, 'phones; hot and cold running water; gas fires, central heating; from 35gns. Padd. 5053.—ALSO 72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1452. From 37s. 6d., includes baths, breakfast, &c.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; constant hot water; dinner optional.—117, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. Frobisher 2765.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED one-room SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture; new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first class. Single 30s., doubles 42s., including service and electric light; breakfast optional; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube), Kensington 9071.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 35s., double (drawing room) 43s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Western 0986) (close Gloucester-road Tube); and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining).

PARKSIDE.

A T 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

A T 2, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Artistic HOME; cheerful atmosphere, music, good food well served; gas fires; from 2gns.; Padd. 0370.

HYDE PARK.

A T 25, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS, W.2, five minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate.—FURNISHED SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water and gas fires in all rooms, bath and telephone every floor; meals by arrangement. Padd. 0939.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

A T 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.—South aspect. Two minutes Paddington. BACHELOR ROOMS. Breakfast; bath; valeting. From 31s. 6d.—Padd. 2919.

THE QUEEN'S.

A T 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards; full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

A T 43, PALACE-COURT, W.2, a bare minute Tube and Underground.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 45s., double from 4gns.—Park 2597.

LINDIS COURT.

A T 247-249, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.—Under new management (Scotch); constant hot water; English meat only; inclusive from 2½gns. Western 2051.

A T 17, BRAMHAM-GARDENS, W.5. — Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, bath, light, attendance; other meals optional. Kens. 0474.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

A T 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board residence from 4gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

NORLAND HOUSE.

A T 51-53, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 9681). ALL beautifully and newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened, unfurnished, with running hot and cold water; four bath rooms with constant hot water and radiators; very quiet, yet most convenient City and West End; from 18s. 6d. to 45s.; excellent meals and service as required.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

A T Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 3mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

THORNBURY.

A T 28, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2; easy access to everywhere; exceptional cooking and service; own garden; from 2½gns.; reduction sharing. Park 2964.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

A T 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

BACHELOR'S Unfurnished newly decorated SUITE; bed-sitting room and dressing room, fitted lavatory basin; constant hot water.—16, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 9681.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast; valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; sitting, bed, bath room; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5062.

BEAUTIFUL, bright, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, £2 2s.—48, New Cavendish-street, facing Welbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished Service Suite in private house; constant hot water; meals as desired; also Bed-Sitting Room, or Unfurnished Room.—Padd. 1086.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 0435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans); 'phone, all conveniences; terms moderate.—Apply before 2 p.m. or after 5 p.m., Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; just opened; newly furnished and redecorated; hot and cold water in rooms; ample bath rooms; single 2gns. including breakfast.—41, Manchester-street, W.1. Welbeck 6029.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube.—Single 22s. 6d., double 35s.; gas fires.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor, suit one or two; gas fire; telephone extension; moderate terms, including breakfast and service.—31, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1. Padd. 6097.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board from 48s. 6d., or all meals 2½ guineas; no extras; quiet house; close S. Kensington Station.—Kens. 9575.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; constant hot water.—44, Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Ken. Station. (Kens. 7890.)

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement; dining room, every convenience.—53, Seymour-street, W.1. 'Phone, Padd. 5787.

BELGRAVIA.—Comfortable LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; divan; every convenience; sole paying guest; modernised new flat.—Box 11, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; 10 minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park Corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Elderly folk, invalids not objected; every comfort; 30min. London; 35s. inclusive.—Write Box 08028, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BRAMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.—Unfurnished rooms, single or en suite; good service; catering; constant hot water.—Write Box G.1078, The Times, E.C.4.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS.—Self-contained suites and rooms. Sloane 0785.

CYVERSLEY COURT, 6, PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, W.2. CENTRALLY SITUATED for BUSINESS and PLEASURE. Gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms from 2gns. single, from 5gns. double, according to rooms. 'Phone, Park 5313.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0051.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHEERFUL, bright HOME; young society offered gentlefolk's house to two guests; good servants; constant hot water; 4min. Central London; references. —Write Box 08025, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

CHELSEA.—A comfortably FURNISHED "FRONT" BED-SITTING ROOM, good cooking and attendance; 'phone, electric light, bath; four minutes Sloane-square Underground; 30s.—4, Smith-street.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOM; gas fire; constant hot water; moderate and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS. 16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully equipped, high-class residential; every comfort. RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone Padd. 3976.

CLUB for young professional women.—BED-SITTING ROOMS overlooking gardens; 2½ to 3 gns. single, 2gns. double; includes breakfast, bath, light, and lounge (dinners by arrangement). Also holiday accommodation. —23, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2gns.; 3 gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close Districts and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS, well appointed house, C.8, Kensington, 15s., 18s., including service, light, bath; meals optional; lady.—'Phone, Ken. 6882.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns. single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.) Resident owner.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; bridge; close trains, buses, golf links; half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas. "Deepdene," 18-19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed ROOMS. Partial board from 2gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 4929.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATION is OFFERED to gentlepeople with children; good food; lavatory basins in bed rooms; constant hot water; large garden; near Richmond Park; moderate inclusive terms.—The Firs, 225, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, London, England. Tele. 3153.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; five rooms, from £120. Also two-roomed Suite. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—33, Trebovir-road, S.W.5. Frob. 3262.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute stations.—1, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

FERNLEIGH COURT, PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue. Every home comfort, hot water all rooms. Terms moderate. Inspection invited. Hampstead 8089.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED private family; nice house and garden; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box T.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD, West (Zmins. Met.).—Good English Residence; partial boards, comfort, good cooking.—58, West End-lane, N.W.6. 'Phone, Maida Vale 2217.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms 3½-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel column on this page.

HILLS.

90 ROOMS. Close Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 2gns. Entrance, 37, Printes-square, W.1. Park 1867.

HOLLAND PARK (77), facing Central London Tube. Ladies only. Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETS for quiet students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cookers. Central heating. All hot water, baths and service inclusive. 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

HYDE PARK, 9, Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Paddington 8418.—Private GUEST HOUSE for gentlepeople; best English food; spacious, well FURNISHED BED ROOMS; lift. Terms on application.

15, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK, close Marble Arch.—BED-SITTING ROOMS newly furnished and decorated, constant hot water in bed rooms, breakfast, light, baths, from 32s. 6d., double £2 12s. 6d.; evening meal optional. Padd. 2881.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 3432, The Times, 112, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

HYDE PARK.—Charmingly FURNISHED LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, communicating bath room; meals if desired.—117, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8344.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light.—38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE.—EAST CROYDON (close to station and park).—Quiet and secluded; hot and cold water in bed rooms; garage.—'Phone Croydon 3263.

IN Lady's private house; BED ROOM, SITTING ROOM, bath room, dining room, well furnished; excellent cooking and attendance; highest references; inclusive terms 4gns. a week; London, S.W.5.—'Phone, Kens. 8697 for appointment.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

KENSINGTON.—To be LET, newly decorated FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience; central position.—17, Addison Park-mansions, Addison-gardens, W.14.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427. Quarterly Vacancies 24th June or earlier allotted April 30th.

Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1. (Food minimum.)
11, Cromwell-road.—25s., 30s.
5, Cromwell-road.—25s., 45s.
7, Cromwell-road.—25s., 35s., 45s.
10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.
47, Barkston-gardens.—21s.
49, Barkston-gardens.—35s., 52s. (suite).
17, Horton-street.—17s., 21s.
13, Vicarage-gate.—21s.
122, Westbourne-terrace.—25s., 35s.
45, Inverness-terrace.—25s., 31s., 52s.
22, Craven-hill.—30s., 43s., 55s.
72, Holland-park.—42s.
24, Holland-park.—21s., 25s., 37s.
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—52s.
BEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—No list received.
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—22s.
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road.—18s., 22s., 25s.
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place.—NONE.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit.—NONE.
CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road.—25s., 32s.
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road.—23s.
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—15s., 18s., 27s.
CLIFTONVILLE, 5, Beresford-gardens.—15s., 21s., 35s.
BEDFORD, 46-48, Clapham-road.—9s., 21s., 27s.

GROUP 2. (Breakfast only.)
7, Barkston-gardens.—42s.
32, Barkston-gardens.—25s. (Suite).
116, Westbourne-terrace.—25s.
127, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
50, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
71, Linden-gardens, W.2.—23s., 25s., 30s.

GROUP 3. (Dinner only.)
41, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
75, Philbeach-gardens.—NONE.
107, Philbeach-gardens.—15s. 6d.
30, Philbeach-gardens.—25s., 30s.
29, Collingham-Gardens.—NONE.
26, Holland-park.—NONE.
27, Holland-park.—25s.
30, Holland-park.—NONE.
66, Holland-park.—12s., 21s., 23s.
85, Holland-park.—27s.
7, Leinster-square.—25s., 27s.
6, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
26, Palace-court.—21s.
2, Woodchurch-road.—12s., 21s., 23s.
CLIFTON'S Mrs. A. Bernard-gardens.—12s., 21s., 35s.
FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, 5, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—FURNISHED VACANCY; large, sunny room, fourth floor; 45s., including service. Vacant now to middle of May.—Apply direct.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place.—'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; also suite of rooms.—3, Gloucester-terrace. Padd. 4249.

LANCASTER - GATE. — SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comfort a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; bed and breakfast; moderate terms; gas fires, constant hot water, bath, 'phone.—39, Collingham-place, S.W. 'Phone, Frobisher 6762.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MAIDA VALE.—BED and BREAKFAST from 25s. 6d., including bath and attendance. Rooms fitted hot and cold running water. Pleasant surroundings. Comfortable lounge. Tennis. Worth inspection.—158, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. 'Phone, Abercorn 1673.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, also single from 2gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR, 72, CURZON-STREET.—Comfortably Furnished Ground Floor BED-SITTING ROOM; also first floor rooms; 3½ guineas; good attendance; quiet; gas fires; breakfast 1s. 6d.-2s. 6d. Grosvenor 1092.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, bath, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

OPENING SHORTLY: rooms may be booked; up-to-date bed-sitting rooms and suites with private bath rooms adjoining; new furniture and decorations; running hot and cold water in all rooms; fine beds, box springs; exceptionally light and airy; facing South and West; quiet; close to Underground and buses; single from 25s., including well-served breakfast, bath, light, service.—38, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, beautifully situated, few minutes station; 15 minutes London, near golf and tennis; modern comforts; inclusive terms. Croydon 0657.

PAYING GUEST RECEIVED in private English family; bright, comfortable home; cuisine garden; close Gloucester-road Tube.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

PURE AIR. Ideal Surroundings.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM, attendance, and breakfast, £2 2s.; other meals optional.—35, Blomfield-rd., Maida Hill, W.9.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, private suites (2 rooms), or single rooms; constant hot water; 'phone, bath, 2 lifts; quiet, central; 3 minutes Gloucester-road Tube.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—ROOMS, Furnished and Unfurnished, from 16s.; telephone.—Write Box T.1945, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, ONE or TWO PAYING GUESTS, private detached house; every modern convenience, car, wireless, telephone; 3 minutes station and golf; 30min. City or Charing Cross (S. Railway).—Write Box 08038, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RHODESIA COURT,

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Double rooms 5½-7gns., singles 2½-3½gns. Minute Gloucester-road Station. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT. TEN MILES FROM LONDON. A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk. Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms. Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations. Cuisine a special feature. Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0389.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Perfectly FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; sitting room, dining room, three bed, private bath room; excellent cooking and attendance; quiet and convenient neighbourhood; terms moderate.—12, Southwell-gardens, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, proper baths; phone; quiet tenants essential.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; bath room; constant hot water, good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen, all newly decorated and just opened; gas fires, rings, electric points, Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service and breakfast optional; terms, including light, from 4gns. to £1 2½gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, entrance floor, 25s. double, including service, hot water, electric light and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chenies-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8228.

UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED large ground-floor SUNNY ROOM; excellent service.—10, Observatory-gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

UNIVERSITY MEN.—Clubland amenities, SOUTH KENSINGTON; excellent cuisine; bed, bath, valet, need not exceed 5s.—Write P.584, Willings, 80, Strand.

WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET in private house; lady or gentleman; breakfast if desired; in room; terms very comfortable.—87, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kelvin 9039.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A NEWLY OPENED GUEST HOUSE in quiet superior position, tastefully furnished by Maple; minute 'bus and Tube, eight minutes West End; constant hot and cold, divan, gas fires; from 2½gns. Park 9846.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3480.

135, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.9.—Well FURNISHED Single and Double Bed-Sitting Rooms, gas fires and rings, from 16s. 6d.—Abercorn 3757.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room and breakfast or partial board; young society, tennis, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

W.C.1.—22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.—Superior residence; partial board from 37s. 6d. single or double; gas fires.—Museum 7767.

ACCOMMODATION. ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's FREE LIST. 489A, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Assommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

BUSINESS MAN from Munich seeks good homely ROOM with BOARD for about 14 days during middle of June. Advertiser would reciprocate by finding similar private lodging, such as he now wants in London, for anyone taking holiday trip to Munich.—Write, stating terms, to No. 140, care of Agentur Buchhdlg. Baumgärtner, Burghausen Obb., Germany.

EXPERIENCED Gentleman offers 15s. a week and help in garden in return for home; references.—Write Box P.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN AWAY WEEK-ENDS REQUIRES BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, breakfast and dinner.—Apply Irvine, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster.

LADY REQUIRES BED-SITTING ROOM. Central. Terms 3gns.; meals extra; also required, Service Flat, three bedrooms, &c., all on one floor, W.2 or S.W. district.—Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

SOLE PAYING GUEST.—Young City man desires as permanency cheery Bed-Sitting Room with private family where there is young company. References exchanged. Must be within easy reach of City and West End.—Write, giving full details, including terms and nearest station, P.L., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN REQUIRE PARTIAL BOARD; moderate terms. Also bed-sitting room and breakfast for gentleman; good terms; must be central.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 489A, Oxford-street, W.1.

YOUNG SWISS GIRL, wishing to frequent English schools, seeks BOARD in good family; London or suburbs.—Full particulars to T. Ebener, Arbon, Switzerland.

YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN wants to be received in English family as PAYING GUEST; close to City and West End.—Apply to J. R. Pi

Law Report, April 1

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr claims against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of Salisbury House, E.C., and directors of the company, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. He also claims against the company arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. The defendants deny the allegations and counterclaim for alleged breach of contract. (SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ALLEGATIONS BY A COMPANY'S EMIGRATION OFFICER
SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(Before MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr, of 4, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2, claims against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of 453-455, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2; Mr. Henry Tufnell Campbell, of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Mr. John Fraser Rutherford, of Upperfield, Imperial-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex; Lord Askwith, of 5, Cadogan-gardens, London; Mr. Lindsay Stuart Campbell Gray (the Master of Gray), of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Mr. Christian Lillioe Fangen, of 23, Park Hill-rise, East Croydon; Mr. Jacob Hessler, of Shipping-chambers, West Hartlepool, Yorkshire; and Sir William Martin Conway, M.P., of Allington Castle, Maidstone, Kent, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. He also claims against the company arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

All the defendants deny the allegations, and there is a counterclaim for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff's case is that the defendants had kept from him information which showed that the bright prospects held out to intending settlers in the company's Bolivia Concession were a sham, and that the concession lands were swampy and not ready for settlement.

Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., Mr. C. Gallop, and Mr. P. Spicer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Sir Albion H. Richardson, K.C., and Mr. T. Springer for all the defendants.

MR. DU PARCQ, continuing his opening, reiterated that whenever anybody made a report which was not satisfactory it was dealt with either by belittling or slandering or otherwise discrediting it, or by trying to get more favourable reports. He asked the jury to bear that in mind as the case developed.

After Colonel Sherwood Kelly had expressed his disgust at the whole situation in Bolivia [where he went in November, 1927], Mr. Campbell wrote to him on January 26, 1928, to the effect that they believed that conditions at Gaiba had drifted into complete chaos, about which he (Mr. Campbell) believed he had explained very fully to Colonel Kelly before he left. A further passage in the letter was:—

> Another and most important matter is the question of emigrants. We quite believe that the preparation for these is inadequate and also in a chaotic condition, and it is the immediate necessity of your being on the spot to put things right in this respect that is of the greatest importance. The Government representative has now been elected to our board, and the very first thing the Government are desiring is that the emigrants should leave as soon as possible . . . any delay in this may seriously jeopardize our position, and for you not to be on the spot to welcome them, see that their needs are attended to, and generally to command the whole situation, would be to the company absolutely fatal.

"HEARD SOME RUMOURS"

In February, 1928, Mr. Sohr heard some rumours, not from the company, but from other sources, about the reports from Colonel Kelly. He knew by February 15 that something was going on, because in a letter which showed how he was being kept in the dark he wrote:—

> From what I gather . . . grave matters must have been discussed of which no doubt you are aware too. The more I am astonished that you do not refer to these things in your letter to me. I am thus left to rely on what I hear from outsiders while being in charge to look after your interests here.

There was no repudiation of that letter, said counsel, but there was a board meeting on February 17, 1928, to deal with Colonel Kelly's report [of January 15, 1928]. The company also received a long report on March 16, 1928, from Mr. Mordaunt Smith, with whom they had been negotiating in respect of a timber concession, to the effect that the "so-called settlers sat in Gaiba adopting a wait and see policy . . . living under the most appalling conditions." From March 19, 1928, onwards no salary was paid to Mr. Sohr.

In April, 1928, Mr. Sohr offered to go out and be manager himself, but that met with no response, and ultimately Mr. Fangen was sent out. Mr. Sohr went out, however, and up to that time, whatever suspicion might have been aroused, he had believed himself fully justified in working for a company which had made large preparations and had a real future before it. He went out to Gaiba believing that. Having got there, there were two ways of dealing with him if he turned out to be an honest man who rebelled when he saw what the conditions were. The course persisted in was to endeavour to discredit him. Mr. Sohr found out at once the terrible state of affairs which existed, and it was no doubt obvious to Mr. Fangen what Mr. Sohr thought about it, and his attitude to Mr. Sohr was truculent and bullying. He made threats to Mr. Sohr and endeavoured to make his life intolerable.

Arrangements were made on one occasion for expeditions to be undertaken by Mr. Sohr and Mr. Fangen. They both set out about the same time. Mr. Fangen went by motor-car and Mr. Sohr went on mule-back, and was only allowed to be accompanied by one settler. Conditions were horrible, and soon after Mr. Sohr started on his journey he became ill and suffered from dysentery and insect bites. One evening he found that Mr. Fangen and his party were camping near by. He went over to ask for a glass of whisky. That was refused, and the following day Mr. Fangen treated him with a lack of sympathy. Eventually, when Mr. Sohr told him what he thought, Mr. Fangen approached him in a threatening and bullying way. Mr. Sohr thought that Mr. Fangen was making a grab at the pistol with which in that wild country the plaintiff was armed. Thereupon Mr. Sohr, in the presence of many people standing around, drew his revolver and held it so that he would not be attacked. Mr. Fangen drew back, and someone asked Mr. Sohr to give up his revolver, whereupon Mr. Sohr at once did so. That incident had been fastened on and magnified by Mr. Fangen into attempted murder by Mr. Sohr.

That was the end of Mr. Sohr's association with the company. The case, continued Mr. du Parcq, was put mainly as one of a man to whom glittering prospects were held out and who, by misrepresentations dishonestly made to him, had been led to waste his time—worse than waste it, because he had not had an opportunity of earning any commission. He had wasted some years of his life and the matter had done no good to his reputation.

He also claimed as salary £700 for seven months, and expenses amounting to £804, which he incurred in going out to Bolivia; £200 only had been paid, which left £1,304, to which he (counsel) submitted there was no answer at all. In addition to that, Mr. Sohr was asking for damages for fraud.

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Sohr, in giving evidence, told of his post-War associations with the emigration problems of the Central European Powers, and referred to his introduction to the defendant company. When Mr. Fangen showed him the prospectus he (the witness) was delighted, and said of himself, "There you are, fixed for life."

He was never given a hint of the cable from the British Consul at La Paz that the concession lands were swamped and inundated six months every year.

MR. DU PARCQ.—Was nothing ever said to you that the lands were not ready for emigrants?—No. Mr. Fangen had always said that they were ready.

Referring to his salary, Mr. Sohr said that he had made 37 applications for arrears of salary. He had received nice replies, but no money.

MR. DU PARCQ.—Were you told about Colonel Kelly's report?—I was not told a word about it.

If you had known about it, would it have affected your action?—Of course.

Referring to his visit to Gaiba, the witness said that he was sent out to see for himself in which places he would trust settlers. Describing his arrival at Gaiba, Mr. Sohr said that, viewed from a distance, the place looked satisfactory, but when they came nearer the famous deep water lake was so shallow that they had to anchor far out.

They got into a boat and landed at the pier. The valley which he thought they came into was not a valley; it was the grave of the company's money, to where he was supposed to bring out settlers.

The administration house, said Mr. Sohr, consisted of nothing. There was no floor, except some mud, no windows, and no furniture. Mr. Fangen told him that he could see the country and had got a very good horse for him. He (the witness) said: "How about that car I saw yesterday?" and Mr. Fangen replied that it had no tires. (Laughter.)

A horse was brought to him. His 18st. was a saddle in itself, and the legs of that poor horse went crossways. When he saw it he was terrified. The horse was a pony. (Laughter.) A mule was then brought to him.

As he got into the saddle he observed a fresh cut in the stirrup. He saw at once the dirty trick that was meant—that when he got into the bush the stirrup would go, down he would go, and finish Robert Sohr. (Laughter.)

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—A joke is a joke, but there is obviously a suggestion that somebody cut his stirrup that he should be murdered in the bush. That is a very serious matter. This is a very serious case, and if this witness is to give evidence he should not be allowed to make these long, rambling statements.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—What has he said that is irrelevant?

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Durnford and Son; Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co.

MANAGING CLERK ACQUITTED

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Hawke, JOSEPH CLARKE SAXTON, 41, clerk, on bail, was found *Not Guilty* on charges of converting to his own use and benefit securities of which he was a trustee, and he was discharged. HORACE ALBERT DIXON, 40, solicitor, pleaded "Guilty" to similar charges, and Mr. Justice Hawke postponed judgment upon him. The case was committed for trial from Marlborough-street Police Court. Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure prosecuted; Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton appeared for Saxton, who pleaded "Not Guilty."

MR. FULTON, in opening the case, said that Dixon was a solicitor in London, and Saxton was his managing clerk. Saxton went into the witness-box and denied the charges. He said that whatever became of the money of the trusts concerned he had none of it. MR. JUSTICE HAWKE said there was no evidence whatever that Saxton had any of the money, and the jury found as stated. Saxton was accordingly discharged.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

FAMILY DISPUTE OVER A WILL SETTLED
CHEESEMAN v. CHEESEMAN

At his LORDSHIP'S suggestion a settlement was arrived at of this probate action which concerned the estate, worth about £2,000, of the late Mrs. Eliza Cheeseman, a widow, of Newport (Mon), who died on July 10, 1929, aged about 80 years.

The plaintiff, Mr. George William Cheeseman, who was stated to be in the workhouse and seriously ill, is the son of the late Mrs. Cheeseman; and the defendant, Mr. Horace Dillon Cheeseman, of Cardiff-road, Newport, is her grandson and the plaintiff's son.

The plaintiff said that his mother died intestate, and that a will, dated August 22, 1928, was not duly executed, and that she was not of sound mind, memory, or understanding at the time, and did not know and approve of the contents of the will. The defendant propounded the will of August, 1928, by which he was made sole executor and residuary legatee, subject to a gift of £50 to his father (the plaintiff), and a direction that he should at his discretion pay his father £1 a week. The defendant denied the plaintiff's allegations.

The Hon. Victor Russell and Mr. Talbot-Ponsonby appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. A. Arthur Warren and Mr. R. G. Micklethwait for the defendant.

At the outset, MR. JUSTICE BATESON said that father and son were fighting over an estate of only £2,000, and they were going to throw away as much of it as they could in law costs. He thought that they were very foolish.

MR. TALBOT-PONSONBY agreed that it would be far better if the parties could reach a settlement. The plaintiff was in the workhouse and practically a dying man. On an intestacy he would take everything.

MR. WARREN said that one of the stumbling-blocks was the allegation in the pleadings that the defendant had not only managed his grandmother's affairs, but had abused and bullied her and that she was afraid of him.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Why cannot you come to a sensible arrangement? I should have thought that the son would have tried to provide for his father's comfort.

MR. WARREN.—The defendant is only too anxious to provide for his father's comfort while he lives.

After a short adjournment, MR. RUSSELL informed his Lordship that the parties had come to terms, one of which would be proof of the will in solemn form.

Evidence was given by Mr. John Hazel, an attesting witness, that the will was duly executed, and that the testatrix was of sound and alert mind.

MR. JUSTICE BATESON pronounced for the will on the terms agreed, and made them a rule of Court. He said that the parties had been very wise to make the very fair arrangement which they had made instead of spending all the money in a family quarrel.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard, and Co., for Messrs. D. Roger Evans and Jones, Newport (Mon); Messrs. Marris and Shepherd, for Mr. H. C. Edington, Newport (Mon).

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE AND A PROBATE ACTION
TROUTON v. TROUTON AND ANOTHER

A settlement was announced of this probate suit which arose out of the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Anne Maria Trouton, of the Rookery, Downe, Kent, who died on October 27, 1929, leaving estate of the value of about £55,000.

The plaintiff, Mr. Rupert de Burgh Trouton, of Gordon-square, London, as one of the residuary legatees, propounded a will of the testatrix (his mother) dated July 16, 1909.

The defendants, the Women's Auxiliary Service, formerly the Women's Police Service, represented by the Commandant, Miss Mary Sophia Allen, and other officers of that organization, said that the will propounded by the plaintiff was revoked by a will dated May 28, 1920, and they asked the Court to pronounce in favour of the later will.

The plaintiff, in his reply, put the defendants to proof of the due execution of the later will, and said that at the time of its alleged execution Mrs. A. M. Trouton was not of sound disposing mind, and did not know and approve of its contents.

Mr. Maurice Trouton, a son of the testatrix, of Dadbroke House, Cuddington, Buckinghamshire, was cited as the first defendant as executor of the alleged will of 1920.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. Noel Middleton for the Women's Auxiliary Service; and Mr. H. W. Barnard for Mr. Maurice Trouton.

MR. HILBERY said that the matter had been adjusted after careful consideration. It was extremely difficult to know at an early stage from his clients' point of view what was the proper course to adopt. At first the women who organized and conducted the Women's Auxiliary Service did not know that the will which they had propounded had been made. In 1916 the testatrix met the then commandant of the organization on the Criminal Law Amendment Committee. She became greatly interested in the work and an ardent supporter of the service.

By the will of 1920 Mrs. Trouton made the service a legatee, and inquiries made after her death indicated that, so far as the officials could judge, she was a normal person. They felt that it was their duty to have the matter brought forward so that proper evidence should be forthcoming of her mental condition. After anxious consultation he had been instructed to agree to the case being settled on the basis that the will of 1909 should be pronounced for and the later will pronounced against, the other matters being adjusted on terms which had been arranged.

Commandant Allen and the other women conducting the Women's Auxiliary Service, said Mr. Hilbery, never for one moment wished to insist on the will if it were made by a woman of unsound mind who was not fit to make it, though they were anxious to do their duty by the service.

MR. BUCKNILL said that the alleged will of 1920 gave a large legacy to the Women's Auxiliary Service, the residue to be divided among sons, one of whom was the first defendant, and daughters of Mrs. Trouton. As the result of an examination of Mrs. Trouton by two doctors in January, 1921, an order was made in the following August for the appointment of a receiver of her estate. Had the case proceeded he thought that it would have been made abundantly clear that Mrs. Trouton in 1920 had no sane idea of the value of money.

Dr. John Stewart Macintosh, of Platt's-lane, Hampstead, said that the loss of two sons killed in the War had had a very great effect on the testatrix's health. In his opinion she was not fit to make a will in May, 1920. She purported to give away large sums of money at a time when she had not got the money to give. Among her delusions was the belief that a number of oleographs were Old Masters of very great value.

MR. JUSTICE BATESON pronounced for the will of 1909 and against the will of 1920. He said that he thought that the Women's Auxiliary Service were well advised to take the course which they had, and had behaved very properly in the circumstances.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nicholson, Freeland, and Shepherd; Messrs. Lawrance, Messer, and Co.

CHANCERY DIVISION
THE CURZON HEIRLOOMS
IN RE THE CURZON SETTLED HEIRLOOMS AND IN RE THE SCARSDALE SETTLED HEIRLOOMS.

(Before MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

MR. NICHOLSON COMBES mentioned these two summonses which were before his Lordship in Chambers on March 12. He had then intimated that Lord Scarsdale had given definite instructions to a firm of accountants to investigate the accounts since his accession to the settled estates, and his Lordship had adjourned the summonses. The accounts were now ready and the evidence of Lord Scarsdale would be ready to-day. He understood that the other parties had also filed evidence, but they ought to have the opportunity of seeing the accounts and that might delay the matter a couple of days.

The sale of the heirlooms, if sanctioned, would include some very valuable pictures, and if directed, as he submitted it should be, to take place in June, they were advised by Messrs. Christies that two months were short enough time for the issue of the requisite advertisements. The further hearing of the summonses would be probably not last more than two hours.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that they could be put in the list for Monday next after the Chamber summonses.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hopgood, Mills, Steele, and Lonsdale.

The new Viscount Hereford resigned the office of chairman of the Breconshire Quarter Sessions in 1927, and was succeeded by his Honour Judge Ivor Bowen, K.C.

POLICE BRIBERY CHARGES
SHEFFIELD BOOKMAKER FOUND "GUILTY"

The hearing was continued at the Leeds Assizes yesterday of the series of cases in which five bookmakers have been indicted on charges of bribing constables in the Sheffield Police Force. Two constables have been indicted on charges of corruptly accepting gifts as an inducement to forbear taking action for offences committed against the Street Betting Act, 1906, and contrary to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906.

The case taken on Monday and continued yesterday was that of GEORGE HENRY PARKIN, 42, described as a moulder, who was charged with having, between May 3 and June 9, 1929, corruptly given sums of money, amounting to £4, to Police-constable Burnell Crookes, jointly with Cyril Franklin Maddison.

The trial is before Mr. Justice Humphreys.

Mr. C. Paley Scott prosecuted, and Mr. Willoughby Jardine, K.C., defended.

Police-constable Bertram Allen gave evidence yesterday, and spoke of receiving money with another constable from Parkin.

Police-constable Whetham said Allen introduced him to Parkin as his "new mate." The payments were done in the street or in a public convenience. The witness said that he never arrested Parkin because he could never get sufficient evidence. He added that he did not unduly interfere with him.

Police-constable Maddison spoke to sharing money with Whetham and Crookes. He said that he arrested Parkin on August 7, 1929, the day before he went back into uniform.

Police-constable Crookes, whose evidence bore out that of Whetham and Maddison so far as his share in the money transactions was concerned, said that he took part in the arrest of Parkin in August last.

Cross-examined by Mr. JARDINE, Crookes said that at first he denied to Chief Superintendent May that he had received money. Superintendent May then told him that if he helped the Chief Constable he himself might be helped, remarking, "You don't want to be with the bookmakers, do you?"

Mr. JARDINE.—What effect had that upon your mind?—It made me think.

Did it make you think that you might be with them in the dock?—Yes.

So you decided to alter your story?—Yes.

Mr. PALEY SCOTT said that the jury had seen the pitiful procession of policemen going into the witness-box and confessing their shame, disgrace, and ruin, for disciplinary action must follow that case. Could it be thought that they would untruthfully give such evidence when it told so against themselves?

Mr. JARDINE, K.C., defending, said that after this case the phrase "lying like a trooper" would become "lying like a Sheffield policeman." It was a terrible thing to think that for years past hundreds of cases in the police court had depended upon the testimony of such men.

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS, in summing up, said that in the eye of the law the men who gave or received bribes were in the same position. One was as bad as the other. If one thing had been established in the process of the case, it was that the conduct of the Brightside division of the Sheffield police for years past had been most lamentable. That division of the Sheffield police had been shown to be rotten to the core. It was a very painful thing for them as citizens, who had been used to look upon the police force of this country—and quite rightly so—as a body of men who could be trusted to do their duty, to find that there were officers who had received a regular income from bookmakers as bribes paid to prevent them doing their duty.

If it was ever thought desirable to have an object lesson to demonstrate the importance and necessity of the Statute dealing with the giving of corrupt gifts, they would agree that that object lesson was afforded by that case. It was not a question of whether 10s. or so was paid by a bookmaker to a policeman. What was important was the effect it had had on the minds of the police officers. The effect in the present case seemed to have been to have turned the men into confirmed and inveterate liars, and utterly useless as police officers. They had lied to their chief and persisted in lying, and on their own admission had only decided to speak the truth when they stood in fear of prosecution. The jury need not consider in their verdict what effect it might have upon the police witnesses. They were not being tried, but of the 11 officers who had given evidence he could not conceive that any public authority would ever think it right to employ such men again.

The jury found Parkin *Guilty*, but recommended him to mercy. They added that they believed that he acted under pressure of the police.

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS deferred sentence.

The case of Frank Pacey, 42, described as an engineer, indicted in respect of similar charges, including the alleged giving of £6 to Police-constables Crookes and Maddison between April and July, 1929, will be heard to-day.

DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE
SIR SYDNEY SKINNER AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SIR SYDNEY SKINNER, president of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, presiding at the annual meeting of the chamber at the Cordwainers' Hall, Cannon-street, yesterday, said one of the greatest difficulties trade was suffering from to-day was the unemployment question. He declared:—"I have had many conversations with Mr. Thomas, and I think he is taking up this matter in a very thorough manner. I have assured him that anything we can do by the purchasing of British goods we shall do."

He went on to say that people were apt to exaggerate the cure they were going to obtain for unemployment by continually emphasizing the need for the purchase of British goods. It gave the public a false impression of what was being sold in our businesses. The foreigner produced the novelty, and the novelty represented display. The novelty in the window had a psychological effect on the feminine mind, and possibly on the male mind as well. Those novelties, however, only represented the show side of their business; they did not represent the sales. Excluding food, he would say that the amount of goods they sold of foreign origin would not be more than 10 to 11 per cent.

In detailing a number of factors that made for unemployment, Sir Sydney Skinner mentioned high taxation. He made a couple of suggestions—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should cut down expenses in every Department and that there should be no further State interference in their trade, which had arrived at a stage where it could be left to carry on undisturbed.

On the subject of attracting the right sort of ability to the drapery trade, Sir Sydney Skinner said in the old days they used to get the sons and daughters of farmers. They did not get so many now, and he believed that was largely due to the fact that mothers to-day had a fear of sending their daughters to the big towns. He added:—"I myself am reinstating the 'living-in' system, because I am going to try and re-attract that type of boy and girl. I am not going to let them come to London and be at the mercy of some woman who runs a lodging-house and will fleece them."

On the question of the Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill, SIR HERBERT ORMOND, Chairman of the General Purposes and Parliamentary Committee, said that the Committee, at the request of the Executive Council, had given the Bill consideration, and their recommendation was as follows:—"That, having regard to the hours of work prevailing in the drapery trade, your Committee is of the opinion that no legislation to limit the hours of work is called for, but is not averse to a 48-hour week in principle, with certain reservations. When the Committee of Inquiry is set up the Chamber will be prepared to give evidence thereon."

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES

WILLIAM EWART RILEY, 37, a motor engineer, of Laverton-road, St. Anne's-on-Sea, was again remanded at Longton, Staffordshire, on Monday, on a charge of attempting to obtain £5,000 by false pretences from Frederick William Dennis, of Ricardo-street, Longton. Mr. C. W. D. Miller, solicitor in the Inland Revenue Department, mentioned that there were proceedings against Dennis relative to alleged income-tax frauds, and the case had been partly heard. At 12 o'clock on Friday Dennis received a telephone message asking for an appointment at half-past 12. Riley called to see him later and said: "I am Mr. Bradley and am an Inland Revenue office official. I have called to settle this income-tax matter of yours." Riley further said that they were prepared to take £5,000 in settlement, and he asked for £2,500 in cash. Dennis took advice and later informed the police. He arranged to meet Riley later in the day in a Hanley café, and there handed him two cheques for £2,500 each. Riley was arrested later.

EVIDENCE AT FIRE INQUEST
YOUTH CHARGED WITH PERJURY

JOHN WILLIAM LEWIN WARD, 19, a shoe hand, described as of High-street, Syston, near Leicester, was charged at Leicester Police Court yesterday with having committed perjury on March 3 at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Edith Lucy Mills, wife of Mr. John George Mills, who lost her life in a fire at their home at Thurmaston in the early morning of March 20.

Ward gave evidence at the inquest last week, and on Monday, when the inquiry was resumed, Chief Inspector Helby, of Scotland Yard, alleged that Ward told him that what he had said previously "must have been purely imagination." On the instructions of the Coroner Ward was arrested in Court.

Mr. L. E. Rumsey, solicitor, for the police, said that the charge arose out of the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Mills. In the course of that inquiry certain particulars were taken and Ward was interviewed by police-officers. His statement was shortly to the effect that he was passing through Thurmaston about 11.15 on the night of the fire, and about 200 yards before he came to the shop he smelt burning. On passing the shop, he said, he saw smoke issuing from the front door. He jumped off his machine, looked through the shop window, saw a small figure in the shop, and the silhouette of a man leaning over that flame.

The defendant then swore on oath that the person bending over the flame was the husband of the dead woman. As the result of that statement further inquiries were made and Ward was invited by Chief Inspector Helby, of Scotland Yard, to make a further statement. He said, "If you will tear up my previous statement I will tell you." He was given a piece of paper and made a statement in which he said he wished to correct his previous statement, which was untrue.

Mr. Rumsey said that there was an adjourned hearing of the inquest on Monday, when Chief Inspector Helby proved the second statement. Ward was then put into the witness-box and sworn, and his previous statement was read over to him. He admitted that his second statement was correct, and that his previous statement was false.

Chief Inspector Helby said that on March 27, accompanied by Detective-sergeant Beard, of Scotland Yard, he saw Ward at the county police offices in Leicester. He told Ward that they were police officers from London, and had come there at the request of the Chief Constable of Leicestershire. Mr. Helby repeated the evidence he gave on Monday, of telling Ward that he could not have seen what he said he did in the shop. The witness said that in his statement Ward said that the only reason he could give for making his first statement, which he regretted to say was untrue, was that he was feeling unwell at the time.

Detective-superintendent Boon, of the Leicester City Police, gave evidence of taking Ward into custody and charging him. Ward, he said, made no reply.

Mr. R. T. G. Wright, for Ward, applied for bail.

Mr. Rumsey raised no objection, and Ward was remanded until next Tuesday on bail in his own recognizances in £20, with one surety in £20 or two in £10 each.

FINANCES OF A PIG FARM
CLERGYMAN-DIRECTOR EXCULPATED

Investigations were resumed on Monday at a special sitting of Preston County Court, before Judge Bradley, into the affairs of Little Wadhurst Farm (Preston), Limited, who controlled the Lea Pig Farm venture.

The inquiry was instituted on an application of the Official Receiver, an order having been made by the Court for the following persons to appear for public examination—namely, Guy Henry Mather, Gilbert Wells, John Geoffrey Newell, Louis Montague Cradock-Hartopp, and the Rev. Wyndham John Harding, the last-named four being directors of the company.

Gilbert Wells, retired engineer, of Clytondrive, Fairhaven, gave evidence on Monday. He said it was arranged that he should become managing director of the concern at £1,500 a year, and he had also to take one-third profits. Altogether he was to get £6,000 in the concern and his wife £2,000. Early £42,000 was received from investors. The trade account showed a net loss of £13,472; £6,574 was received from the sale of pigs, and £20,000 had been spent in buying them. Swine fever cost the company more than £13,000.

Answering the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, he said he did not think the public would have subscribed if they had known the state of affairs, and if he had known he would not have subscribed himself.

Following a long inquiry, JUDGE BRADLEY informed Mr. Harding that he was exculpated from any charges. Mr. Harding was also given costs. In the other cases proceedings—if any proceedings were necessary as a result of the examinations—would come in due course.

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
PRE-MEDICAL EXAMINATION

As the result of the Pre-Medical Examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England held on March 25, 28, and 29, the following candidates were approved in the subjects indicated:—

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.—A. G. Barshaw, Norwich Tech. Inst.; R. A. Beck, Aske's Sch.; J. D. Bradley-Watson, King's Sch., Ely; A. J. Broomhall, East Lond. Coll.; D. D. Chalmers, Polytechnic Inst.; E. S. Cook, East Lond. Coll.; R. W. Cope, Guy's; H. B. C. Carter-Locke, St. Thomas's; G. M. Curtois, Guy's; G. G. Doel, King's Coll.; I. Finer, Guy's; K. E. J. Fletcher, Guy's; H. Gill, Barnsley Tech. Coll.; A. Gorton, Stroud Tech. Sch.; C. W. M. Harvey, St. Thomas's; A. G. Heberlein, Bedford Sch.; L. Jonathan, Univ. Coll., Swansea; J. B. Knight, Guy's; A. A. Lefkovits, Cardiff Tech. Coll.; B. Machado, Guy's; A. E. W. Miles, Royal Dental; J. D. Moore, King's Coll.; T. D. W. O'Flynn, St. Paul's Sch.; W. O. G. Paget, St. Bart.'s; E. J. Parks, Guy's; Hilda Roberts, Liverpool; A. T. Rogers, Cambridge County High Sch.; E. E. H. Sampson, Victoria Tut. Coll.; L. Thompson, Guy's; J. D. B. Valle, Epsom Coll.; J. E. G. Vincenzi, St. Thomas's.

CHEMISTRY.—E. Ashman, Guy's; K. C. Baker, Guy's; M. Bledin, Guy's; A. K. Contractor, Middlesex Hosp.; E. Everett, Sutton County Sch.; R. Farncombe, King's Coll.; L. Feinson, Univ. Tut. Coll.; H. C. Freiich, Guy's; J. G. Gatenby, Guy's; R. Gilbert, Manchester Univ.; J. Hart, Bradford Tech. Coll.; R. J. G. Hayton-Williams, Alleyn's Sch., Dulwich; T. C. Henry, Middlesex; D. R. S. Howell, Portsmouth Grammar Sch.; T. G. Humby, Polytechnic Inst.; R. Ireland, St. Bart.'s; J. D. McCarthy, Royal Dental; C. A. J. Martin, Guy's; J. H. G. Morris, Newport High Sch.; P. J. Owen, Manchester Tut. Coll.; J. Parry, Cardiff Tech. Coll.; R. Pearson, Huddersfield, Polytechnic Inst.; F. A. Rogers, Guy's; J. R. Sinton, Leeds; F. J. S. Stoneham, Guy's; J. S. Wood, Liverpool.

PHYSICS.—M. H. Balegh, Univ. Tut. Coll.; O. B. Brears, Bancroft's Sch.; J. B. De Vine, Camb. and St. Mary's; B. J. Dorsa, Guy's; D. W. Friendship, Barnsley Tech. Coll.; H. M. Gilbert, Polytechnic Inst.; D. A. G. Greensted, Guy's; H. F. G. Hensel, Birmingham Mun. Tech. Sch.; M. B. Heyns, Cape and Univ. Coll.; W. C. Kendrick, Univ. Tut. Coll.; J. Lee, Manchester Junction, Guy's; J. C. McAvoy, St. Bartholomew's; J. H. Morris, Univ. Tut. Coll.; T. C. O'Flanagan, Royal Dental; C. J. Roberts, King's Coll.; D. W. Rossiter, Middlesex; R. J. Scott, Guy's; K. Shoekinner, Hull Tech. Coll.; A. G. Smith, Hull Mun. Tech. Coll.; W. T. Wales, Cardiff; and G. O. Walker, Manchester.

At the First Professional Examination of the College held on March 25, 26, 28, and 29, L.D.S. Bloomfield, St. Thomas's Hospital, was approved in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology: A. W. H. Ashbery, Birmingham, T. P. Guercken, L.D.S., Eng., Chelsea Polytechnic Inst., and T. E. Hughes, St. Bartholomew's, were approved in Biology.

E. R. D. Fraser, Royal Dental, was approved in Physics at the Preliminary Science Examination for the licence in Dental Surgery.

AFFAIRS OF A BEAUTY PREPARATIONS COMPANY

Under the compulsory liquidation of Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Limited, which carried on business at 121A, Hampstead-road, N.W., and formerly at Bruton-street and Hertford-street, W., the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C.

Mr. H. P. NAUNTON, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the winding-up order was made on the petition of Lady (Gladys Constance) Pearson. The company was promoted by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson in October, 1923, to carry on the business of manufacturers of toilet preparations which she had conducted at 9, Hertford-street, Mayfair. The directors through it were Mrs. Thompson (chairman) and Lady Pearson. In May, 1924, the company acquired the business of "Madame Corinne."

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER had been informed by Mrs. Thompson that the company's business was controlled by her and that Lady Pearson assisted by demonstrating the company's preparations. The business was carried on at a profit with the exception of the year ending May, 1929, when a loss of £2,313 was sustained. The winding-up order was made owing to disagreement between the two directors in consequence of which the business could not be carried on. The assets were valued at £4,562, and it was estimated that after satisfying all claims of creditors there would be a surplus of £8.

The Official Receiver was left in charge of the liquidation.

BARKERS
Special Pre-Budget WINE OFFERS
Ground Floor, Main Building

Carriage Paid on orders of £1 and over in England & Wales Quantities less than 1 dozen are priced at dozen rates

Full Strength DOURO PORTS	Usual Price Per Doz.	Pre-Budget Price Per Doz.
RUBY DOURO PORT, "RED SEAL"	48/-	43/-
TAWNY DOURO PORT, "YELLOW SEAL"	48/-	44/-
No. 5 SOUND OLD TAWNY WINE	54/-	50/-
MEDIUM TAWNY, "BLUE SEAL"	56/-	51/-
No. 10 FINE RUBY PORT. DRY	84/-	78/-
OLD VINTAGE CHARACTER, "WHITE SEAL"	90/-	84/-
VINTAGE PORTS		
VINTAGE 1912. RORIZ	160/-	150/-
VINTAGE 1920. REBELLO VALENTE'S	84/-	78/-
VINTAGE 1920. "OLD BARONIAL"	78/-	72/-
VINTAGE 1922. FERREIRA'S	72/-	68/-
VINTAGE 1924. OFFLEY'S VINTAGE CHARACTER. 2 years in bottle	66/-	60/-
VINTAGE CHARACTER. 5 years in bottle	60/-	54/-
COCKBURN'S PORT. VINTAGE 1927	68/-	62/-
Ditto ditto, ½ bottles	72/-	70/-
FONSECA'S CRUSTED PORT. ½ bottles	39/-	38/-
FINE SHERRIES	39/-	35/-
No. 3 PALE	42/-	38/-
No. 4 MEDIUM DRY	48/-	43/-
BROWN EAST INDIA	58/-	54/-
"BAROSO." GOLDEN OLOROSO. MEDIUM DRY	54/-	50/-
BARKERS "CLUB." MEDIUM DRY	66/-	62/-
"ROYAL AMONTILLADO." DRY	66/-	62/-
AMONTILLADO, "BLUE DIP." DRY	78/-	72/-
RICH GOLDEN MARSALA	42/-	38/-
MADEIRA. RICH GOLDEN	54/-	48/-
CHAMPAGNES		
FOURNIE & CIE. VINTAGE 1921	108/-	96/-
Ditto ditto ½ bottles	59/-	53/-
MOET & CHANDON. DRY IMPERIAL, 1919 VINTAGE	160/-	156/-
GIESLER & Co. EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY ENGLAND 1919 VINTAGE	150/-	146/-
Ditto ditto ½ bottles	80/-	78/-
BOURDIN FRERES EPERNAY, VINTAGE 1921 Special parcel	—	96/-
Ditto ditto ½ bottles	—	53/-
BURGUNDIES		
MACON	42/-	38/-
Do., ½ bottles	23/-	21/-
BEAUNE "WHITE LABEL"	40/-	36/-
Ditto, ½ bottles	22/-	20/-
BEAUNE SUPERIEURE, 1923	52/-	46/-
Do., ½ bottles	28/-	25/-
POMMARD PREMIERE, 1923	58/-	52/-
Do., ½ bottles	31/-	28/-
CHAMBERTIN, 1923 Vintage	78/-	72/-
Do., ½ bottles	41/-	38/-
BOTTLED IN FRANCE		
POMMARD, VINTAGE 1919	76/-	70/-
VOLNAY, VINTAGE 1919	76/-	70/-
MUSIGNY, VINTAGE 1919	88/-	82/-
RICHEBOURG, VINTAGE 1919	94/-	88/-
STILL HOCKS		
LAUBENHEIMER	36/-	32/-
Ditto, ½ bottles	20/-	18/-
NIERSTEINER, VINTAGE 1927	43/-	39/-
Ditto, ½ bottles	24/-	22/-
RU

Sporting News

RACING

WARWICK MEETING

STORM CYCLE BEATEN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

There was quite a large attendance at Warwick yesterday for the second and last day of the meeting. Although the attendance on the first day was greater than on the same day of last year, the receipts were smaller on account of the reduced costs of admission. The weather yesterday was good, and the racing generally enjoyable, even if favourites did not succeed as they had done on Monday afternoon. I believe that in the near future considerable alterations are to be made in the Paddock and in the weighing-room; also a building for a totalisator is to be erected.

Storm Cycle had run so well against Claudine at Lincoln that his chance of winning the Hatton Selling Plate was considered reasonably good, and he started at odds on, only Sculptor of the other starters being backed seriously. Sculptor failed to stay, but the race may have done him good, and he should be placed to win a similar event very soon. In the Straight Storm Cycle was not without a chance, but he failed to catch the outsider, Welwyn, who won by a length. The winner, who was trained by C. Leader, was ridden by Simpson, a small rider who promises to make a fine jockey. Welwyn, who was bought in for 280 guineas, should win again. Residue, who has been hurdling, not without success, during the winter was, according to the market on the race, fully expected to win the Debdale Plate, but the best that he could do was to finish third, beaten by a head and three-quarters of a length respectively by Cherry King and the hurdler Sandro. Cherry King was ridden by Mr. Cottrill, to whose riding the winner owes not a little of his success. I do not remember Cherry King winning a race before. He used, I think, to be owned by Mr. J. B. Joel, for whom he never did as well as he promised to do on his looks and work at home.

There was some quite good betting on the Leamington Plate, the principal event of the afternoon, for Abdul, who started favourite, Irish Romance, who had failed in the Lincolnshire Handicap, and Steerforth, who had been running in selling races last year, were all confidently supported. Cottage Lass, who also had friends in the market, made the running to the Straight, where Steerforth took up the running, and, admirably handled by Ray, hung on to his lead to win by half a length from Abdul, with Chase Me Charlie, who always run well here, a similar distance away third. Ray was seen at his best on the winner in this race. The rider of Abdul did not get too clear a run, and that horse should be placed to win soon, for he is very fit. Victor Smyth saddled his first winner of the season when Rich Cissy won the Harbury Selling Plate, after quite a good race, by nearly a length from Lepanto, with the Miss Chaucer filly a similar distance away third. The winner started at 100 to 8, while the second and third were without quotations in the market on the race.

Smolensk filly, although well supported at 11 to 10, was lucky to win the Grove Park Plate. She was soon in the lead, but was caught by Lady Kitty colt a furlong from home. Lady Kitty colt was in front at the Distance, but she then swerved to the right and so allowed the favourite to draw away clear to win by a length and a half. The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Milverton Plate, which was won by Gulvain, after a good race, by a short head from Abelard, with Merry Lass third, a length further behind.

DERBY PROSPECTS

ELVASTON CASTLE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Quite a number of the two-year-olds engaged here have already been seen out, among them Good Companion, who was second at Lincoln, Mickey Mouse, who showed initial speed at the same meeting, and Sandbath, who was well backed at Lincoln, but lost any chance she may have had there by a slow start. Gingerbread was a "tip" at Liverpool, but was not started, and her stable companion who took her place ran badly. I do not like to make a selection in such a race as this, but if SANDBATH is started I should not be at all surprised if she were to win.

WELBECK SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Damnley with a penalty seems to have too much weight, and, if both were started, would not, on last year's form, beat Tutbury. Wearing a Crown has a chance, as has Trunch, who is in the same stable as Tutbury. The best selection seems to be Tutbury or Trunch, and accordingly I choose NUGENT'S SELECTED.

QUARNDON HANDICAP (1m.).—I doubt whether Don Pat quite gets the distance of this race, but he is fit from hurdling and has therefore a chance. The probable winner, however, seems to me to be ANTIQUARY, who was well backed at Liverpool and ran well there for the distance of this race. He can, further, have stronger handling this afternoon, and is very well handicapped, as his running with and handicapping with Port Arthur last year suggests.

DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Brown Jack with all his weight is not harshly handicapped, but it is doubtful whether he is at his best yet. Alight has a big penalty for his win at Aintree, but he won easily then, and if started again would not be without a chance. On some form Brigliadoro is well handicapped, but surely the best handicapped horse in the race is SARTELLUS, who comes from a stable in fine form. He will, I believe, be ridden by Richards, and if he shows his best form might run away with the race. He is very differently handicapped in another race later in the week.

SUDBURY PLATE (5f.).—I have no form here to go on for most of the probable starters. Pergamena, Objection, and Louvastra have all shown on the course a certain amount of ability, and if one of them is started he, or she, may win. I cannot make a selection beyond that.

CHATSWORTH PLATE (1m.).—On Liverpool form Cebrenus seems to have the best chance here. Dusty may also run well. My selection is CEBRENUS.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There will be good fields for the first day of the Derby Meeting to-day, and the majority of the horses will be sent from Newmarket on each morning of racing, as the special train is due to arrive several hours before racing.

The Elvaston Castle Selling Plate is for two-year-olds. The majority of them in this race have already been seen out in public, and have run fairly well. The form of GOOD COMPANION at Lincoln last week seems to be good enough to give her a very good chance here. She has gone on well since her race, and, knowing that she is under orders to star, for this race, she must be my selection.

Although the entry for the Welbeck Selling Plate is a fairly large one, Rampart, Talpra, and Quivil may be our only representatives. QUIVIL ran quite well in the Brocklesby Trial Stakes at Lincoln, and I believe that that race has brought him on a few pounds. He will therefore require a great deal of beating for this race.

The Quarndon Handicap Plate.—Before running at Liverpool last week ANTIQUARY had given every satisfaction in his home gallops, and he was much fancied to win the Liverpool Cup. He is not an easy horse to ride, and I am sure that he requires a strong jockey like Elliott, who will ride him in this race. This is the class of handicap which he may win. Lady Starlight is fancied.

The Derbyshire Handicap will be the best race at the meeting. Lemon Car is in good work, and is a very useful horse at his best, but there is a doubt whether he will be saddled for this race. Brigliadoro has the better of Alight at the weights, and will carry the confidence of the Palace House connexions. I have seen him do most of his gallops during the last few weeks or so, and I doubt whether he has ever been better. Sartellus pleased all who saw his gallop on Saturday last on the Racecourse Side against Clotilde de Savoie, and Manhattan. He had much the best of the spin, and he will probably start favourite for this race. Alacrity, Pauli, Boldero, and Nightfall are as well as they could be made, and their public form is well known. However, I give a confident selection for BRIGLIADORO.

The Sudbury Plate.—The best that I know of for this race are Objection, Sea Queen filly, Kitty San filly, and PERGAMENA. The last-named will represent Green Lodge, and I believe that she has benefited by her experience of last week. I doubt whether we have anything trained here that will beat her. The Nile is a doubtful starter.

For the Chatsworth Maiden Plate CUISINIERE is already at Derby, and, knowing that her connexions have a good opinion of this filly, she is my selection.

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.30.—The ELVASTON CASTLE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st lb
TISCOFFIN (Mr. R. Midwood) ..... Leach, jun.	9 0
MILAD (Mr. W. Pearson) ..... Hamshaw	9 0
MICKEY MOUSE (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... G. L. Ward	8 11
aROUBINKY F. by Centavo (Lady Curre) ..... G. Read	8 11
GRAND ROCK (Mr. R. L. Ghaspood) ..... C. Leader	8 11
Miss MIDDY (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt	8 11
DOUCEUR F. by Golden Myth (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis	8 11
GOOD COMPANION (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Darling	8 11
aSANDBATH (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	8 11
aCONTRARY MARY (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling	8 11
CHERRY WHISKY (Captain R. F. Thomas) ..... R. J. Colling	8 11
aBALMY BREEZE (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... M. Vasey	8 11
aGINGERBREAD (Mr. W. D. Ward) ..... F. Hartigan	8 11
aWICKET (Mr. W. Yapp) ..... W. Yapp	8 11
UPLIFT (Lord Allendale) ..... B. Jarvis	8 11
VILNA F. by Diomedes (Lord Beaverbrook) Watts	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TISCOFFIN, F. Powell; MILAD, —; GRAND ROCK, R. Perryman; Miss MIDDY, —; DOUCEUR FILLY, H. Jellis; GOOD COMPANION, J. Sirett; SANDBATH, R. Dick; CONTRARY MARY, F. Beasley; BALMY BREEZE, F. Braithwaite; GINGERBREAD, C. Ray; UPLIFT, C. Elliott; VILNA FILLY, F. Fox.

3.0.—The WELBECK SELLING PLATE, a high-weight handicap of 200 sovs. Five furlongs, (straight).

	Yrs st lb
TUTBURY (Mr. H. Dingley) ..... Nugent	6 10 12
DARNLEY (7lb. ex.) (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	5 10 7
I AM THE CAPTAIN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. J. Greason) ..... Rimell	5 10 4
TRUNCH (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	5 9 11
MUDLARK (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock	5 9 11
RAMPART (Mr. J. Aitken) ..... Aitken	4 9 10
WEARING A CROWN (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun.	a 9 9
ALEMBIC (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	4 9 9
QUIVIL (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	6 9 8
aBIG BEN (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	a 9 8
aSOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mrs. M. Holland) ..... Private	6 9 7
aTIMELY GIFT (Mr. Donald Fraser) ..... Douglas-Pennant	4 9 6
MARY ANN (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Persse	4 9 5
H2O (Mr. A. Boutall) ..... Hobbs	4 9 2
PORTIA'S PLEA (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rimell	4 9 1
aHARD ROCK (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey	4 9 0
YESSINGTON HERO (Mr. E. G. Goby) ..... Private	5 8 13
TULLY WOOD (Mr. B. C. Fitch) ..... Poole	5 8 10
SYMPHONIE (Mr. W. A. Higgs) ..... Higgs	4 8 9
TALPRA (Mr. J. Metcalf) ..... Fred Butters	3 8 8
aFIERCE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	3 8 7
aBATTLES (Mr. F. Walls) ..... F. Walls	3 8 7
CRUCOCKS (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ..... Larkin	5 8 7
DONATION (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	3 8 6
BONGOLA (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... Edwards	a 8 6
aLITTLE ECHO (Mr. L. E. Cribbin) ..... Clancy	6 8 6
GREEN AS GRASS (Mr. L. A. Bowerman) ..... Poole	5 8 5
DISLADOR (Mr. H. C. Barker) ..... J. Beary	3 8 4
TALERA (Mr. P. Jackson) ..... Reader	3 8 3
IRISHMAN'S QUEEN (Mr. H. W. Colling) ..... H. W. Colling	5 8 3
DANCE ON (Mr. H. F. Clarton) ..... Ibey	3 8 1
aJAPONESA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon) ..... Reardon	3 8 1
PERM (Mr. G. Burton) ..... Holder	a 8 0
aEASTERN SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	3 7 11
THE EXQUISITE (Captain E. P. Angier) ..... D. Taylor	3 7 11
aROYAL SCENT (Mr. J. W. G. Randall) ..... Whalley	3 7 6
SUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. P. Higgins) ..... McGuigan	a 7 3
aFORESIGHT (Mr. F. F. Tuthey) ..... G. L. Ward	3 7 2
aLIGHTARMED (Mr. A. G. Moldram) ..... H. Smyth	3 7 2
PRIORY LAD (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ..... F. Hudson	3 7 1
aLITTLE TROUBLE (Major G. H. U. Miller) ..... Miller	3 7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MUDLARK, G. Baines; ALEMBIC, S. Wragg; BIG BEN, —; SOLOMON'S CHOICE, J. Collins; TIMELY GIFT, C. Ray; MARY ANN, H. Beasley; PORTIA'S PLEA, —; HARD ROCK, F. Braithwaite; YESSINGTON HERO, R. Dick; SYMPHONIE, G. Richards; DANCE ON, H. Wragg; EASTERN SONG, J. Dines; ROYAL SCENT, J. Sirett; FFRENDI, A. Burns; LIGHTARMED, R. Smyth; PRIORY LAD, H. Whitehouse; LITTLE TROUBLE, —; FIERCE, —; LITTLE ECHO, —.

3.30.—The QUARNDON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. The Straight Mile.

	Yrs st lb
aDON PAT (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	6 9 0
ANTIQUARY (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... H. Jarvis	5 8 12
PORT ARTHUR (The Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar) ..... A. Sadler	a 8 10
aGRANDFLIGHT (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey	a 8 10
PAINTHOX (Mr. F. Phillips) ..... Rimell	a 8 5
ERLISON (Major Morris) ..... Morris	a 8 4
aMOVRESQUE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	4 8 3
LONGFORD (Mr. A. R. Heath) ..... Morris	5 8 2
LADY STARLIGHT (Mr. W. T. Sear) ..... Leach, jun.	5 8 1
aCOCKENZIE (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield) ..... Pope	4 8 0
EREU FUGACES (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen	5 7 13
JUNE CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson) C. Chapman	a 7 13
aBEN IS, OR (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	4 7 11
DANDIE DINMONT (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs	3 7 10
aLUCKY CHARM (Mr. W. H. Sayers) ..... Coldbeck	4 7 10
KNIGHT BACHELOR (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..... Coulthwaite	a 7 9
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) R. J. Colling	5 7 6
VENOM (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Hugh Pownes	3 7 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ANTIQUARY, C. Elliott; MOVRESQUE, J. Brennan; CORRETYN, T. Weston; BEN IS OR, J. Sirett; DANDIE DINMONT, S. Donoghue; LUCKY CHARM, A. Burns; DON PAT, —; GRANDFLIGHT, —.

4.0.—The DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aBROWN JACK (Colonel H. A. Wernher) ..... Anthony	6 10 3
LEMON CAR (Major J. C. Lewis) Walter Griggs	4 9 7
RUSSON II. (Mr. Y. Emanuel) ..... Dalby	4 8 9
ALIGHT (12lb. ex.) (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	4 8 9
PROMPTITUDE (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ..... Rimell	6 8 9
BELLE MERE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	4 8 9
aJAY LIGHT (Mrs. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	4 8 5
BRIGLIADORO (Mr. A. de Rothschild) Watson	6 8 4
LEPANTO (Mrs. R. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader	5 8 4
LEONARD (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	4 8 3
SARTELLUS (Mr. A. R. Macomber) S. Darling	5 8 3
aLIA SITY (Mr. H. Markham) ..... Darling	4 8 2
aQUINTA COM (M. J. Wilcock) ..... Braime	6 8 2
PAULI (Lord Wolverton) ..... Frank Butters	4 7 6
SCOTTISH PUBLICIST (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) Pollock	4 7 4
SOLEMN (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	5 7 4
NIGHTFALL (Mr. H. O. Madden) ..... Madden	6 6 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BROWN JACK, S. Donoghue; LEMON CAR, F. Lane; BELLE MERE, H. Leach; GAY LIGHT, R. Jones; BRIGLIADORO, E. Pettyman; ALIGHT, R. Dick; LEONARD, H. Wragg; SARTELLUS, G. Richards; ALACRITY, J. Sirett; QUINCARPOIX, F. Fox; PAULI, T. Weston; SCOTTISH PUBLICIST, G. Baines; SOLEMN, W. Alford; NIGHTFALL, A. Richardson.

4.30.—The SUDBURY PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St lb
aLOUVASTRA (Sir C. Neumann) ..... R. J. Colling	9 2
aTON TREHILL (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8 9
HUMBOM (Mr. A. Calton) ..... Calton	8 9
WIND SHOT (Mr. J. A. Dunn) ..... J. Beary	8 9
VERSEAU (Mr. S. S. Gaikwar) ..... Saxby	8 9
aLIKE MAGIC C. by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. K. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	8 9
MILAD (Mr. W. Pearson) ..... Hamshaw	8 9
LALL C. by Star and Garter (Mr. L. P. Smith) ..... W. J. Lowe	8 9
DEUCE OF DIAMONDS (Miss H. Cooke) ..... Hamshaw	8 6
SALMON CAST (Mr. R. Haslin) ..... C. Leader	8 6
WELFARE F. by Friar Marcus (Mr. L. Ackers) ..... Leach, jun.	8 6
OBJECTION (Mr. F. Astaire) ..... Leach, jun.	8 6
MELLOWNESS F. by Buchan (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8 6
SEA QUEEN F. by Tonton (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) ..... Leach, sen.	8 6
DOUCEUR (Captain R. B. Brasier) Boyd-Rochfort	8 6
SHABADA (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8 6
aESTELLE F. by Tiridecant (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8 6
aREVELIN VALLEY (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey	8 6
AUTUMN MYSTERY (Mr. Y. T. Drake) ..... MacColl	8 6
APPLE ROSE (Lady M. FitzGerald) ..... G. Sadler	8 6
aBLUE PRINCE (Colonel G. Poliambe) ..... Poliambe	8 6
GRANDE LA LA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8 6
aSKY LAW (Major R. Hawkins) ..... Dundas	8 6
PERGAMENA (Mr. J. F. Horning) ..... B. Jarvis	8 6
WILHELMINA (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	8 6
WAUK LIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	8 6
YERTUMNA (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8 6
KITTY SAN F. by Stratford (Mr. L. Lysaght) Watts	8 6
THE PARSON II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	8 6
HAPPY SCOT (Mr. F. J. Marshall) ..... Morris	8 6
FAIRCHESS (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	8 6
NORTHCAP (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8 6
THE NILE (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... T. Waugh	8 6
aBONNIE BAINE (Mrs. K. Weld) ..... J. Beary	8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LOUVASTRA, P. Beasley; TOM TIT III., A. Wragg; LIKE MAGIC COLT, C. Richards; MILAD, —; SALMON CAST, H. Wragg; OBJECTION, H. Leach; SHABADA, J. Brennan; ESTELLE FILLY, —; BLUE PRINCE, —; DUTCH MYSTERY, G. Bezant; GRANDE LA LA, G. Richards; SKY LAW, R. James; PERGAMENA, G. Elliott; WAUK LIGHT, W. Wells; YERTUMNA, R. Perryman; THE NILE, S. Donoghue; BONNIE BAINE, M. Beary; REVELIN VALLEY, —; C. Ray will ride Estelle filly or Blue Prince.

5.0.—The CHATSWORTH MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile, on the Round Course.

	St lb
SECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) ..... Leach, sen.	8 12
DUNDRAVE (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	8 12
NAVAL REVIEW (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8 12
BONDEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Archer	8 12
aCEBRENUS (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Persse	8 12
aHARD BOILED (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey	8 12
PERSEUS (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Whittaker	8 9
KASSALA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8 9
aCHICAGO (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	8 9
PAPER BOY (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	8 9
POMMARE (Mr. J. Benson) ..... Elsey	8 9
aBONNE FILLE (M. M. Calmann) ..... Lawson	8 9
aQUACK QUACK (Mr. F. T. Drake) ..... MacColl	8 9
BEAR PIPPIN (Mr. J. Dunn) ..... J. Beary	8 9
aCURIOSITY (Lord Fitzwilliam) ..... Dundas	8 9
TOMNAPINNOCH (Lady Fitzwilliam) ..... Smallwood	8 9
SNAP (Mr. D. Fraser) ..... R. Day	8 9
SOOTHAP (Mr. E. Grosson) ..... T. Rimell	8 9
ELAND (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	8 9
LONDON BRIDGE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8 9
aDUFFY (Mr. H. Liddell) ..... V. Smyth	8 9
SUMMER DAY (Mrs. W. R. Lysaght) ..... B. Jarvis	8 9
BRIGHT BEACON (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8 9
aNO TRACE (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield) Pope	8 9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DUNDRAVE, P. Beasley; NAVAL REVIEW, G. Richards; CEBRENUS, H. Beasley; HIGH BRAMBLES, —; KASSALA, R. Perryman; GUILCASH, M. Beary; PAPER BOY, R. Carslake; POMMARE, H. Wragg; QUACK QUACK, G. Bezant; CURIOSITY, R. James; DUSTY, R. Dick; NO TRACE, R. Jones; BONNE FILLE, —.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—WELWYN, WIN 367s. 9d., PLACE 17s.; Storm Cycle, Place, 2s. 3d.; Mr. Cinders, PLACE 9s. 6d.

2.30.—CHERRY KING, WIN 5s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Sandro, PLACE 5s. 8d.

3.0.—Steerforth, WIN 7s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Abdul, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Chase Me Charlie, PLACE 18s.

3.30.—Rich Cissy, WIN 62s. 6d., PLACE 23s. 6d.; Lepanto, PLACE 13s. 6d.; Miss Chaucer filly, PLACE 38s. 6d.

4.0.—Smolensk filly, WIN 2s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Lady Kitty colt, PLACE 5s. 3d.; Orange Peril filly, PLACE 12s. 3d.

4.30.—Gulvain, WIN 815s., PLACE 69s. 3d.; Abelard, PLACE 21s. 3d.; Merry Lass, PLACE 57s. 9d.

AFRICAN DOUBLE.—3.0, Steerforth, and 4.0, Gulvain, unbacked.

WARWICK RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The HATTON SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

WELWYN, ch. g. by Stedfast—Wellbury (Mr. C. Leader). 7st. 13lb. ..... J. Simpson 1

STORM CYCLE, b. c. by Thunder—Glass Wheel (Mr. Walter Grigg). 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Sceldon 2

MR. CINDERS, ch. g. by The President—Lillywhite (Mr. H. C. Harder). 8st. 8lb. ..... M. Beary 3

Channel Fleet (Mr. J. Hamer), 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Richards 0
Sculptor (Mr. D. D. Nicoll), 7st. 10lb. ..... L. Tidey 0
Trumpa (Captain J. Campbell), 7st. 10lb. ..... F. Rochy 0
Fanada (Mr. G. W. Eando), 8st. 1lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Knockie Boy (Mr. C. E. Howard), 8st. 1lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Upper Deck (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 1lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Observer (Mr. S. Wootton), 8st. 1lb. ..... A. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Storm Cycle, 9 to 2 agst Sculptor, 100 to 8 each Observer, Channel Fleet, and Mr. Cinders, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. Sculptor was fourth and Trumpa sixth.

The winner was bought in for 280 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The DEBDALE PLATE (Amateur Riders) of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

CHERRY KING, ch. h. by Sunstar—Maid of Kent (Mr. W. Murray), 5 yrs. 11st. 2lb. (carr. 11st. 9lb.) ..... Mr. Cottrill 1

SANDRO, b. g. by Lorenzo—Sunflight (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ..... Mr. Bostwick 2

RESIDUE, ch. g. by Rochester—Reana (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs. 12st. 4lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 3

Eileandonan (Lord W. de Broke), 6 yrs. 12st. 4lb. ..... Owner 0

Ardelve (Colonel B. Hanbury), 4 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ..... Major Gossage 0

Oliver Cromwell (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 4 yrs. 10st. 13lb. (car. 11st. 6lb.) ..... Major H. Miss 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Residue, 7 to 2 Cherry King, 4 to 1 Sandro, 7 to 1 Eileandonan, 10 to 1 Oliver Cromwell, 100 to 8 Ardelve.

Won by a head; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Ardelve was fourth and Eileandonan last.

3.0 (3.1).—The LEAMINGTON PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 300 sovs. One mile and two furlongs.

STEERFORTH, ch. c. by Stedfast—Crossdale (Sir W. Cooke), 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... C. Ray 1

ABDUL, gr. g. by The Vizier—Enton Maid (Mr. S. Woolton), 4 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..... A. Wragg 2

CHASE ME CHARLIE, b. g. by Castilever—The Trend (Sir H. FitzHerbert), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Barber 3

Invermark (Mr. T. Richards), aged, 9st. ..... R. Dick 0
Irish Romance (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 5 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Taipa (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs. 8st. 8lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Taximeter (Mr. J. E. Cottrell), 6 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... L. Tidey 0
Ladies First (Mrs. C. Davison), 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Adel (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 8st. 3lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Pleasure (Lady Wavendon), aged, 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Cottage Lass (Sir C. McLeod), 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Notice Board (Colonel B. FitzGerald), 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Freeholder (Mr. E. J. Mawhall), 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... E. Young 0
Gay Guy (M. M. Calmann), 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ..... J. Brennan 0
Brown Bess (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 5 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0

(Winner trained by Read, at Chilton)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Abdul, 100 to 30 Irish Romance, 9 to 2 Steerforth, 7 to 1 Cottage Lass, 10 to 1 Invermark, 100 to 6 Pounce, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Notice Board was fourth and Brown Bess last.

3.30 (3.31).—The HARBURY SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

RICH CISSY, br. f. by Rich Gift—Cissy Bank (Mr. H. Liddell), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Dick 1

LEPANTO, b. g. by The Vizier—Fracas (Mr. T. Mott), 8st. 6lb. ..... A. Wragg 2

MISS CHAUCER FILLY, by Fantomas (Mr. H. Paget), 8st. 1lb. ..... R. Fawdon 3

Totem Dance c. by Black Jester (Mr. F. H. Bowcher), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Petit Chou (Lady A. Compton-Vyner), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

Frost (Mr. E. Jenks), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Desert Fox (Mr. C. V. Tabor), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Ermer 0
Lady Lu (Mr. M. H. Benson), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Phidoma g. by Happy Man (Mr. M. Dollar), 8st. 1lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ..... W. Poffley 0
Brandy Snap g. by All Alone (Mr. W. B. Duckworth), 8st. 1lb. ..... F. Powell 0
Karelia f. by The Winter King (Mr. G. W. Hands), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Markaway (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 6lb. ..... M. Beary 0

(Winner trained by V. Smyth, at Epsom)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Lady Lu, 5 to 1 each Totem Dance colt, Brandy Snap colt, and Desert Fox, 100 to 8 each Rich Cissy and Markaway, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Desert Fox was fourth and Frost last.

The winner was sold to Mr. Larkin for 310 guineas.

4.0 (4.3).—The GROVE PARK PLATE of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

SMOLENSK FILLY, by Scherzo (Mrs. C. Rich), 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Barber 3

LADY KITTY COLT, by Vesculor (Mr. G. F. Hartigan), 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Richards 2

ORANGE PERIL FILLY, by The President (Mr. T. Davidson), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 3

Cloutsham (Lord Glanely), 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Double Ray (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey), 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Red Wullie (Mr. C. E. Howard), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Lady Burstwick f. by Stratford (Mr. T. Beary), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Prosperity Party (Mrs. R. G. Borwick), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Ruckinge Queen g. by Silver Image (Mr. A. J. Bridgman), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Packham 0
Saint Gaudens (Vicomte de Fontarce), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Bartlam 0
Prior's Hill g. by Desman (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Johnson), 8st. 9lb. ..... L. Tidey 0
John Gilpin (Mr. T. Richardson), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Glamour (Mrs. Robinson), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Night Bell f. by Beresford (Mr. J. Ryan), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Beasley 0
Equity f. by Knockando (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Corals (Mr. J. Michalinos), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 10 agst Smolensk filly, 5 to 1 Lady Kitty colt, 7 to 1 Cloutsham, 100 to 8 each Double Ray and Lady Burstwick filly, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a similar distance separated second and third. Corals was fourth and Equity filly last.

4.30 (4.33).—The MILVERTON PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

GULVAIN, b. c. by Rose Prince—Vera (Major H. T. Barclay). ..... Simpson 1

ABELARD, b. g. by Chivalrous—Missal (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn); 8st. 3lb. ..... R. Perryman 2

MERRY LASS, b. f. by Hurry On—Spacwife (Mrs. C. Rich), 8st. 1lb. ..... H. Wragg 3

Shiraz (The Aga Khan), 9st. 4lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Pinancher (Mr. W. Parkin), 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Lifeguard (Mr. A. R. Cox), 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Brennan 0
Puella (Major T. Bouch), 7st. 10lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Southam (Mr. T. A. Cannon), 8st. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Loutres (Mr. W. J. Tyzack), 8st. ..... T. Barber 0
Mamma (Mr. C. E. Howard), 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Miss Mary (Mr. D. A. Jackson), 7st. 11lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Lone Flight (Mr. J. E. Cottrell), 7st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... L. Tidey 0
Fallen Angel (Mr. K. Carson), 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ..... F. Fox 0
Acharn (Mr. Friend Sykes), 7st. 5lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Cat's Eye (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 7st. 1lb. ..... W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by J. Cannon, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Cat's Eye, 100 to 30 Puella, 6 to 1 Fallen Angel, 10 to 1 each Merry Lass and Gulvain, 100 to 7 Lifeguard, 100 to 6 Shiraz, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; a length separated second and third. Fallen Angel was fourth and Lone Flight last.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

THE SILVERTON

The Silverton Point-to-Point Races were held at Shobrooke, near Exeter.

The results were:—

MEMBERS' RACE.—Mr. J. Putnam's CLEAR

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RACKETS

THE AMATEUR SINGLES

The second round of the Amateur Singles Championship of Rackets (holder, C. S. Crawley) was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday.

R. C. O. Williams beat R. H. A. G. Calthorpe by three games to none (15—5, 15—4, 15—5). Calthorpe hit the ball hard in the rallies, cut it well, and kept it low. There were times, however, when his opponent's service was too severe for him. Williams made a sequence of five aces, all by service, to go from 5—2 to 10—2, but he had only one other hand of three aces in that game. He went, however, in one hand from 13—5 to game and on to 5—0 in the second game, making three points by service. Calthorpe was not at all hopelessly outplayed in this second game, Williams being in nine times to score 10 aces to Calthorpe's four, and many of the rallies were brilliant. Williams made a sequence of eight aces, six by service, in the third game, which took him to 10—0. Calthorpe replied with a fine run of five aces, two by service, but could not score another ace.

I. Akers-Douglas beat R. H. Hill by three games to two (15—5, 15—1, 14—17, 13—18, 15—10). This was an extraordinary match. At 3—3 Akers-Douglas made a sequence of five aces, four by service, and after that he always had the game safe. In the second game Akers-Douglas went from 3—1 to 14—1 with a sequence of 11 aces, five by service, and in his next hand he won the game, and went on to 6—0 in the third game. So far Akers-Douglas had been serving well, placing cleverly, and cutting the ball severely. He had also played a number of winning drop shots. Then he seemed to ease up, and he certainly made a number of bad strokes for a player of his ability. Hill pulled up gradually to 5—6, and, after 12—6 against him, drew level at 12—12. Akers-Douglas went to game ball—12. Hill got in at 12—14, and won the next two rallies, one with a stroke which went foul off the door, the other with a brilliant fore-hand kill down the right wall. Akers-Douglas set 3, but Hill added two points by service, and Akers-Douglas hit an easy one down to lose the game.

After nine small hands Akers-Douglas went from 4—4 to 9—4, playing beautiful rackets in the rallies. Hill made runs of two and four aces in his next two hands, playing at the top of his game, and led 10—9. Douglas, at 13—11, served his hand out. Hill scored an ace, was put out by the false bounce of a bad ball, killed the next service, and drew level at 13—13. Akers-Douglas set five. Hill scored two aces by service and won the next three rallies by good kills, all three on the fore-hand, and also the game. Hill was 3—1 in the final game, and after many hands the score was 5—5 and then 7—7. Hill was playing brilliantly in the rallies, but his service was very weak. Akers-Douglas could both serve and hold his own in the hot rallies, and after a run of three aces, two by service, he gradually drew away to win a most exciting match.

Dr. H. W. Leatham beat N. McCaskie by three games to none (15—10, 15—8, 15—6). The fact that McCaskie is not representing Oxford at rackets speaks highly for the standard of rackets there. McCaskie served really well and killed the ball in many rallies with perfect strokes. At present he is too eager to end a rally, and, against such a master of position as Leatham, was apt to look up, through over-anxiety, half-way through his stroke to see what his opponent was doing. He held Leatham well up to 9—9 in the first game. Leatham varied his pace of service and placed cleverly to win the first game, and for the rest of the match always had something in hand.

J. C. F. Simpson beat C. M. N. Baker by three games to none. Simpson gained a long lead in each game, but Baker's recoveries in the first and third games were made on their merits and not merely on sufferance. Baker is a greatly improved racket player this year, there being much more sting and attack in his stroke. Baker served well into the right-hand court, but the better his service into the left the more deadly was Simpson's return. Simpson was always playing well within himself, but occasionally he let himself go for a short time, and then his hitting and placing were deadly.

C. S. Crawley (the holder) beat Captain G. N. Scott-Chad by three games to one (15—6, 15—2, 16—18, 15—4). Crawley served extremely well in the first two games, and when Scott-Chad did get the ball back he hit tremendously hard and put a lot of cut on the ball. Scott-Chad managed to cope with the service in the third game, and then the rackets was probably the best seen during the day. Crawley led 4—0 in this game, but Scott-Chad, finding a service into both courts, drew level at 6—6 and led two hands later 8—6. Crawley made a run of three aces to lead again at 9—8, and with another three aces reached 12—9. Scott-Chad, with a run of four aces, two by service, reached the breathing-space point, 13. He was in twice at 13—12, but Crawley put him out and made it 13—13 with a service. Crawley went on to 3—0 in the set, scoring one ace with a perfect back-hand volley kill and the other two by service. Scott-Chad reached 3—3, making three points by service. Crawley was in at 3—3 and 3—4, but could not score an ace, and Scott-Chad won the game with a service. In this game Scott-Chad played better than he has ever done in all the matches he has won. Crawley's tremendous hitting fired Scott-Chad to attempt to reply in kind, and, succeeding, he played offensive rackets of the championship class. In the fourth game Crawley went from 2—2 to 10—2, scoring six of his eight aces by service, and the match was over.

D. S. Milford beat J. R. Duckworth-King by three games to one (17—18, 15—6, 15—12, 15—5). Duckworth-King is usually too nervous in a Singles match to do himself anything like justice. Yesterday, after an uncertain start, he found his service—he has a brilliant service into both courts on his day—and that put him on his game. Milford was still finding the court too fast for him off the floor and strange off the side walls. He went, however, to 6—0 in his first hand and later was 9—2. Then Duckworth-King made a run of four, two by service, and in his next hand he went to 11—10, scoring three aces by service. Milford, with three services, led 13—11, but Duckworth-King killed the next service extremely well and, with two good services, drew level at 13—13. Milford set five, and Duckworth-King went on to 2—0 in his same hand. Duckworth-King was in again at 2—2 twice, at 2—3, and at 4—4. He got in the last time with a perfect fore-hand half-volley and won the game with a good service.

Milford won the second game comfortably, but the third was a much better fight. Duckworth-King, with three services in one hand, led 6—4, but Milford at once made a run of five aces, four by service. Milford was 12—9, but two hands later his opponent drew level. Milford put him out, however, and won the game in his next hand. In the fourth game a run of five aces, all by service, took Milford to 10—4 and safety.

L. D. Cambridge beat R. N. E. Alston by three games to one (15—10, 15—18, 15—7, 15—2). Alston played well in the first two games, but afterwards he could not take his opponent's service. Alston led 8—5 in the first game, but Cambridge caught him, passed him, and kept the lead. The second game was very level, and Alston just reached 13 first. At 13—13 Alston set five, and, putting Cambridge out, he went to game ball—love in his next hand. Cambridge got in twice to score two points, but Alston, at his third attempt, won the game. Cambridge made a run of eight aces, six by service, in the third game, and one of seven, all by service, in the fourth game, and Alston seemed to tire in his wrist towards the finish.

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND.—R. C. O. Williams beat R. H. A. G. Calthorpe (15—5, 15—4, 15—5).
I. Akers-Douglas beat R. H. Hill (15—5, 15—1, 14—17, 13—18, 15—10).
Dr. H. W. Leatham beat N. McCaskie (15—10, 15—8, 15—6).
J. C. F. Simpson beat C. M. N. Baker (15—11, 15—4, 15—12).
C. S. Crawley (holder) beat Captain G. N. Scott-Chad (15—6, 15—2, 16—18, 15—4).
Lord Aberdare w.o. H. John Child scratched.
D. S. Milford beat J. R. Duckworth-King (17—18, 15—6, 15—12, 15—5).
L. D. Cambridge beat H. N. E. Alston (15—10, 15—18, 15—7, 15—2).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

10.30 A.M.—Oxford and Cambridge Singles (second string): Oxford (K. A. West) (Eton and Magdalen) v. Cambridge (C. M. N. Baker) (Cheltenham and Sidney Sussex).
1.30 A.M.—R. C. O. Williams v. I. Akers-Douglas.
12.30 P.M.—Dr. H. W. Leatham v. C. F. Simpson.
2 P.M.—C. S. Crawley (holder) v. Lord Aberdare.
3 P.M.—D. S. Milford v. L. D. Cambridge.

ETON BEAT HARROW

Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) beat Harrow (J. M. Stowe and E. G. Williams) in a rackets match at Eton yesterday by (15—1, 15—1, 15—7, 15—8).

DEATH OF W. J. B. GRAY

W. J. B. Gray, who has died at Rugby, aged 80, was one of six brothers who, between them, held the Championship of Rackets from 1863 to 1887, except in the years 1875-77, when it was held by "Punch" Fairs, of Old Prince's Club. "Joe" Gray held the championship, after the death of Fairs, from 1878 to 1887. In 1887 he was beaten for the championship by Peter Latham, who also, a year later, beat his brother Walter Gray for the championship. Joe Gray, with his brother Walter, visited the United States of America in 1882, and played exhibition matches there, notably with the professionals Boakes and Moore, to whom they conceded points. The visit of the champion did much to encourage rackets in America. Joseph Gray was for many years professional rackets marker and coach to Rugby School. He was succeeded in that post by his son, Harry Gray, the present professional.

ATHLETICS

TRIANGULAR CONTEST AT VINCENT-SQUARE

The Achilles Club took part in a triangular contest with Westminster and Aldenham Schools at Vincent-square on Monday. The result was a tie, each side winning three events. In the match between the schools Aldenham won five events to Westminster's three.

The Achilles were weakened when R. W. Revans pulled a muscle in the 100 Yards race, and he was unable to take part in the High and the Long Jumps, and they were without a representative in the Long Jump.

The results were:—

MILE (Achilles handicapped 116 yards).—J. F. Cornes (Achilles), 1; A. B. Gibbon (Aldenham), 2; G. E. Baker Cresswell (Westminster), 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 4min. 54 4-5sec.
100 YARDS (Achilles handicapped six yards).—J. C. Alden (Aldenham), 1; G. A. Hacking (Aldenham), 2; R. W. Revans (Achilles) 3. Won by two yards. Time, 11 1-5sec.
220 YARDS LOW HURDLES (Achilles handicapped 20 yards and one hurdle).—I. Ivanovic (Westminster), 1; A. Richtahl (Aldenham), 2; Lord Burghley (Achilles), 3. Won by four yards. Time, 25 2-5sec.
HIGH JUMP (Achilles handicapped 7in.).—J. R. N. Stone (Westminster), 5ft. 2¼in.; 2, J. D. Bates (Aldenham), 5ft. 1in., 2; A. E. Le Fleming (Achilles) 4ft. 11½in., 3.
QUARTER-MILE (Achilles handicapped 25 yards).—H. J. Thomson (Westminster), 1; G. A. Hacking (Aldenham), 2; J. G. H. Jamieson (Westminster), 3. Won by 15 yard. Time, 55 4-5sec.
LONG JUMP (no Achilles representative).—J. C. Alden (Aldenham), 20ft. 4¼in., 1; I. Ivanovic (Westminster), 18ft. 10¾in., 2.
HALF-MILE (Achilles handicapped 24 yards).—M. Lampard (Aldenham), 1; M. H. C. Gutteridge (Achilles), 2; L. Baker (Aldenham), 3. Won by 2ft. Time, 2min. 13 1-5sec.
150 YARDS HIGH HURDLES (Achilles handicapped 19 yards and one hurdle).—Lord Burghley (Achilles), 1; I. Ivanovic (Westminster), 2; L. E. Barker (Achilles), 3. Won by four yards. Time, 15 2-5sec.
RELAY (440 yards, 220, 220, 880).—Achilles Club (M. F. Young, J. E. Parker, J. G. H. Jamieson, and R. E. Cowburn) beat Westminster and Aldenham (O. A. Hacking, Aldenham; H. J. L. Wright, Aldenham; H. J. Thomson, Westminster; and L. Baker, Aldenham) by 60 yards. Time, 4min. 4 2-5sec.

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

The third heat in the second round of the Amateur Snooker Championship was played between R. H. Webber (Brighton) and A. Kershaw (Leeds) at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday.

Kershaw, who was playing for the first time in London, did not experience any difficulty in winning the first game at 68 to 35. Webber was unlucky in the early part of the play, but he missed good chances and, with several small runs, of which the highest was 14, Kershaw led by 53 to 30, with the red balls cleared. Webber was snookered twice on the yellow, but he got out of the difficulty each time. On the first occasion he was lucky to do so, as he missed the ball when playing off the cushion, but completed the stroke when the cue ball had travelled round the table. Webber took the yellow and green, but his opponent finished off the game by taking the brown, blue, and pink in one hand. The second game, which Kershaw won at 47 to 21, was not a very good one. Kershaw made some good strokes, but his breaks were small. Kershaw led when the red balls had been cleared at 36 to 18, and with the black left over the bottom pocket the players had this additional fact to consider. Although Webber endeavoured to strengthen his position by snookering his opponent, he did not meet with much success. Webber took the green with a good stroke, but Kershaw secured the brown and the blue, the pink and black not being taken.

The third game went to Kershaw at 58 to 20, but except for some clever snookering by the winner, the play was not more than moderate. Each of the competitors missed a number of comparatively easy strokes, and the breaks were small again. Kershaw always gave the impression of being the better player. He led at 33 to 20 with the coloured balls remaining, and Webber did not score another point, the pink and black not being taken. The last of the four games was the best. Webber showed much better form than he had done in the earlier games. He made runs of eight, 16, and 15, while his opponent's only breaks were nine and 14, and led with the red balls cleared by 53 to 31. Potting very well Kershaw took the yellow, green, brown, blue, and pink in a break of 20, and he had only to take the black to win the game and the match. Kershaw missed the stroke, and Webber made a good cut hazard to win by nine.

Kershaw took the first game in the evening at 50 to 46, and won the match by four games to one. The game was most interesting and was won on the black. Each, in turn, appeared to have a good chance of winning. The breaks were small, but the play was very keen. With the red balls cleared, Kershaw led at 38 to 27. Kershaw took the yellow and green, and conceded his opponent four. Webber secured the brown and the blue, and then the pink, making the score 46 to 42 in his favour. Webber had a difficult stroke at the black, and left it for his opponent, who had an easy stroke to pot it into the top pocket. The result was:—

A. Kershaw (Leeds) beat R. H. Webber (Brighton) by four games to one (68—35, 47—21, 58—20, 51—60, 50—46).

LINDRUM v. NEWMAN

Newman scored over a thousand points in his match with Lindrum at Dublin yesterday, but he did not make any impression, as Lindrum scored nearly 900 points. Newman carried his overnight unfinished break of 339 to 564 (full), and later made 135, 182, and 290. Lindrum's breaks were 94, 371, and 331. The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 5,843; Newman (in play), 4,194.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 7,034; Newman, in play, 5,139.

SMITH v. McCONACHY

There was a difference of only 62 points in the aggregates of Smith and McConachy after the early session of their match at Manchester yesterday, the New Zealander scoring 696 and Smith 634. McConachy opened with a break of 317, and afterwards failed to make a break of any note. Smith's breaks included 153 and 248. The averages were, McConachy 63, and Smith 38.

At the interval the scores were:—Smith (in play), 12,467; McConachy, 11,176.

The closing scores were:—Smith (in play), 13,780; McConachy, 11,370.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

The second semi-final heat in the Women's Tournament at the Burrough's Hall in Soho-square was played yesterday, when Miss E. Collins (London) was opposed by Miss M. Barber (South Shields). The winner of the game qualified to play Miss J. Gardner (London) in the final heat of 1,500 points up which will be played to-day and to-morrow.

Miss Collins has had much more experience of the game than her young opponent, and she had so much the better of the play in the afternoon that she secured a big advantage. The scores at the interval were:—Miss Collins (in play), 378; Miss Barber, 211.

Miss Collins won the game easily in the evening, when she made breaks of 43 (full), 14, 16, 20, 19, and 17, while her opponent's chief runs were 24, 11 (twice), and 10.

The result was:—Miss E. Collins (London), 750; Miss M. Barber (South Shields), 422.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT WEMBLEY

Although every seat was sold several weeks ago for the England v. Scotland match at Wembley on Saturday, there are still a few thousand tickets available in the 3s. standing enclosure.

These are being taken up quickly, and the Wembley Stadium authorities announce that applications for the 3s. tickets will not be entertained after the first post to-morrow morning. Standing room at 2s. for many thousands will be available at the turnstiles on the day of the match.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend and receive the players on the pitch, and other guests will include delegates to the Naval Conference and prominent Egyptian visitors.

LONDON F.A. AND COUNTIES CONFERENCE

A special council meeting of the London Football Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. J. Huband, last night discussed the resolutions submitted to the recent conference of County Associations. The Press were excluded from the meeting, but at the close it was announced that both resolutions were carried by a majority. Messrs. F. N. Headicar, E. T. Young, and T. H. Kirkup (secretary) were appointed to represent the Association on the English Counties Conference, to which the first resolution referred.

ARMY v. SPARTAN LEAGUE

The following team has been selected to represent the Army against the Spartan League at Eastbourne to-day (kick-off, 3.30):—

Sergeant J. W. Lewin (King's Own Scottish Borderers), goal; Rifleman A. Weatherhead (Rifle Brigade) and Private H. J. Baird (R.A.M.C.), backs; Lance-Corporal E. Charlton (Northumberland Fusiliers), Private E. D. Gerrard (Royal Tank Corps) and Lieutenant T. M. R. Briggs (R.A.S.C.), half-backs; Sergeant J. McGowan (King's Own Scottish Borderers), Lance-Sergeant W. McPhun (Sherwood Foresters), Private J. H. Dexter (Wiltshire Regiment), Private G. King (K.O.R.R.) and Corporal D. Allen (Sherwood Foresters), forwards.

In a League match yesterday at Burnley Huddersfield Town beat Burnley by three goals to one.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE—DIVISION I.
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Birmingham (5.15).
BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Grimsby Town (3.0).
HIGHBURY.—The Arsenal v. Liverpool (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and H.A. v. Plymouth Argyle (5.0).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Bristol Rovers (5.30).

(NORTHERN SECTION)
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. York City (5.0).

NAVY CUP—FINAL
GILLINGHAM.—H.M.S. Excellent (Portsmouth) v. R.N. Barracks (Chatham).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH
EASTBOURNE.—Spartan League v. The Army.

RUGBY UNION

DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. R.N.E. College (5.30).
PENARTH.—Penarth v. Cardiff (5.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

LEEDS.—Leeds v. Salford (5.15).
BATLEY.—Batley v. St. Helens Recreation (4.15).
BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Widnes.
RUGBY LEAGUE CUP—SEMI-FINAL REPLAY
LEIGH.—Wigan v. St. Helens (3.30).

The Sussex Table Tennis Championships are to be played at Hastings on Saturday, April 5.

PHONE

MILES HIRE

SLOANE 9155

Out into the country—out into woods and fields and open air—through winding country lanes astir with spring—a primrose hidden in the bank, the earliest blackbird's nest—IF ONLY YOU COULD GO! Now listen. At the Miles Hire Garage, 7 Eccleston Street, a car is waiting for you—a Chrysler 75, fast, new and powerful. Two-seater, coupé or saloon—it is yours for any time or distance. Ready any hour of the day or night. No need for a chauffeur. Drive yourself. Pay only for the miles you drive. All oil and petrol free. From six in the evening there's a specially low rate—only 6d. a mile, including insurance. Minimum of £1 or 40 miles. Coming? Then make haste and book your car!

GOLF

IRELAND v. SCOTLAND

The following have been selected to represent Ireland against Scotland at St. Andrews on May 22:—

Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) (captain), Captain G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush), R. McConnell (Royal Portrush), F. McConnell (Royal Portrush), A. Briscoe (Castlerea), J. Burke (Lahinch), M. Crowley (Portmarnock), Dr. T. W. Johnson (Royal Lytham and St. Annes), H. S. Sheals (Balmoral), and D. E. B. Soulby (Portwilliam).

J. SWEETSER UNABLE TO PLAY IN WALKER CUP

NEW YORK, April 1.—Jess Sweetser will be prevented by business from accompanying the American Walker Cup team to England. The United States Golf Association announce that the vacancy will probably be filled by Rowland Mackenzie.—*Reuter.*

THE NORTHERN LADIES' FOURSOMES

The Ecc Ladies' Northern Foursomes tournament was begun yesterday at Alwoodley. This is the eighth year of the tournament, and until Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett won last year it had always been won by a Northern pair. Miss Fowler and Miss Lobbett, who recently won the Ladies' London Foursomes for North Hants again, got through their first-round tie. Miss Enid Wilson and Miss I. Worsley are the back markers, having a combined handicap of one stroke. Most of the matches were very close.

The results were:—

Mrs. Bradshaw (Fulford) and Miss G. E. C. Rudgard (York) (5) beat Mrs. Clement (Rhuddlan) and Mrs. A. Hartley (Bramhall Park) (14) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Sydney Cole and Mrs. Hamblin Smith (Goz Magog) (9) beat Mrs. C. Day and Mrs. H. Day (Dewsbury and District) (20) by one hole.
Mrs. A. D. Broughton (Cooden Beach) and Mrs. H. G. Fraser (Abercoedlery) (18) beat Mrs. Granger Harrison and Mrs. Truscott (Royal Mid-Surrey) (17) by one hole.
Miss Joy Winn and Mrs. R. Garnett (Aldeburgh) (6) beat Miss M. Denton and Miss K. Dawson (Pannal) (30) by 6 and 5.
Miss N. Peace and Miss M. Mitchell (Woodsome Hall) (15) beat Miss R. Dix Perkin (Sandy Lodge) and Mrs. Robertson (Royal Mid-Surrey) (18) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Dudley Clarke (Spmnldrake) and Mrs. L. Foley (Camberley Heath) (12) beat Mrs. King and Miss Janet Jackson (Island) (10) by 2 holes.
Miss Rowe, Howarth and Miss P. Noble (Knott End and Fleetwood) (9) beat Mrs. A. Tarbet (Pannal) and Miss Rowland (Hallamshire) (17) by 2 and 1.
Miss Mabel Wragg and Mrs. O. Jones (Sheffield and District) (7) beat Mrs. H. Skidmore and Mrs. McMinn (Moortown) (24) by 3 and 2.
Miss C. Downes (Pannal) and Mrs. H. Percy (Ainmouth) (6) beat Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Richardson (Sand Moor) (30) by 3 and 1.
Miss D. Yates and Mrs. G. K. Pratt (Headingley) (28) beat Mrs. Bason (Prestbury and Upton) and Mrs. Whitfield (Bramhall) (7) at the 19th.
Mrs. J. Heaton (Wilmslow) and Miss E. Corlett (Royal Lytham and St. Annes) (7) beat Miss M. Sydney and Miss M. Gibson (Oakdale) (20) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. C. Kitson (Ilkley) and Mrs. Warren Kaye (Harrogate) (7) beat Mrs. Robertshaw (Reddish Vale) and Mrs. Lamport (Ashton) (9) by 4 and 3.
Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett (North Hants) (6) (holders) beat Miss E. Vaux and Miss M. Vaux (Sand Moor) (30) by 2 and 1.
Mrs. O. C. Bridgwood (West Hill) and Miss D. Hartill (Copt Heath) (12) beat Mrs. Pickles and Mrs. Johnson (Shackerley) (25) by 2 holes.
Miss Platts (Headingley) and Mrs. P. C. Lee (Ringway) (8) beat Miss M. Worsley and Mrs. G. F. Kirwan (Knott End and Fleetwood) (20) by 8 and 6.
Miss Enid Wilson (Notts) and Miss I. Worsley (Ganton) (1) beat Mrs. C. R. Eastwood and Mrs. S. Kershaw (Baildon) (30) by 6 and 5.
Miss Judith Fowler (Harrogate) and Mrs. R. Cooper (Ringway) (7) beat Mrs. Barnes and Miss M. Barnes (Pannal) (30) by 4 and 3.

THE LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Kent beat Middlesex in the Southern section of the South-Eastern division at Langley Park yesterday by five matches to two.

The results were:—

Kent		Middlesex	
Miss Diana Fishwick ..	0	Mrs. Guedalla (1 hole) ..	1
Mrs. Cautley (5 and 3) ..	1	Mrs. Mellor (1 hole) ..	1
Mrs. Morgan (4 and 3) ..	1	Miss D. Chambers ..	0
Miss Oswald (at the 19th)	1	Mrs. Payne	0
Miss Doxford (at the 19th)	1	Miss Rabbidge	0
Miss Button (4 and 3) ..	1	Miss White	0
		Mrs. Satchell	0
Total	5	Total	2

Surrey beat Sussex in the return match in the Southern section of the South-Eastern division at Royal Ashdown Forest by six matches to one.

The results were:—

Surrey		Sussex	
Miss Molly Gourlay (2 holes) ..	1	Mrs. R. O. Hambro ..	0
Mrs. R. F. Potter (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. Gallaher	0
Mrs. Atherton (5 and 3)	1	Mrs. de Whalton	0
Mrs. L. L. Kennedy (5 and 4)	1	Mrs. V. G. Davies ..	0
Mrs. Johnson	0	Miss S. Dampney (5 and 3) ..	1
Miss Jean Hamilton (3 and 1) ..	1	Mrs. Snelgrove	0
Mrs. Cruthwaite (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. Dowson	0
Total	6	Total	1

Staffordshire and Shropshire, who had each lost to Worcestershire in Sub-Division II. of the Midlands division, met at Church Stretton, when Staffordshire won by six games to one.

Leicestershire and Rutlandshire beat Lincolnshire in the Midlands division (sub-section 1) at Torksey yesterday by five matches to two.

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST BEAT SIDCUP

Royal Ashdown Forest beat Sidcup in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Forest Row by 10 matches to two.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Royal Ashdown Forest		Sidcup	
E. B. Tipping (3 and 2) ..	1	T. Chilton	0
E. B. Campbell (5 and 4)	1	C. H. Pillman	0
D. Watson (2 and 1) ..	1	G. A. McLaren	0
L. A. Guy (2 and 1) ..	1	A. M. Johnston	0
A. T. Mitchell	0	C. Irving (1 hole) ..	1
W. W. Bruce (4 and 3) ..	1	T. Harrison	0
L. Fraser	0	T. Brodrick (6 and 4) ..	1
C. B. Lowe (2 and 1) ..	1	E. M. Creasy	0
Total	6	Total	2

FOURSOMES

Tipping and Campbell (5 and 4) ..	1	Chilton and Pillman ..	0
Watson and Guy (3 and 2)	1	McLaren and Johnston ..	0
Mitchell and Bruce (4 and 2) ..	1	Irving and Harrison ..	0
Fraser and Lowe (3 and 2)	1	Brodrick and Creasy ..	0
Total	4	Total	0

LONDON PRESS G.S.

The London Press Golfing Society held their spring meeting over the old course at Walton Heath yesterday, when about 50 members, who were the guests of Lord Riddell, president of the society, took out cards. M. Creswick won the scratch prize with a gross score of 86; Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, captain of the society, won the senior handicap prize with a score of 92 – 12 = 80; the junior handicap prize was tied for by P. Whitaker (14) and H. Ainsworth (16), each of whom had a net score of 79. A. G. Throssell and J. C. Boys played off for the Silver Quaich, for which they had tied at the society's opening meeting of the year, and Throssell won with a score of 97 – 12 = 85, against 89 – 2 = 87.

GOOD PLAY BY R. T. JONES

AUGUSTA (GEORGIA), April 1.—R. T. Jones, captain of the American golf team which will meet Great Britain for the Walker Cup, led the field at the end of the second round in the South-Eastern Open Championship here. He had a total of 144, which was four strokes ahead of Horton Smith. J. Farrell, former American Open champion, and T. Kerrigan each returned scores of 149.—*Reuter.*

Worplesdon beat the Household Brigade Golfing Society in a match by Singles and Foursomes at New Zealand by seven matches to three.

Mrs. C. H. Mills (Stoke Poges) won the scratch prize at the Ladies' Open Meeting at Beaconsfield yesterday with a score of 83.

Mrs. V. G. Davies, a former Sussex champion, and Mrs. Guy Bennett tied with a score of 84 for the scratch prize when the Ladies' Spring meeting was held at Sandy Lodge yesterday.

Members of the National Liberal Club Golf Circle held two competitions at Tandridge yesterday, when J. S. Stooke-Vaughan won the medal round with a score of 88 – 12 = 76 and Dr. J. S. Macdonald (10) was successful in the bogey competition with a return of 1 down.

Mrs. Yates won the Scratch Cup at the Camberley Heath Ladies' Spring Meeting yesterday with a score of 80, and also the Handicap Prize with 74; Mrs. Jelp and Mrs. Manisty won the Foursomes at all square with bogey.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Derby, 2.30; Hawthorn Hill.
RACKETS.—Oxford v. Cambridge Singles, Queen's Club, 10.30; Amateur Singles Championship, Queen's Club, 11.30.
LAWN TENNIS.—Paddington Tournament.
BILLIARDS.—McConachy v. Smith, Manchester; Lindrum v. Newman, Dublin. Amateur Snooker Championship, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8. British Women's Tournament, Burroughes Hall, Soho-square, 3 and 8.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
GOLF.—Professional Invitation Tournament, Roehampton.
BOAT-RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford full course trial, 2.30.
ICE-HOCKEY.—Great Britain v. France, Hammersmith, 8.0.
SKATING.—One mile race, Richmond, 8.0.

LAWN TENNIS

THE PADDINGTON TOURNAMENT

There was a good match of much interest in the second round of the Singles at the Paddington tournament yesterday, when E. O. Mather beat J. H. Wheatcroft. Wheatcroft has the reputation of being erratic, but, as befits a Doubles player, he has a good return of service and is a strong volleyer. Mather, a hard hitter and volleyer himself, gave Wheatcroft the game he wanted, and the match produced some excellent play of the fast type. Wheatcroft, with hard services, long, hard returns, and crisp volleys, went away in great style and won the first set at 6—3. Thereafter, however, he was worried by the chop stroke down the middle of the court which Mather introduced, and on which he came up to the net. Mather served even better than Wheatcroft, for his second service was as fast as his first, and was frequently good enough to win a point outright. The next two sets were both well contested, but Mather was on top all the time and won both by 6—2.

China and Japan met later in the afternoon, and T. P. Chong, of China, had the satisfaction of winning a set from Ohta before the latter reached the last eight. Ohta, for once in a way, was disposed to dally. He experimented with Turkish spin shots, the effect of which seemed to cause both players much amusement, but Chong produced some excellent passing shots after he had drawn Ohta to the net, and deserved to win the second set. Miki, the other Japanese, did not have matters all his own way with C. H. Applewhaite, a Northern player, who began badly but did well to take the second set to 14 games.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—D. Griew beat Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Nicolas (6—3, 5—7, 6—3). SECOND ROUND (concluded).—E. Flury beat R.N.A. Leyton (6—1, 6—1); R. Miki beat C. H. Applewhaite (6—0, 6—0); N. Sharpe beat G. E. W. Parrish (6—0, 6—3); E. Mather beat J. H. Wheatcroft (6—3, 6—1); P. Chong beat Y. Ohta (6—3, 6—0); D. Morris beat D. Green (6—2, 6—0); H. Pyzer beat J. W. S. Baize (6—0, 6—1); R. Singh beat F. Hughes (6—2, 6—1); I. C. Maddock beat Captain G. H. B. St. Ruth (6—2, 6—0); F. H. Jarvis beat G. Edwards (6—3, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—Ohta beat I. P. Chong (6—3, 4—6, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Miss N. Tunnard beat Mrs. V. W. Fowler (6—0, 6—0); Miss B. C. Brown beat Mrs. M. Cunningham (6—4, 6—1); Mrs. R. E. Haylock beat Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott (6—2, 6—2); Miss M. Folingsby beat Miss N. C. Eden (6—3, 6—2); Miss J. Morley beat Miss J. Wynn (6—3, 10—8); Mrs. W. D. List beat Lady Doreen Wyndham Pleydell-Bouverie (6—4, 6—0); Mrs. M. B. Reckitt w.o. Miss M. Heeley, Miss P. E. Mudford, Miss B. Nuthall, Miss J. C. Ridley, and Miss D. E. Round.

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—C. L. Richardson and A. Barton beat C. Tan and T. N. Chong (6—3, 4—5, 7—5); E. Flury and C. Maddock beat E. Flury and C. L. Munden (6—4, 6—3); Dr. H. Fyfe and R. Richardson and Barton (6—1, 6—0). SECOND ROUND.—C. G. Eames and H. Wheatcroft beat Richardson and Barton (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. Dudley Clarke beat Miss G. E. Tomblin and Miss L. Philip (6—2, 6—4); Mrs. F. H. Burgess-Smith and Mrs. Burgess-Smith beat Miss J. Fraser and Miss M. E. Taylor (6—4, 6—2); Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie and Mrs. A. Alston beat Miss I. M. Brown and Miss K. M. Marriott (3—6, 6—4, 6—2); Mrs. C. R. Marriott and Miss C. Ingram beat Miss J. Cunningham and Mrs. Marshall (6—4, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Y. Ohta and Mrs. G. H. B. St. Ruth beat Captain G. H. B. St. Ruth and Miss Conner (6—4, 6—4); Captain T. S. Conner and Miss M. Grocott beat J. H. Ho and Mrs. M. Brown (6—0, 8—6); F. H. Jarvis and Mrs. M. Mayne beat E. C. Penny and Miss E. Wilhelmy (6—1, 6—2).

THE ALL-ENGLAND CLUB

The statement which was recently published that the profit accruing to the All-England L.T.C. from the Championships of 1929 was £28,1..., is open to misconstruction. That figure represents the excess of receipts over expenditure in connexion with the Championship meeting only, without any deduction for the cost of upkeep of the ground and buildings, the general expenses of the club and the payment to the Lawn Tennis Association of a agreed share. When those deductions have been made, the net profit to the club available for redemption of debentures and provision for improvements amounts to £8,021 7s. 9d.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The draw for the semi-final round of the County Championship on Hard Courts, the final stage of which will be played at the Argyle L.T.C., Southpool, on Friday and Saturday, is as follows:—

Middlesex v. Surrey (holders).
Yorkshire v. Warwickshire.

WOMEN'S TRIAL MATCHES

Preliminary trials for women will be held at Wimbledon on April 7, 8, and 9, and the following players have been invited:—

Mrs. E. E. Hayhoe, Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, Mr. C. G. Melhuish, Mrs. L. G. Owen, Mrs. J. B. Pittman, Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall, Miss J. Fry, Miss E. Harvey, Miss M. Heeley, Miss P. E. Mudford, Miss B. Nuthall, Miss J. C. Ridley, and Miss D. E. Round.

F. J. Perry has been asked to play in the Men's Trial Matches at Wimbledon next week.

St. George's Hill (Weybridge) beat the Sutton Hard Courts Club in a women's lawn tennis match at Sutton yesterday by five events to four.

CRICKET

DRAWN MATCH AT BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—The third match between Sir Julien Cahn's team and Argentina ended here yesterday in a draw.

Score:—

SIR J. CAHN'S XI.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Sir Julien Cahn, c. O'Dwyer, b. Foy	15	b. Foy	16
Major L. Green, c. Bryans, b. Ayling	63	l.-b.-w., b. Gibson

Parliament

MEDITERRANEAN PACT

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

THE COAL BILL

LORDS AND THE CADETS

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, APRIL 1

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Liverpool Exchange Company Bill and the Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill was read the third time and passed.

CADET CORPS

GOVERNMENT POLICY CRITICIZED

The EARL of ONSLOW rose to call attention to the policy of his Majesty's Government towards the Cadet Corps and to move for papers. He remarked on the sudden change in the policy of the Secretary of State for War in this matter as revealed by the fact that when the Army Estimates were published on February 28 a sum of £10,700 was provided for grants to the Cadet Corps, showing clearly that at that time, at any rate, Mr. Shaw was not of opinion that Cadet Corps should be suppressed "on moral and educational grounds," which, they had heard since, was the excuse for their suppression. Such an excuse would be insulting if it were not so absurd. (Hear, hear.) Was it possible to believe that the Cadet Corps and the Church Lads' Brigade were in any way subversive of morality? It was perfectly ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) It had been stated that the advisers who had induced Mr. Shaw to change his views included certain individuals who were members of the National Union of Teachers. If that were so, he could only point out that that authoritative body the Incorporated Association of Headmasters of public and secondary schools were in complete disagreement with those who had prompted the Secretary of State to make this change. (Hear, hear.) He had had four years' experience at the War Office and knew something of the Cadet Corps. He did not recollect during all that time one single word being ever said against them; on the contrary, a great deal was said in their favour and of the value of their training.

It was only at the very last moment that Mr. Shaw was convinced of the error he had made, and had given effect to in the Estimates, and with complete equanimity he executed an astonishing *volte face* when he presented the Estimates in the House of Commons. The Cadet Corps were now to be regarded as an accursed thing and were to be denied official recognition in any way. Why were the Central Council of Territorial Associations not consulted before this change of policy was decided on and publicly announced? He doubted whether the Chief of the Imperial General Staff was consulted or whether even the Under-Secretary of the War Office (Lord De La Warr) was taken into the confidence of his Parliamentary chief. How far was this petty persecution going to be carried? Had they been informed of the full extent of the Government policy?

THE PRIMATE'S VIEW

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said he felt bound to say a few words on the treatment of the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade. It seemed to him a case of the most unworthy pedantry, applied without any regard whatsoever to the relevant facts of the case. (Hear, hear.) He was not authorized by the Church Lads' Brigade to make any protest against the treatment meted out to them. If the country needed the £4,000 a year hitherto voted to them they would accept the change in their customary spirit of patriotism and obedience. But he felt that the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade were entitled to some further explanation of the words of the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons when the right hon. gentleman said that he had come to the conclusion that the representations made to him on educational and moral grounds were unanswerable and justified him in withdrawing recognition from those organizations. Did the right hon. gentleman mean that it was morally objectionable for the boys to be taught to be alert in body and mind, to be ready to obey and to be capable to lead? The statement that those brigades inculcated a spirit of fierce militarism in the boys was, to those who knew the life of the brigades, preposterous and ought not to have been made. (Hear, hear.) What the brigades did inculcate were the admirable qualities of obedience, discipline, and command, and the whole purpose of the Church Lads' Brigade was to lead the boys on to that highest service of all—to be faithful soldiers of the Kingdom of God. He hoped there would be some explanation by the Secretary of State himself as to what he meant by his words, which must necessarily have given rise—to put it mildly—to misunderstanding. He asked that the brigades should not be so cursorily dismissed. At least, there should be some expression of the gratitude which the country owed to those who had given voluntarily their services to the boys in the brigades. (Hear, hear.) They had the testimony that 250,000 brigade boys served in the War and that 22 were awarded the Victoria Cross. It was estimated that 1,500,000 had passed through the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade. Surely the suspicion that there was something objectionable in the life and conduct of the brigades should be removed, and some recognition of the very admirable work they had rendered to the community should be expressed. (Hear, hear.)

VISCOUNT ALLENBY, speaking on behalf of the Public and Secondary Schools Cadet Association, said there were about 80 schools on its roll. In the last camp 51 schools were represented. The camps were organized and managed by the headmasters and the assistant masters of the schools, and he could personally testify to the value of the training to the boys, morally, mentally, and physically. There was no compulsion on the boys to join the corps; and not the least of the services rendered by the corps was that they turned out a body of potential officers who were ready in an emergency. They were taught self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance. So convinced were the association of the value of the movement to the community that even if they were deprived of the grant from the State they would endeavour to carry on, though in the circumstances that would be difficult enough. If they had official recognition they would have the use of tents and equipment which they could not afford to buy or hire themselves. Deprived of official recognition he was afraid their case would be desperate.

"MEAN AND PETTIFOGGING"

The EARL OF DENBIGH said it was difficult to understand the mean, contemptible, and pettifogging action of the Government. Because of the objections of a few masters, who he concluded came from that tribe which seemed to cultivate the sort of diseased mentality which saw red the moment it began to see anything approaching military formation, the Government had taken this course. He hoped there would be a strong expression of opinion from the country on the subject, and he thought the Government would find they had made a great mistake.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the War Office, said the position of the Government was quite definite. They believed that military training for boys, the vast majority of whom were under 18 years of age, was undesirable. (Cries of "Why?") Because they were living in times when they talked a great deal of the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact. Was it contended that it was necessary for the security of the nation to get hold of boys at 12 and start training them? (Cries of "Yes.") The Government said it was not and took their stand on that.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said the Church Lads' Brigade had nothing to do with the defence of the nation. What it had to do with was the building of boys' characters.

EARL DE LA WARR said that on the one hand they heard that this movement had no military purpose, and on the other they had been told that it constituted one of the greatest reserves of officers that the country had. Which was it to be? If it was to be military training, the Government considered it undesirable to get hold of boys at such an impressionable age and train them in the use of arms.

It had been decided by the Secretary for War, so that there should be no complaint that he had dealt unfairly with these bodies, to continue the grant until October 31. From that date the grant and recognition would be withdrawn. Arms would have to be given up and no new uniforms would be served out. The boys might be permitted to wear their existing uniforms, but without military badges or any other military marks. If it were contended that the work of the cadets was social and not military, why should it be suggested that it could only be carried on by means of a grant from the War Office? The Boy Scouts did not receive any grant or recognition from the War Office, and what about the boys' clubs in the East End? Had they to receive support from the War Office? They had been told by the representative of the largest proportion of the bodies now under discussion that they were going to carry on. They would not be abolished. The case of the War Office was perfectly clear. If this was military training, they said it was undesirable at such an age. If it was not, it was not proper military expenditure. Replying to a noble lord who asked whether it was the War Office or the Government who decided that this training was undesirable, he said he was referring to the Secretary of State for War, who was responsible for policy at the War Office. Under the Education Act of 1918 the local education authorities could provide assistance for non-military organizations of boys to go into camp. That surely met a large part of the case which the Archbishop of Canterbury had made. It was undoubtedly desirable that as many of these boys as possible should go into camp in the country at least once a year, but at present boys who were at school could be sent to camp with public assistance, but they would not be provided with his Majesty's uniform nor with arms or rifles. If more assistance were needed for this social work of sending boys away to camp, then he had no doubt the Government would consider any suggestion.

It gave great pleasure to some of them to notice the enthusiasm on the other side of the House for social and educational work, and he hoped that shortly, if Parliamentary time permitted, the Government would give noble lords opposite a chance of proving their enthusiasm for the children of the country by putting before them a Bill for raising the school age to 15. (Opposition cries of "That's nothing to do with it.") It had a great deal to do with the enthusiasm which noble lords had expressed for social and educational work. Meanwhile, the decision about the cadets must stand. The Government recognized that they performed work of social value, and he gladly paid his tribute to those public-spirited men, with different ideas from themselves, who had given so much of their time to this work. He earnestly hoped that the social and educational part of the work would continue, but in future these bodies stood on their own feet as social bodies, just like the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Clubs, and other bodies who carried on similar work.

EARL PEEL said that the Under-Secretary was still young enough to be thoroughly ashamed of the speech which he had just addressed to the House.

EARL DE LA WARR.—Not a bit.

EARL PEEL said he hoped, for the moral regeneration of the noble lord, that he was not entirely in sympathy with what the Minister for War had said. They had not heard from the noble earl a single word of defence of the charges made by Mr. Shaw against these associations. They were definite and serious charges—charges which, the Minister said, were so strong that he was obliged to agree with them, about the educational and moral injury that was done to the boys by these organizations. He did not ask for an explanation from the noble earl, because he did not think he had been instructed to give it; but he did think that when the Secretary of State brought a foul charge of that kind against these bodies he should, at least, have the manliness to explain what he meant, so that the charges could be refuted. (Hear, hear.) It was a foul slander on these boys, and he challenged the Secretary of State either to substantiate or to withdraw the charges. (Hear, hear.) He was three years at the War Office after the War, and was responsible during that time for these associations. His term of office and that of Lord Onslow covered seven years, and their testimony as to the useful and valuable part played by the Cadet Corps could be put against that of Mr. Shaw's, who had been at the War Office three-quarters of a year. The only people to whom Mr. Shaw's action would give satisfaction were the passive resisters, conscientious objectors, and other degenerates who gave him their full support. (Cheers.)

LORD LEIGH, speaking of the value of Cadet Corps from the county point of view, said it would be infinitely regrettable if the Government ceased to recognize those units which were affiliated to the Territorial Army.

LORD SWAYTHLING said the brigade organizations were composed of boys of the poor classes who through their membership had opportunities for engaging in forms of sport which would otherwise be denied to them. He asked the Government to reconsider the question.

EARL DE LA WARR said he should have explained, in answer to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that what was meant by the moral and educational reasons for withdrawing the grant from the brigades' organizations was simply the feeling of objection to instilling ideas of militarism in the boys.

The EARL of ONSLOW said the reply made on behalf of the Government was very unsatisfactory. The cadets and the boys' brigades were to be persecuted and no information was given as to who were the instigators of the persecution. Mr. Shaw would go down to history as the statesman who had promoted disarmament by persecuting the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boys' Brigade. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for papers was agreed to.

TERRITORIAL STAFF INSTRUCTORS

The EARL of ONSLOW asked his Majesty's Government how much money would be saved by the recent War Office decision to curtail the number of permanent staff instructors with Territorial Army units.

LORD MARLEY, Lord in Waiting, said the amount saved would be approximately £6,000 in the second year. The revision of the establishment of permanent staff instructors was not, however, merely to save money, and the War Office would very carefully watch the effect on training under the changed conditions.

Their lordships rose shortly after a quarter past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, APRIL 1

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

MR. THOMAS'S CANADIAN NEGOTIATIONS

"CHANGED CONDITIONS"

Mr. HACKING (Lancaster, Chorley, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he could now make a statement regarding the progress being made in the construction of the five 7,000-ton steamers which were being negotiated in November last year to carry coal this year from Great Britain to Canada.

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby).—As the right hon. member is no doubt aware, there has been during recent months a continued fall in freight rates accompanied by a substantial increase in the volume of tonnage laid up both in this and in other countries. I am informed that the interests concerned have decided that in these changed conditions it would be unwise to proceed at present with the negotiations which they had entered into for the construction of the steamers to which the right hon. member refers.

Mr. HACKING.—Does the right hon. gentleman remember that when he first told us about these steamers he said that he could well leave the coal situation at that? Are those still his views?

Mr. THOMAS.—Yes; and the right hon. member will know that in the letter I sent him giving the details I explained these circumstances. I could well press those who informed me that they would build the ships to comply with their bargain, but when there are 300,000 tons idle at this moment I feel that I would not be justified in that course.

Mr. HACKING.—Was there a pledge that these ships would in fact be constructed? I thought the right hon. gentleman said that they were being negotiated.

Mr. THOMAS.—I received a pledge myself. I showed the right hon. member a copy of the contract, but I would not press any owner into a bargain when the circumstances have changed and would not make it a profitable proposition.

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.).—Is not the right hon. gentleman aware that there has been no appreciable alteration in the freight markets during the last five or six months, and that any shipowner with the slightest knowledge of his business would never dream of building 7,000 tonners deadweight, and that it is absolutely uneconomical to do such a thing?

Mr. THOMAS.—That may be Lloyd's opinion, but—

SIR F. HALL.—It is the opinion of those shipowners who know anything about it.

Mr. THOMAS, replying to another question by SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), as to whether he had had any communication from the president of the Canadian wheat pool, with whom he recently discussed proposals relating to reciprocal trade between Canada and Great Britain, concerning the proposal that vessels carrying grain from Canada might secure return cargoes of British coal, said:—No, Sir. I have nothing to add to my statement of February 25.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is not the right hon. gentleman aware that this gentleman publicly stated that, so far as his interests are concerned, the whole matter has been dropped?

Mr. THOMAS.—I do not know what gentleman the right hon. member refers to, but the facts show that when I was negotiating with the wheat pool wheat was then $1.47. I advised them to sell then so that I could get coal, but they did not take my advice and it now stands at $1.03.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—In view of the great interest taken in Canada and in this country in the negotiations the right hon. gentleman had with these important Canadian interests, will he consider publishing a White Paper explaining exactly what he advised these Canadian business men to do?

Mr. THOMAS.—If the noble lord is speaking with authority for those in Canada I am quite prepared to consider it, but, seeing that at their request I published a statement, which was an agreed statement, I have no evidence to warrant my believing that they desire anything else to be said.

WORK SCHEMES

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether, seeing that he had sanctioned work schemes amounting to £50,000,000, and of this sum only £5,000,000 worth of work was under way, he proposed to take any steps to accelerate putting work in hand; and, if so, what was their nature.

Mr. THOMAS.—The estimated cost of the schemes approved to the end of March under the Development Act, the Colonial Development Act, and the road programme is over £70,000,000. I am doing all that is humanly possible to speed up these schemes.

Mr. THOMAS also informed Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) that an engineer had been appointed to prepare a preliminary report on the proposed scheme to construct a bridge over the Tamar and was pursuing his investigations.

THE COMPANY LAWS

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to recent attempts to deprive foreign shareholders in British companies of the rights of directorial representation and management that properly belonged to them; and whether he would consider amending the company laws to prevent this.

Mr. W. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central) said his attention had been called to this question, but, as at present advised, he did not see any reason to intervene.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked if the right hon. gentleman knew that, not only were foreign shareholders being put in a disadvantageous position, but that in order to do this British shareholders were being deprived of their rights. Would he have the matter looked into from the legal point of view, with the object, if necessary, of altering the present Acts?

Mr. GRAHAM said he had before him various matters arising out of the Company Acts, but he could not promise legislation in that field at present. He would, however, keep this matter constantly before him.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that these changes made by British companies were discouraging American investors from putting money into this country just when we needed cheap capital.

Mr. GRAHAM said there was a great deal of controversy both ways. There were various steps which could be taken by companies themselves as regarded the rights of various classes of shareholders. Beyond watching the position he could not promise legislation.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD.—Is it not possible for the right hon. gentleman to let it be known that this is not in the interests of British industry?

No answer was given.

THE TARIFF TRUCE

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he proposed to seek the approval of the House for the protocol recently signed by him in relation to a tariff truce.

Mr. GRAHAM, in reply, referred to an answer of December 23, in which he stated that any international convention which might be signed on this subject would be laid before Parliament before ratification.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Will the Government put down a motion for approval or does the right hon. gentleman intend to leave it to us to put down a motion for disapproval?

Mr. GRAHAM said he understood that the documents would be submitted very soon, and then, he thought, it would lie with hon. members opposite to seek a debate. They could raise the question on the Board of Trade Vote, or on the motion for the adjournment or on some other occasion.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN said they would ask for an occasion on which to discuss the question on its merits and move a motion.

Replying to Mr. C. G. GIBSON (Pudsey and Otley, U.) and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, N., U.), Mr. GRAHAM said it was obviously impossible to give adequate information in regard to a Convention of this kind within the limits of an answer to a Parliamentary question. He would therefore ask hon. members to await the text of the instruments, which had already been sent to the printers. He added that, though the results of the conference were not all that he had hoped, they represented, in his opinion, a definite step towards the lowering of trade barriers.

Mr. GIBSON asked if one or two countries were not granted preferential treatment with regard to being able to increase their tariffs under certain conditions.

Mr. GRAHAM.—Yes. The text of the document will indicate that exceptions were made in one or two cases, and these will be fully explained in the papers.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Are we to understand that the first step in the reduction of tariffs consists of the raising of certain tariffs and the stabilization of others?

Mr. GRAHAM said the right hon. gentleman would be in grave error if he made that assumption.

AMERICAN TARIFF

Mr. GRAHAM informed LIEUT.-COL. ACLAND-TROYTE (Tiverton, U.) that he had received information from unofficial sources that certain proposals for an increase of the United States import duties on lace and lace net had been adopted by the Senate. He understood that some American interests were taking steps to endeavour to counter these proposals. He feared that no useful purpose would be served by representations by his Majesty's Government to the United States Government. (Ironical Opposition cheers.)

Answering supplementary questions, Mr. GRAHAM said he did not dispute, so far as he had seen them, that these duties were heavy. He would give further consideration to the matter, but he was afraid he must repeat that he could not promise representation to the Government of the United States.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

Replying to questions by COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.), COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.), and MR. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) with regard to the attitude of the Government to the proposal for a Mediterranean Pact, Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said:—His Majesty's Government have no intention of entering into any commitments which go beyond the obligations resulting from the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno. I might perhaps take this opportunity of saying that the French Government do not ask, and have never asked, that his Majesty's Government should add to the burdens which already devolve upon them as the result of those instruments.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD asked if the right hon. gentleman would bear this question in mind when the question of recasting the Articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations came forward.

Mr. MACDONALD.—I am not concerned with the recasting of the Articles of the Covenant.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA asked whether the right hon. gentleman's answer implied that there was no difference between the French and British Governments on this matter of a Mediterranean Pact.

Mr. MACDONALD.—I do not know what the hon. gentleman has in his mind, therefore I adhere to my answer.

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.).—Is it in order for Liberals to badger the Prime Minister while the Naval Conference is sitting? (Laughter.)

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the Government was prepared to take any steps, in view of the reorganization of the Yorkshire woollen and worsted industries, particularly in regard to the purchase of raw material and the better and cheaper selling of finished products, to avoid the threatened reduction of wages and assist a revival of trade.

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central).—I trust that the industry will adopt the suggestion in paragraph 62 of Lord Macmillan's report that possible sources of economy of the kind that my hon. friend has in mind should be examined further. The good offices of the Government are at all times available to the industry.

Replying to a further question by Mr. WISE, Mr. GRAHAM said that the Government could not promise any inquiry; he could only say that the report was before them.

STATE COST OF DERATING SCHEME

In reply to Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said:—The cost to State funds in 1930-31 of the derating scheme and the associated local government reforms, after deducting the saving from discontinued grants, is estimated at £34,000,000. Some estimates were given by the late Government of the relief to certain industries. I have no later information on which to frame revised estimates.

PROCEEDS OF PETROL DUTY

Replying to Mr. PERRY, Mr. SNOWDEN said that the approximate total net amount received since the petrol duty was imposed in April, 1928, up to February 28, 1930, was £26,612,000.

INCOME-TAX

ALLEGED THREATS BY COLLECTORS

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the circular letter recently sent out by the Inland Revenue authorities to a large number of firms demanding payment of arrears of income-tax under Schedule D and threatening serious action unless payment was made within seven days was issued with his knowledge; to how many firms the letter was sent; and whether he was aware that certain firms to whom the circular was sent either were not indebted to the extent alleged or had in fact already discharged their income-tax liabilities.

Mr. SNOWDEN said:—It is the duty of collectors to act vigorously in the early months of the year in demanding payments of tax that fell due on January 1, and the steps which have been taken are neither more nor less than normal. If the hon. member will give me particulars of any case in which it is alleged that improper pressure is being exerted or excessive demands are being issued, I will cause inquiry to be made and will communicate the result to him in due course.

In answer to a further question by SIR F. HALL, Mr. SNOWDEN said that he had no knowledge of any threatening letters having been sent out. He would be obliged if the hon. gentleman would place such information as he had before him. He really could not understand members of the Opposition showing so much sympathy with people who did not pay up their income-tax. The tax was due on January 1, and it was only right and proper that imperative demands should be made for immediate payment.

Replying to Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN said that the practice pursued had been exactly the same as that under the régime of the right hon. gentleman.

TEACHERS AND CADET CORPS

Replying to questions by Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) as to whether he had received communications from elementary and secondary teachers on the subject of Cadet Corps in schools, Mr. T. SHAW, Secretary for War (Preston), said:—As I stated in my speech on the Army Estimates, I have received a deputation from the National Union of Teachers, and the representations which they made against continuing financial assistance to Cadet Corps were based on moral grounds.

Mr. SOMERVILLE.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that that body does not represent secondary schools in which there are Cadet Corps? Mr. SHAW.—I am aware that it is a very important body dealing with education. I listened to their representations, and I made a full statement to the House, which decided that my attitude was justified. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (St. George's, U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been drawn to a statement which appeared in *The Times* by the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, the members of which are headmasters of the secondary schools in which these Cadet Corps exist? They deprecate the action of the right hon. gentleman. Mr. SHAW.—My attention has not been drawn to the statement in question.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—Now that I have called the right hon. gentleman's attention to the statement, will he give consideration to the representations that have been made? Mr. SHAW.—I will certainly read the statement that appears in *The Times*, but I cannot guarantee to give any further consideration to the matter. SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS asked whether Mr. Shaw would continue the facilities to the cadets during this season, so that those boys might not be deprived of their summer holidays. Mr. SHAW replied that he had stated in the debate that he would not attempt to interfere with things that had been entered into by people genuinely believing that they would be carried out to the full. But when they had got this year's grants they had finished. SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—I was not referring to grants, but to facilities for camping grounds, ordnance, and so on. Mr. SHAW.—Where it was definitely understood that facilities would be granted, the facilities will be granted.

Mr. SOMERVILLE stated that he would call attention to this question at the earliest convenient opportunity on the motion for the adjournment.

THE EASTER RECESS

Mr. MACDONALD, replying to SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.), said it was proposed to ask the House to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday, April 17, and rise not later than 5 p.m. on that day for the Easter recess. Unless any unforeseen and untoward circumstances arose, it was proposed to reassemble on Tuesday, April 29.

COAL MINES BILL

THE REPORT STAGE

The Coal Mines Bill was then considered on Report.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) moved an amendment to exclude from Clause 1 the quota and restriction of output both on the national and the district basis. He said the Government were seeking by the Bill to restrict output of coal by statute, and they were directly interfering with the coalmining industry. Coalowners were told that they must not produce more than a certain amount of coal, no matter what their productive capacity might be. This would give a vested interest to the least efficient pits, discourage the development of new pits throughout the country, and destroy competition. No Government could have devised a more vexatious, damaging, and ridiculous system for the regulation of the output of coal. The quota provisions provided no incentive for concentration of production at the best pits. The reduction of output would increase the cost of production and further increase the cost of coal to the consumer.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS (Don Valley, Lab.) said that the application of the quota system would actually create a reduction of cost. As practised in six and a half counties it had already proved a unique success so far as a partial scheme could be expected to go. If Commodore King assumed that the mining industry was very successful and that they had no disputes whatever, he might be inclined to agree with some part of the hon. member's arguments. But, knowing that guerrilla warfare had been the rule instead of the exception, the hon. member ought to see the absolute necessity for a change taking place. All they hoped from this scheme was that it would be a starting point where real organization could enter into the industry and the requisite tonnage for internal and external consumption be assured, with prices strictly consistent with those required to give the men producing the coal a civilized wage and those who had invested their capital a reasonable return.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) supported the amendment. He said that control of output really meant restriction of supply, which was an entirely uneconomic procedure.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said there were four differences between voluntary schemes among coalowners and the compulsory scheme in the Bill. Efficient firms would not enter into a voluntary scheme unless they were satisfied that it would prove efficient; but the Government proposals forced them in whether they thought it was good business or not. The second safeguard in the voluntary scheme was that any firm was free to break away from the cartel, but every coalowner was forced to come in and stay in by the terms of the Bill. In a voluntary organization the standard was set by the efficient, and the inefficient had to conform to that standard; but the Government were taking the greatest possible care to see that the standard was the standard of the inefficient. In the Government's Bill the State was abrogating its duty in regard to trusts, which was a strange thing for a Socialist Government to do, certain of their members having said that it was the duty of the State to prevent trusts operating at all. In his opinion the State ought not necessarily to prohibit trusts but to watch their operation and, if necessary, to intervene in the interests of the consumer.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM said that the simple question before the House was whether, on all the facts of the coal industry, there was a case for this form of regulation, and whether the industry would undertake this task for itself if the Bill were not promoted. Taking the record of the voluntary schemes, it was broadly true to say it was only in what was called the Five-Counties area that there was at present any kind of effective regulation, and it was plain that there would be great difficulty in getting the voluntary organization of the industry. The object of the Bill was to put the industry on an economic basis. Many members who had attacked the Government had spoken as if the coal industry had done nothing at all, and as if this regulation were being imposed on the industry. That was far from being the case. With the exception of possibly two districts schemes had been prepared by the owners themselves, and in one or two areas they were in operation. When the Government took office last year the first request of those owners was for some legislative or statutory authority to bring in the minorities in the districts, so that price-cutting could be stopped and the schemes made complete. In his heart, no member could feel that there was any way of escaping some regulation of this kind. All that the Bill set out to do, with very considerable safeguards, was to give the owners in the different districts power to bring in the minorities and to promote schemes for the regulation of output covering every pit in the country. Much of the difficulty was removed if they had regard to the kind of machinery proposed. The capacity of the country was about 300,000,000 tons, and the amount for which we could find a market was about 260,000,000 tons. Immediately there was an increased demand this Bill provided for a response to it. The one thing against which it provided was the sale of coal at a loss. There was, therefore, no restriction on output in that sense of the term. There were very considerable safeguards for the owners on the one side and the consumers on the other. This amendment would ruin the whole structure of the Bill.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that under the Conservative Act of 1926 the mining industry would, on July 1, 1931, have its hours reduced not by half an hour, but by a whole hour. The proposal of the present Government, assuming that the Bill passed into law in May, was that in September, 1930, the hours should be reduced by half an hour. With only that small difference between them the Conservative Party had opposed the Bill in every part and at every stage. The Liberal Party had never taken such a course. They disliked the quota system, but had endeavoured to secure amendments that would go far towards mitigating their objections. They had endeavoured to meet the Government, and mould the Bill into a form which would be acceptable. They had not fully succeeded, but they had very largely changed the aspect of the Bill, with the concurrence of the Government, and now in these two most important matters they were endeavouring to secure amendments again. In these circumstances it was their duty not to endeavour at this juncture to create a grave political crisis. (Opposition laughter.) Hon. members above the gangway seemed to have very little sense of responsibility. (Ministerial cheers); they would be quite content to see the Government ejected from office. (Opposition cheers)—perfectly regardless of any national or international considerations. (Opposition laughter.) That was not the view of the Liberal Party. When they voted against the Government a week or two ago and the amendment on which they voted was carried and a certain provision in the Bill was omitted, that was not a provision which anyone could say was vital to the Bill. The fact that it was not vital was proved by the fact that the Bill had survived. If hon. members who now had an amendment to reinstate that provision persisted in their proposal—which he hoped they would not—naturally the Liberals would vote against the amendment. There was no question of that amendment being an essential provision of the Bill. With regard to the quota they thought it was somewhat different. These quota proposals were not such as they would have proposed in legislation, and they had no responsibility for them. At the same time, at this juncture, they did not propose to divide against them. (Ministerial cheers.)

The amendment was negatived by 265 votes to 219—majority, 46.

On Clause 2 (Provisions of central scheme),

Mr. GRAHAM moved an amendment—which was agreed to—providing for the manner in which the assets and liabilities of the Council were to be dealt with on the expiration of Part I. of the Act.

On Clause 3 (Provisions of district scheme),

Mr. GRAHAM moved an amendment to carry out an undertaking given on the Committee stage. The amendment was designed to ensure that any owners who were not represented by the voluntary association or other persons who submitted the scheme should be fairly represented on the board as first elected. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. C. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) moved an amendment which would have the effect of instructing the Board that will determine standard capacity to have regard to the special circumstances of each mine, including the efficiency and economy of its working, the extent to which it had been developed, and to which its output had been increasing or decreasing.

Mr. GRAHAM indicated that the Government were prepared to accept this amendment.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, U.) said he was very glad Mr. Graham had accepted the amendment, which was supported by Unionists because they considered that it would give further safeguards to the energetic, far-seeing colliery proprietor who was prepared to spend money on development.

The amendment was agreed to.

MAJOR COLVILLE then moved an amendment to provide that the quota fixed for a coalmine controlled by an industrial undertaking should allow for the coal supplied to that undertaking.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) seconded the amendment.

COMMODORE KING said that it was an amazing proposition that, when an undertaking had been so go-ahead as to try a new process for the better use of its coal, it should be told that it must only use 70 or 80 per cent. of its own output of coal, and must buy the rest elsewhere.

Mr. GRAHAM said that with the best will in the world he had been unable to discover any method of meeting the amendment without very great difficulty and, indeed, danger in other directions. The proper way to meet the difficulties of the iron and steel and other industries was on uniform lines, by the adjustment of the standard tonnage and quota, to give, if necessary, 100 per cent. to this class of undertaking.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) said that Mr. Graham had said he could not accept the amendment because it would result in a lack of uniformity. The lunatic result was brought about that relief could not be given to an industry which had shown such foresight as to obtain a coalmine for its own service.

The amendment was negatived by 271 votes to 224—majority, 47.

FIXING OF PRICES

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER moved to delete paragraph (f), which, he said, not only empowered, but actually directed the District Boards to fix minimum prices for every class of coal, and provided that no coal in any circumstances might be sold below the minimum price. This was the last opportunity the House would have of affording protection to the consumer. In the second place no effective appeal was given to the consumer. Unless prices were outrageously high no relief would be given. In any case, there would be endless delay before the tribunal came to a decision. In the case of coal, prices were not necessarily determined by demand. Industry and the domestic consumer must have coal, and the coalowners were being forced into a price ring and would be kept there, however much any owner might wish to sell cheaper. Further, there was no effective competition from abroad. Price fixing was opposed to efficiency in the industry, and would discourage good salesmanship. A wholly unnecessary vested interest was being established for the more expensive pits. He did not believe that after this Bill was passed a coalowner would be able to deliver a big mixed consignment of coal at an all-in price. If a right were to be given to quote different prices for large and small quantities, there would have to be two schedules of minimum prices. To capture business one had to be in a position to change prices quickly. How long would the District Board take to decide a change of prices? The provision was a thoroughly bad one, and it was unnecessary to the Bill because there was the quota already. The effect of the provision would be to sacrifice the consumer, and the industry would not be encouraged.

The amendment was supported by CAPTAIN CAZALET (Wiltshire, Chippenham, U.), Mr. SMITHERS (Kent, Chislehurst, U.), and Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.), and opposed by Mr. T. SMITH (Pontefract, Lab.).

The amendment was negatived by 262 votes to 216.

CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) moved an amendment to provide that coal-owners should not, in respect of coal sold for carbonization or gasification, show any undue preference in the matter of prices in favour of such coal as against coal of the same nature and grade supplied to gas undertakers. He said that unless some safeguard was inserted on these lines the scales would be heavily weighted against the gas companies.

Mr. GRAHAM said that certain consumers had in the past got coal for a variety of reasons at less than the economic price. It was true that gas undertakers, including corporations manufacturing gas, had felt that they would probably be at a disadvantage under the Bill. If the utility companies considered that they were prejudiced they had a right of appeal, and beyond that a right of going to arbitration on prices, the arbitrator's decision being final. The utility companies, however, ought to pay an economic price for coal. He was satisfied that the safeguards in the Bill were adequate, and he could not accept the amendment.

The amendment was negatived by 268 votes to 202—majority, 66.

MAJOR DAVIES moved an amendment to secure that every district scheme should provide for requiring the executive board to consider forthwith at any time any request made by the owner of a coalmine in the district for the reduction of the minimum price fixed for any class of coal in that district.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the amendment was unnecessary. What was aimed at was already provided for in the clause. He had no doubt that the district schemes would provide machinery for the purpose.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER hoped that the amendment would be pressed.

The amendment was negatived by 268 votes to 206—majority, 62.

COMPENSATION FOR DISPLACED WORKERS

Mr. WISE moved an amendment to empower the executive board to collect levies from the coal-owners, in proportion to their output or profits, for the purpose of compensating mine-workers temporarily or permanently unemployed as a result of reorganization. He said the principle of compensation of workers in these circumstances had been put into operation by some employers, and it was an extension to workers of what had been recognized in the professions and the higher-paid hierarchy of industry.

Mr. WHEATLEY (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.), in seconding the amendment, said that the only way in which they could make this operation of industrial rationalization less painful to the worker was to see that the worker was adequately compensated for the loss which he suffered through the scheme. They would have whole districts closed down in the circumstances which that House, and that House alone, had created. They were arranging for the funeral of many of these colliery districts. (Opposition cheers.) The ordinary social insurance did not apply to such a situation as that.

Mr. GRAHAM said it was impossible for anyone not to sympathize with the object in view, and for his part he had every desire to find a solution. It was impossible to say what amount of displacement would take place on account of the proposals of the Bill, but he thought it was wrong to say that whole districts would be made derelict. In any case, the question of compensation for loss of occupation could not be settled under the Bill. The problem would have to be dealt with not in relation to coal alone but by covering comprehensively several other industries as well. He was not in a position to state what the view of the Government was on that subject. In the circumstances he hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that what the statement of the Minister amounted to was that nothing would be done; but he would remind the right hon. gentleman that the Government were bound to accept all the responsibilities of the legislation they introduced. (Cheers.)

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said that this matter had not been discussed before, and those who pressed this amendment were putting some of their friends in a very difficult position. The matter might be dealt with later, after there had been some experience of the Bill.

Mr. D. GRAHAM (Hamilton, Lab.) said he was particularly sorry that Mr. Wheatley should associate himself with people who were evidently more interested in propaganda that would do damage among the miners rather than help them. Those who were speaking for the miners in that House were prepared to support the Government to put the Bill on the Statute Book. It was quite clear that the President of the Board of Trade could take no other course than he had taken on the amendment, and he thought his hon. fri

BURDEN OF RATES

A TOTAL OF OVER £500,000,000

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The near approach of the urban district council elections, which will be held throughout England and Wales on the first Monday in April, renders the present moment a favourable one for reviewing that portion of the national expenditure which is under the control of the local authorities. It may be admitted that the expenditure controlled by the district councils is but a small portion of the aggregate expenditure upon Local Government account, and that the county councils and county boroughs are responsible for the largest portion. The practice of economy in local affairs, however, must start somewhere, and preferably at the bottom, and it will be well if those now standing for re-election, or as new candidates, for our district councils can be impressed with the seriousness of the present financial position, and with the urgent need that exists for some reduction in that portion of the national expenditure of which they have control.

The figures employed in this study are drawn from official sources and cannot therefore be questioned. The total expenditure of all the local authorities in England and Wales in the latest year for which all the returns are available (1926-27) amounted to £402,219,445, as compared with £148,259,780 in 1913-14. Adding to this the expenditure defrayed out of loans for capital works, one obtains an aggregate for 1926-27 of £519,587,629, which is more than three times that of the year 1913-14. In view of these large totals it is not surprising to find that the Outstanding Loan Debt of these local authorities in 1927 amounted to the enormous sum of £1,027,857,547, as compared with £382,630,045 in 1914. The following table gives the details of some of the chief items of this expenditure :—

TABLE 1

CHIEF BRANCHES OF LOCAL EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1926-27 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14 (in thousands of £)

Services	1913-14	Totals	1926-27	Totals
	£	£	£	£
Elementary Education	28,250		59,895	
Higher education	5,527	31,777	16,114	76,010
Highways	17,047		49,544	
Poor relief	12,295		43,707	
Public health	13,784		35,569	
Police	7,676		20,996	
Asylums	4,397	55,179	9,636	159,453
Housing	960		26,168	
Trading services	48,248	49,208	107,213	133,380
Totals		136,164		368,844

The increase under these eight heads of local government expenditure is from £136,000,000 in 1913-14 to £368,000,000 in 1926-27. If one omits the expenditure upon Housing and Trading Services, the increase is from £86,000,000 to £235,000,000, and the annual expenditure has increased, therefore, nearly threefold in the short space of 13 years.

It may, of course, be objected that the year 1926-27, although the latest for which the whole of the returns of local authorities are available, is not a fair one to use for comparative purposes, since the industrial troubles of 1926 led to a great increase in many branches of local expenditure. A reference to the figures shown in Table 3 proves that it was only the expenditure upon poor relief which showed a striking increase in that year. If the year 1925-26 be substituted for comparative purposes, the figures still give support to the argument that the expenditure of our local authorities has increased far beyond the capacity of the ratepayers to bear it, especially when the fall in the cost of living and in the wholesale price of commodities and raw materials is taken into account.

The maintenance of the Police and of the Highways, the Relief of the Poor, and the Public Health Services show the largest proportionate increases, but the expenditure upon Education and upon Asylums has doubled since 1914. It is an absolute certainty also that greatly increased demands upon the ratepayers will be made by the Education Authorities in the near future if the present Labour Government carries out its policy of raising the school-leaving age to 15.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In view of the figures given in Table 1, it is perhaps not surprising that we have one-and-a-half million of unemployed, for with this enormous burden of local expenditure it is remarkable that our manufacturers are able to compete at all in foreign or oversea markets with those whose burden of taxation is much below our own. The De-Rating Bill of the last Government did something to ease this burden, but this was effected not by reducing its total amount but merely by shifting some portion of the load on to the shoulders of the general taxpayer.

How urgent is the necessity for calling a halt in local and national expenditure is proved by the following comparisons of the taxation for social services and the average taxation per head of the population in this country and in the countries of some of our chief competitors for world trade. According to the evidence given before the Blanesburgh Committee on Unemployment Insurance, the cost of five of the principal social services in the different countries of Europe is as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Great Britain	3 18 6
Germany	1 17 6
France	13 0
Czechoslovakia	11 0
Belgium	5 6
Italy	3 6

As regards average taxation, in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons last year it was stated that the average taxation per head in this country in 1926 amounted to £14 11s. 8d., as compared with £2 11s. 4d. in 1913, and that the corresponding figures for other countries in 1926 were as follows:—France, £7 6s. 9d.; United States, £6 3s.; and Germany, £5 10s. 7d.

SOURCES

Turning now to the consideration of the sources which provide the money for these various services, we find that in the year under review, namely 1926-27, the amounts received by Government grants, or collected in the form of rates, and from other sources, totalled £395,760,229, and that with the addition of the loans granted for capital works no less than £515,132,865 was provided or raised for the expenditure of these local councils. The details are given in Table 2, which contains the figures for the pre-War year 1913-14, and it will be seen from this table that, although the Government grants have been increased nearly four-fold in the 14 years in order to meet the rising expenditure, the amount raised by the rates has also more than doubled, and has advanced from £71,276,158 in 1913-14, to £158,999,934 in 1926-27.

It is noteworthy that in 1926-27 the aggregate receipts from the trading services carried on by the local authorities and from rents, &c., collected from the housing and town planning schemes failed to meet the expenditure under these heads for that year, and a deficiency of £14,000,000 is revealed in the published accounts.

TABLE 2

RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE YEARS 1913-14 AND 1926-27 COMPARED

Sources of Receipt	1913-14	1926-27
	£	£
Public rates	71,276,158	158,999,934
Trading services	43,198,118	103,977,948
Government grants	22,617,240	86,900,350
Housing, town planning, and rents	580,576	15,316,526
Miscellaneous receipts	11,130,244	30,568,471
Totals	149,347,900	395,760,229
Loans for capital work	19,977,119	119,372,636
Total receipts	169,325,118	515,132,865

So far the writer has confined this comparison to the years 1913-14 and 1926-27, the latter being the latest for which the whole of the official figures are available. It is of some interest, however, to study the detailed figures of expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales, for each of the post-War years 1921 to 1927, in order to discover whether any progress is being made in checking the expenditure, or in meeting the demands for economy which from time to time are being made by leading men of all parties.

It is, of course, evident that the rise in prices and enormous increase in the cost of labour, both skilled and unskilled, which followed the end of the War explain some portion of the increase in the expenditure of local authorities since 1920-21, but this inflation of the value of commodities and of labour attained its maximum effect in the expenditure of the year 1921-22. Since the latter year, there has been a steady fall in the value of raw materials and of manufactured commodities, and the cost of living has also experienced a steady decline. In Table 3, the expenditure upon the various services enumerated in Table 1 is set out in detail for the years 1921 to 1927, and it will be noticed that so far from there having been any steady decline in expenditure, in sympathy with the fall in commodity prices and wages, the expenditure in every instance since the year 1923 shows an upward tendency.

It is evident, therefore, that all the pious resolutions upon the necessity of economy have so far failed to produce any real effect, and that the heavy burdens which are being imposed upon the ratepayers by our Local Authorities are increasing year by year. It will be contended by some, no doubt, that the increases shown in Table 3 are fully accounted for by an increase of population since the end of the War. This is not correct, for while the population in the period under review is estimated to have increased by 1,100,000 persons, or at the rate of 2½ per cent., the increase of local expenditure has been at a much higher rate, when allowance is made for the very considerable fall in values of raw materials and commodities, since 1922-23. This failure to carry out the repeated demands for economy is illustrated by the actual rating figures of the country given in table 3.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

INCREASED PENALTIES FOR DRUNKENNESS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and resumed the discussion of Clause 15, which imposes penalties for driving and being in charge of a motor-car when under the influence of drink or drugs.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) asked for a definition of the phrase "in charge of a motor-car." Did it mean that a man who entered licensed premises or was attending a dinner and who left his motor outside was in charge of the car? He proposed an amendment to provide that a man under the influence of drink should be held to be in charge of a car only if he were at the time "situated within the motor vehicle."

SIR JAMES MELVILLE, Solicitor-General, said it was a question of degree when a person ceased to be "in charge of" a car. The adoption of Mr. Remer's amendment would mean that in those cases where a driver was hopelessly drunk but not actually in the car, the driver would escape the punishment which was deserved.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) disagreed with the Solicitor-General. The object of the clause was to punish heavily a man who was doing something that was dangerous to other people using the King's highway; but he failed to see how a man who was not in a car could be held to be going to do anything that was dangerous. Was it suggested that a man who had gone to bed and left his car outside should be liable to the heavy penalties in the Bill? The only penalty to which he should be liable in such circumstances was that of having obstructed the highway.

The amendment was rejected by 33 votes to two.

Mr. DUNCAN MILLAR (Fife, E., L.) moved an amendment to increase the penalties under the clause to a fine not exceeding £50 or imprisonment for four months, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment for the period mentioned or a fine not exceeding £100, or both. In the case of conviction on indictment, there would be liability to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine, or both. He said his purpose was to bring the penalties for the offence specified in the clause to the same staandard as those prescribed in Clause 11 for reckless and dangerous driving.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said the amendment was a reasonable one, and he thought the Committee would be well advised to accept it.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REMER then moved an amendment to provide that any motor driver arrested on a charge of being drunk in charge of a motor vehicle could claim to be examined immediately by his own or by an independent medical man.

SIR JAMES MELVILLE said there was an instruction by the Home Office to the various police authorities that if a man arrested for being drunk in charge of a motor-car claimed to be examined by his own or by some independent medical man, facilities should be afforded to enable that examination to take place. There was not the slightest reason to think that this practice would be discontinued. For many reasons it was not desirable or workable to give a man a positive defence in an Act of Parliament enabling him to be examined immediately by his own or an independent medical man. The insertion of such a provision would give rise to a number of technical defences. A man who was arrested might choose to be examined by a medical man who was a considerable distance away, and the condition of the arrested man would be different when the doctor arrived. The technical defence which the insertion of the amendment would provide would be used by the well-to-do motorists, and would give rise to a good deal of irritation.

PLEA FOR SAFEGUARD

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY hoped the Government would have second thoughts on this matter. He asked whether the Home Office instructions were mandatory and whether the motorist who was arrested could enforce his right to be examined by his own or by an independent medical man. He would prefer that a safeguard of the liberty of the subject should be put into an Act of Parliament and not left to the decision of a Home Secretary or a permanent official who might not approve of this form of procedure.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) hoped the Government would accept the substance of the amendment. The Bill was laying down a new definition of drunkenness which was rather stringent. He wished to have the man who was drunk in charge of a motor-car punished, but he did not want the man who was not drunk to be punished.

Mr. MELLER (Mitcham, U.) said this was so serious a matter that the Committee ought to make an attempt to safeguard the individual. The person who was arrested for the serious offence of being drunk in charge of a motor-car ought to have the right to call medical testimony, and that right ought to be given in the Act of Parliament.

Mr. MORRISON said that, if the proposed words were inserted, there would be cases where people who ought to have been convicted would escape. The right which it was proposed to give in the Bill would be of more use to well-to-do people than to poor people; and certain irresponsible people would pay any money to get so-called independent medical testimony upon which they could set up technical defences. He could not accept the assumption that the police medical officer was not an independent person; he would be infinitely more independent than the accused person's own medical adviser. If a motorist who showed outward manifestations of drunkenness was really suffering from disease, that would be a defence at the trial.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 19, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

TABLE 3

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES UPON CHIEF SERVICES IN THE POST-WAR YEARS 1921-1927 IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS. (000's omitted).

Services	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Elementary education	62,118	59,729	57,917	58,720	59,630	59,803
Higher education	15,686	15,061	14,982	15,153	15,876	16,114
Totals	77,804	74,790	72,899	73,873	75,506	76,009
Highways	41,421	40,246	41,993	45,780	48,786	49,544
Poor relief	34,817	35,723	36,484	31,409	34,628	43,707
Public health	28,151	32,140	31,631	32,826	34,117	35,569
Police	21,252	18,927	18,801	19,138	20,039	20,996
Asylums	9,523	8,924	8,960	9,028	9,351	9,636
Totals	135,164	135,960	133,249	138,181	146,919	159,452
Housing	10,214	14,631	16,327	18,093	21,282	26,167
Trading services	101,492	90,761	90,793	95,766	97,039	107,213
Totals	111,706	105,392	107,120	111,849	118,321	133,380

THE PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR FINANCIAL HELP

The Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture met yesterday at the Surveyors' Institution, Great George-street, Westminster. Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., presided.

Mr. J. O. STEED proposed that a committee should be appointed to deal with marketing conditions affecting general farm produce, a sub-committee of which should deal with sugar beet.

Mr. J. H. JAMES, who seconded the motion, said it was the duty of farmers to produce, and the intricate matter of marketing their produce should be left to skilled men who knew that business.

Mr. H. C. GARDNER said it was easy to tell farmers that their business suffered because they did not understand how to market their goods, but it was difficult to organize a marketing scheme when they had to meet the dumping of foreign produce at prices which were below the cost of production.

The motion was carried.

Mr. STEED proposed: "That this Chamber having formulated an agricultural policy desires to draw the attention of the Government thereto, and urges that immediate and definite steps be taken to assist the industry." He said that the policy meant, in effect, the stabilization of wheat prices. It was adopted by the Chamber three years ago, and had secured the support of all sections of the industry. They must press upon the Government the necessity of immediate action to save a situation that had become tragic. When it had been decided that the land of this country should be kept in cultivation the conclusion might be reached that the subsidizing of wages should be adopted. By the subsidizing of wages they might create a bridge between industrial and agricultural employment and a link between unemployment pay and agricultural work. If the idea was sound they might, in the case of young unmarried men, be able to make the acceptance of agricultural employment, or a willingness to accept it, a test of genuinely seeking work. It might be possible to link up the unemployment fund with the subsidizing of agricultural wages, and thereby pay men for doing something instead of paying them for doing nothing.

INCREASED COMPETITION

Mr. M. G. TOWNLEY proposed that the words "dated July, 1927," should be inserted in the resolution after "agricultural policy."

Mr. STEED said he was prepared to accept that if it was not intended to have a limiting effect.

The CHAIRMAN said he understood that it was not intended that the insertion of the words should preclude the extension of the policy to meet present day requirements.

Mr. TOWNLEY agreed.

The CHAIRMAN said that every day saw the great basic industry of the nation placed in a more menacing position of paralysis, because of the unlimited extent to which the competitive effort of every other community under the sun in the field of rural industry was permitted to compete against the English farmer. We were the only nation in the world to tolerate the lop-sided economic system which placed our agricultural industry in the almost tragic position it occupied. We were allowing every country in Europe to exploit us, and we were now exposed to the gigantic operations contemplated by the Federal Farm Board of the United States, which, if it realized even in part its great objective, would tend more and more to the complete ruin of agriculture in this country. The more they travelled through the country and saw how embarrassing the whole situation was becoming the more they felt that statesmanship had not risen to the level of its obligations.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. STEED then proposed a resolution urging, as an immediate definite step for the assistance of agriculture, the repeal of section 12 of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, in order that banks might be enabled to advance money for the maturing and harvesting of this year's crops. He referred to the straitened position of farmers, and said that unless something was done there would be no harvest in some cases, because farmers could not find the money necessary. If the proposal were carried it would be received sympathetically by the banks.

The resolution was carried, and it was decided to send a copy to the Minister of Agriculture. The chairman also agreed to bring the subject immediately before the Minister, in cooperation with other Members of Parliament.

It was decided to submit "the Report and Declaration of Agricultural Policy adopted by the Central Chamber of Agriculture's Policy Committee, 1930," to the affiliated chambers, with certain alterations and additions proposed by Mr. MONTAGUE FORDHAM.

NATIONAL POLICY WANTED

Essex County Council, at Chelmsford yesterday, passed the following resolution:—"That this council, viewing with grave concern the present position of arable agriculture and the increase of agricultural unemployment, requests Parliament to frame a national policy for agriculture capable of immediate application."

Mr. J. C. Leslie, organizer of agricultural education to Cambridgeshire County Council, was appointed principal of the East Anglian Institute of Agriculture at a commencing salary of £750.

VETERINARY CONGRESS

MANY FOREIGN DELEGATES TO VISIT LONDON

The International Veterinary Congress will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from August 4 to August 9. Official delegates have already been appointed by the following countries:—Canada, New Zealand, South Australia, Union of South Africa, South African High Commission Territories, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Malay States, Albania, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Nicaragua, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

The British Government has authorized the granting of free visas to all foreign delegates attending the Congress, and it is expected that more than 1,000 will be present. The Congress is the eleventh of its kind, the first having been held in Hamburg in 1863 immediately after the great European outbreak of cattle plague. The initiative on that occasion was taken by an English veterinarian, John Gamgee.

Matters of scientific and economic importance are to be discussed, including foot-and-mouth disease; the problem of infectious abortion in cattle, sheep, and swine; the scourge of tuberculosis; and public health questions of the control of meat and milk production and distribution. Besides these matters, on which general sittings will be held, there are to be sectional meetings for the discussion of special subjects such as rabies, poultry diseases, and deficiency diseases. The Minister of Agriculture has promised to attend the first meeting and to declare the Congress open.

In addition to the scientific work of the Congress, there will be arranged a number of excursions to research institutes, veterinary colleges, racing and breeding establishments. These will take place during the week following the Congress. The Corporation of the City of London has promised to give a reception at Guildhall to all delegates, and the Government Hospitality Fund will give a banquet. In addition there will be a reception at May Fair Hotel, and a conversazione at the Natural History Museum.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE PORT OF LONDON

Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following message to the Port of London Authority, which celebrated its 21st birthday on Monday:—"It gives me very special pleasure to congratulate the Port of London Authority upon its coming of age. As President of the Board of Trade, I was responsible for framing the Act of Parliament by which the Authority was set up, and my last task before passing from the Board of Trade to the Exchequer was to introduce this measure before the House of Commons. Looking back now across the years, it is a source of deep gratification to know how well and truly laid were the foundations of the new body, and how valuable and efficient has been the superstructure of achievement which the Authority has accomplished for the benefit not only of London but of the commercial prosperity of the whole nation. I am confident that in the coming years the Port of London Authority will advance still farther on its already magnificent record, in its maintenance and improvement of the river and riverside services of London as a port for the merchandise and the ever-growing commercial intercourse of the world."

NORTH LONDON TUBE

SELECT COMMITTEE AND THE BILL

EXTENSION SANCTIONED

Consideration of the Bill promoted by the London Underground Electric Railway Companies for the extension of the Piccadilly tube in a north-easterly direction from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters was resumed yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. W. R. Raynes (Derby, Lab.).

The case for the promoters was closed last week, and on Friday Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, giving evidence in opposition to the Bill, said his company would be prepared to electrify 60 miles of line if they could get Treasury assistance on the same basis as that given to the electric railway companies. Thereupon the Chairman said the Committee must have information as to the Treasury assistance promised.

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the London Underground Electric Railway Companies, recalled, said the Bill contained, in addition to the proposal for the northern tube extension, provisions for a western extension and certain improvements to stations on the existing line. For works alone the schemes would cost £9,927,000, and in addition there would be charges for land, easements, engineering costs, and other expenses amounting to £1,328,000. It was not thought possible to raise money at par, and so provision was made for £1,130,000 for discounts on issue of securities, commission, &c. That gave a total of £12,385,000.

The original estimate was £13,030,000. That included proposed works at Euston which were now omitted because the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway Company had some intention of redesigning some parts of the station.

TREASURY ASSISTANCE

Of the sum estimated for works the Treasury had accepted £9,917,000, the difference of £10,000 being all that would be spent abroad for machinery. Taking the original figures, the northern extension was estimated to cost £5,665,000, the western extension £3,300,000, and improvements to existing stations £1,843,000. Those items must be regarded as expenditure on a single traffic improvement. The proposed northern extension could not be worked properly without the western extension, and the alterations at stations were necessary to deal with the traffic brought by the extensions.

There were also miscellaneous works to be carried out on the Central London and District Railways which would cost £2,232,000. The Treasury had agreed to make a contribution towards interest related to a total expenditure of £11,255,000. As to the exact way in which the grant would be paid negotiations were still proceeding, but the calculation was made on the basis of the sum required at present values to pay an annuity for 15 years. That would amount to between 24 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the value of the works. It meant that the company took three-quarters of the risk, and that at the end of 15 years they would assume the whole burden of responsibility.

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., counsel for the promoters, asked what was the company's estimate of the cost of financing the whole scheme of works.

BANKERS' TERMS

Mr. Pick said the company's bankers had been consulted recently, and it was thought that they could finance the scheme on a 5½ per cent. basis. He added that it was estimated that of the total expenditure on works about £8,000,000 would be paid directly or indirectly in wages.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., for the London and North Eastern Railway Company, Mr. Pick said the effect of the financial arrangement with the Treasury was that the company would get 3 per cent. on £4,275,000 for 15 years. It was estimated that the new line would carry 30,000,000 passengers a year, producing a revenue of £280,000. Of that there would be a disposable balance of £185,000, representing a return of roughly 3½ per cent. upon the capital expended.

Mr. Wrottesley.—When you say you will carry 30,000,000 passengers in a year do you mean that that year will arrive soon after the completion of the line?

Mr. Pick.—I would not like to say when it will arrive. It is a year in the future.

After hearing speeches from counsel, the Committee adjourned to consider their decision.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee found the preamble of the Bill proved so far as it concerned the extension from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters. He added: "We desire to make it known that our opinion is that the London and North Eastern Railway Company should not feel discouraged from going forward with their electrification."

OTHER PROPOSALS

Mr. Thorpe explained to the Committee the remaining works proposed in the Bill. He said it was proposed to make a number of widenings of the lines west of Hammersmith, and in order to enable the Piccadilly tube to carry a greater number of trains the whole of that tube would be re-signalled. A number of alterations would be made at stations. The present Russell-square Station, which was in Bernard-street, would be moved to Russell-square itself. The present platforms at British Museum Station would be moved eastward and connected with Holborn Station. It was estimated that 1,000,000 passengers now passed yearly between those stations by way of the open street. Dover-street Station would be moved to a site near the Ritz Hotel with subway connexion to the Devonshire House side of Piccadilly. Hyde Park Corner Station would also be moved, and that would make it possible to close Brompton-road and Down-street stations, the site of the latter being used for sidings. There would be improvements also at Leicester-square, and at all these and other stations escalators would be installed.

Engineering evidence having been given, the Committee adjourned until to-day.

DOCK CHARGES

L.N.E.R. BILL FOR STABILIZATION

Bills promoted by the London and North Eastern Railway Company, the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, and the Southern Railway Company were before a Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Mr. W. WELLOCK (Stourbridge) yesterday. In each case power was sought to continue the present scale of dock dues and charges. Petitions against all the Bills had been lodged by the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association, the Mining Association of Great Britain, and the National Association of Coke and By-Product Owners, and local petitions were also presented against the Bills separately. It was agreed that the point at issue should be dealt with on the London and North Eastern Railway Bill.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., opening the case for the Bill, said the object was to provide for the continuance of the rates which the railway company was authorized to charge in respect of the use of their docks and services. Orders were made in 1919 authorizing an increase of 150 per cent. not over the pre-War maximum charges, but over the actual charges in operation in December, 1913. Later that was reduced to 75 per cent., and in 1924 an Act of Parliament was passed continuing the charges at an increase of 60 per cent. until October, 1929. At the end of 1928 the railway companies took stock of the position and introduced Bills to continue the charges for another five years. Opposition, expressed by counsel for the Mining Association, prevailed, and the power asked for was rejected. That left the railway companies with no alternative but to apply to the Ministry of Transport for a renewal. Their application was referred to the Rates Advisory Committee, and after an inquiry which lasted 13 days and cost £10,000, an order was made last August to continue the 60 per cent. until October, 1930, the only change made being some slight alterations in tipping charges. The companies now asked to have the charges made permanent subject to the right of interested parties to apply for revision hereafter. The alternative would be another inquiry like that of last year, and he submitted that it was right that charges which were settled so recently by the Ministry should be continued.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

PRE-WAR DEBTS AND PROPERTY

BRITISH AND EX-ENEMY CLAIMS

The ninth annual report of the Controller of the Clearing House, the Administrator of German, Austrian and Bulgarian Property, and the Director of the Russian Claims Department (H.M. Stationery Office, 7s. 6d. net) covers the period October 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929. It states that the majority of the British and German claims outstanding at the date of the last report have now been disposed of.

The total figures of the British and German claims under Article 296 (pre-War debts) and Article 297 (property, rights and interest) which have been dealt with by the Clearing House are as follows:—

BRITISH CLAIMS—ARTICLE 296

	Number	Principal money
		£
British claims admitted and paid	74,806	42,138,684
Withdrawn	29,809	23,747,215
Outstanding	62	353,972

In addition to the £42,138,684 of principal money admitted and paid, a further £9,661,384 has been admitted and paid in respect of interest, making the total admitted and paid to British creditors under Article 296 to be £51,800,068.

GERMAN CLAIMS—ARTICLE 296

	Number	Principal money
		£
German claims admitted	173,825	16,583,140
Withdrawn	92,188	45,650,574
Outstanding	175	891,457

In addition to the £16,583,140 of principal money admitted, a further £5,427,144 has been admitted, in respect of interest, making the total admitted in favour of German creditors under Article 296 to be £22,010,284.

BRITISH CLAIMS—ARTICLE 297

	Number	Amount
		£
Compensation awarded by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal and paid	3,395	14,026,414
Proceeds of liquidation audited and paid to British claimants		20,014,446
		34,040,860

A total of 382,129 British and German claims for £209,779,129 has been dealt with by the Clearing Office, and £86,028,023 has been paid to British creditors and claimants against Germany up to the date of this report in respect of 78,291 claims.

Altogether a sum of £94,818,850 4s. 11d. has been paid to British claimants against Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, made up as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Debts	59,072,699 19 1
Proceeds of liquidation	20,483,149 19 10
Compensation	15,263,000 0 0
	£94,818,850 4 11

MORE MOTOR VEHICLES

A return has been issued by the Ministry of Transport giving particulars of the number of motor vehicles registered for the first time under the Roads Act, 1920, during the month of January, 1930. Copies (price 2s. 6d.) can be obtained from the Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

The number of new motor vehicles registered was 25,362, compared with 24,211 in January, 1929, the figures for the several classes being:—

	January, 1930	January, 1929
Cars taxed on horse-power	13,883	14,379
Cycles	5,318	5,071
Hackney Vehicles	533	448
Goods vehicles	5,292	4,004
Other vehicles	536	309
	25,362	24,211

The return shows the number of each class of vehicle registered for the first time by each licensing and registration authority analysed in detail according to various taxation scales, *e.g.*, motor cars under headings of horse-power, goods vehicles under headings of unladen weight, hackney vehicles under headings of seating capacity, &c.

BRITISH COTTON

NEW LANCASHIRE BID FOR HOME MARKET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 1

Plans were drafted in Manchester today for a National Cotton Week, beginning on Monday, May 5. A sum running into several thousands of pounds will be required for propaganda and for display work, and a good start in raising these funds has already been made by the National Cotton Week Organizing Committee, which was constituted this morning with Mr. Fred Holroyd, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, as chairman, and Mr. E. Raymond Street, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, as general secretary.

The committee itself, a body fully representative of all sections of the cotton industry, projects, in cooperation with bodies like the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, the furnishing trades, and, it is hoped, the National Chamber of Trade, a nation-wide effort to recover for the Lancashire cotton industry the business in the home market represented by about 400,000,000 yards of imported fabrics. The first full week in May has been chosen in order to fit in with the early summer buying season, and as there is no time to lose the Organizing Committee will seek speedily applicable ways of bringing to the consciousness of the British public both the charms and the practical advantages of cotton in all its varied forms as a clothing and furnishing material. Confidence is expressed that immediate results will be seen in better sales in the home market, and it is hoped to lay the foundation for increasing good will for British cotton goods. The support of the retailers for such an effort was promised by Sir Sydney Skinner on behalf of the 10,000 members of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade when he spoke at the recent Lancashire Cotton Fair, and has now been definitely assured.

It is felt that part of the loss of trade in the home market is due to changes of fashion and that the popular favour now to be sought for British products can do much to influence a change in popular taste. To convince the public that the welfare of the cotton trade is a national interest of the first order, and that its present troubles are a national calamity, will be a principal aim of National Cotton Week, and it is only because of shortness of time that such means of propaganda as a national exhibition, mannequin parades, and cinema displays have to be omitted on this occasion.

ASSETS TO THE EMPIRE

THE COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES

Mr. W. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P., speaking at the Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue, yesterday, said the British Colonial dependencies had made a greater economic advance than any other portion of the Empire, except Canada, since the War.

"The Dominion of Canada still has priority of place in regard to its increase in exports and imports compared with the pre-War period, but second to Canada the Colonial Empire, as a group, comes very near," he said. "Colonial production has increased threefold while Great Britain herself has gone back. There is still a most astonishing amount of ignorance in this country, both as to the nature of the Colonial dependencies and their present position in the Imperial Commonwealth. They are developing remarkably. As a group they will beat Canada one day in the expansion of trade, and in the end will be the largest economic entity within the British Commonwealth.

"The more Imperial preference we can have the better. The less we attempt to impose free trade upon other people the better. That has been our bugbear in this country. I am sure the Colonies do not want it any more than the Dominions. The more we can have Imperial preference the more we can take our share in these growing markets."

The Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases has received a gift of 5,000 rupees from the Gaekwar of Baroda as a contribution from his State.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

PROGRESS IN COMMITTEE

Standing Committee A of the House of Commons, with Mr. C. H. WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.) in the chair, resumed yesterday the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill.

On the motion of Mr. GREENWOOD (Minister of Health), amendments were carried providing that the clauses dealing with rate-aided patients and with persons of unsound mind liable to be removed to workhouses should come into operation on the passing of the measure. He said that the object was to make the coming into force of these clauses, which dealt with the Poor Law, synchronize as nearly as possible with the coming into operation of the Local Government Act, which came into effect that day. The Bill itself would come into force next January 1.

DR. J. H. MORRIS-JONES (Denbigh, Lib.) moved an amendment providing that the word "lunatic" as well as "pauper" should cease to be used in relation to persons of unsound mind, and that there should be substituted for it "mental patient" or "person of unsound mind."

Mr. GREENWOOD said he agreed that the word "lunatic" was an obnoxious one, and he was prepared to substitute for it "persons of unsound mind," except as regards criminal lunatics.

The amendment in the form suggested by Mr. Greenwood was adopted.

On the clause providing for the expenses of the local authorities,

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said the local authorities believed that the present Bill would impose new duties upon them, such as providing accommodation for voluntary boarders, and that they were entitled to substantial financial assistance to enable them to meet those new obligations.

Miss LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) said the Bill did not impose any new charge on the local authorities. The bulk of the persons who would be affected were already certified lunatics. The clause was simply machinery, and had nothing whatever to do with grants.

Mr. GREENWOOD said the local authorities could be trusted not to fall when the time came to press any justifiable claim in connexion with any expenditure that had to be incurred in carrying out this new way of performing old duties.

The clause was agreed to.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) moved a new clause giving the Board of Control authority to prescribe the form in which the accounts of licensed houses should be kept and audited.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that he had been in consultation with Sir Boyd Merriman on this matter, and he had prepared an alternative form of words which would enable the Board of Control to secure the proper keeping and auditing of the accounts of licensed houses.

The amendment, in the form suggested by Mr. Greenwood, was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

MESSENGERS' WAGES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Messengers, cleaners, watchmen, record keepers, and others in the lower grades of the Civil Service, at a meeting called by the Transport Workers' Union at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Monday, passed a resolution protesting against what were described as the evasions of the Treasury in connexion with a claim for an increase of 6s. a week on the basic rate. The meeting demanded an immediate settlement of this and other outstanding claims, and declared that it was unreasonable to expect the grades concerned to await the report of the Royal Commission, which would probably, it was stated, not complete its work in less than two years.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. Adams, said that the claim was sent in last July. The Treasury side-tracked it by saying it was a matter for the Royal Commission, but Lord Tomlin had publicly announced that the Commission was not there as an arbitration court and it would not determine wage claims.

Mr. C. W. GIBSON said that it was impossible to live decently on the present minimum of 29s., plus bonus, and many of the men had to take other jobs to supplement their earnings. They were aiming at a £3 10s. minimum, and, failing a settlement, they would demand arbitration.

Mr. J. T. SCOULDING, London area secretary of the union, said that if the worst came to the worst they would organize with the object of taking action to force the Government to concede the claim.

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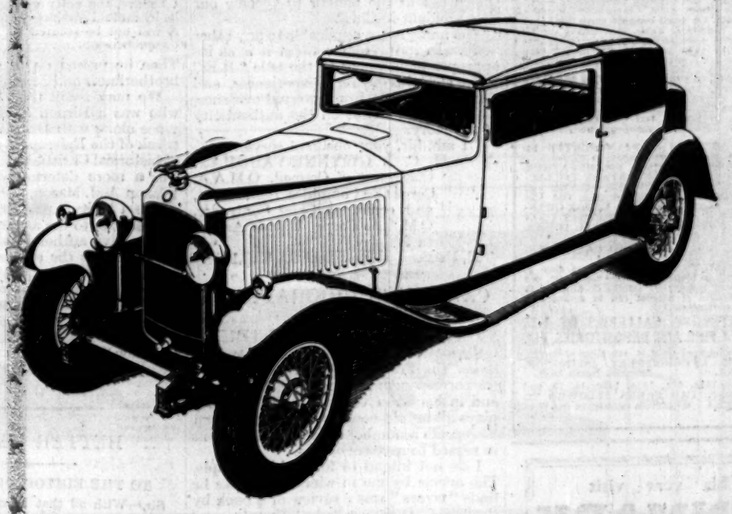

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Letters to the Editor

WHAT IS FITNESS?

THE INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professor Ernest Barker asserts his belief that 100 per cent. of the population is "fit" (I quote his own words) "to rise to the dignity of human life, human duties, and human personality." Has Professor Barker ever seen a congenital imbecile or idiot? Does he think that such an unfortunate creature is fit to rise to this dignity? And a sufferer, say, from severe haemophilia, a purely hereditary disease in which the blood does not clot and a slight scratch may be fatal—how can such a one assume full human duties? How can he rid himself of haunting fear? In any case, if the level of inherited human potentiality, even only on the physical side, could be definitely raised (as it can be raised with animals or plants), does Professor Barker not think that this would help men and women to rise to the full dignity of human life?

As to intelligence, has Professor Barker subjected himself to any modern set of mental tests? If not, what grounds has he for his belief that they would make him out a "moron"? With regard to really subnormal intelligence, the state of affairs appears to me so serious that I beg Professor Barker to take the trouble to look into the facts. The recent report of the authoritative Mental Deficiency Committee (H.M. Stationery Office, 1929) estimates that there are over 300,000 certifiable mental defectives in this country—nearly one to every 100 of our population—and makes it practically certain that the proportion has gone up considerably in the last 20 years. And a certifiable defective is one who, in the opinion of the Board of Control, whose composition is a guarantee of caution and fairmindedness, is *not* capable of "rising to the dignity of human duties," since the criterion of the mental defective, in the words of the Report I have just mentioned, is his or her "incapacity for independent social adaptation," or, in the words of Tredgold, our premier authority on the subject ("Mental Deficiency," 1922, p. 8), is that

> the person affected is incapable at maturity of so adapting himself to his environment or to the requirements of the community as to maintain existence independently of supervision or external support.

It is perfectly possible for Professor Barker to be right about the rise in the level of civic fitness through better education, and yet for the eugenist also to be right about the rise in the proportion of human types of inherently lower quality. The former can mask the effect of the latter for a time, but, if both go on unchecked, it is the hereditary change which in the long run will tell.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN S. HUXLEY.
King's College, Strand, W.C.2.

WOMEN IN THE WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among War books recently published are two or three describing the adventures of women in a theatre of war. Some of these show a surprising ignorance of the organization of the women's services. In a volume entitled "Waac," which appeared last week, the anonymous author retails her career as a partly trained nurse and afterwards as an ambulance driver. The only members of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps ("Waacs") who appear in her pages are three women serving in a canteen—presumably E.F.C.; they make a few remarks disapproving of the heroine's conduct and so pass out of the picture.

I am at a loss, therefore, to imagine the significance of the title, and hope you will allow me to give publicity to the fact that members of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps did not either nurse or drive ambulances. These duties were magnificently fulfilled by the military nurses and the members of Voluntary Aid Detachments, and were also undertaken by some voluntary bodies. Our women were employed as cooks, orderlies, clerks, telegraphists, telephonists, storekeepers, and in similar occupations. The Corps came into being early in 1917 as a unit of his Majesty's Forces under the name of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (hence the abbreviation "Waacs") and was accorded its later title in 1918, when the Queen did us the honour to become our Commandant-in-Chief.

The name is not applicable to any other body. In its present context it is as inappropriate as would be the title "R.E." for a stretcher-bearer's experiences, and must, even apart from internal evidence, cast a similar doubt on the authenticity of the story.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. C. I. GWYNNE-VAUGHAN,
Chairman of Council, Q.M.A.A. Corps Old Comrades' Association, and sometime Chief Controller, Q.M.A.A. Corps, British Armies in France.
93, Bedford-court-mansions, W.C.1.

CARLYLE'S BIOGRAPHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. A. Carlyle seems anxious to renew the Froude-Carlyle controversy in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, and in his letter to-day he not only displays all his old controversial temper but he repeats a number of the old allegations in regard to matters of fact.

I do not intend to follow his example. The article by me in which he thinks he finds "errors" was a review of a book by Professor Dunn called "Froude and Carlyle." In that book the points raised by Mr. A. Carlyle are very fully discussed and all the relevant documents are quoted, so that anyone interested has only got to read it to judge for himself how much of accuracy there is in Mr. A. Carlyle's contentions in regard to the dispute over the publication of the "Reminiscences" and the wrangle about the money. Everything I wrote on these matters is, I think, proved by the evidence produced by Professor Dunn, and I need not repeat it. So also with regard to the refusal to allow Froude access to Carlyle's papers when revising the "Life," Professor Dunn records all the astonishing story, enabling readers to judge how far the facts redound to the credit of Mr. A. Carlyle or of his late wife.

Mr. A. Carlyle complains that I wrongly included him among those who did not know Carlyle, and he says that he "lived with Carlyle in his own house for years" and knew him as intimately as his own father. There was some excuse for my mistake, for Mr. A. Carlyle (I believe I am right in saying) returned to England from Canada in July, 1879, that is only about 18 months before his uncle's death, and in August of the same year married his cousin, Mary Aitken, which did not appear to leave much opportunity for intimacy with his uncle. But, of course, I accept Mr. A. Carlyle's correction absolutely, and, although it is a trifling point on which nothing turns, I gladly express my regret for the mistake.

Your obedient servant,
CUSHENDUN.
18, Cadogan-place, April 1.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

THE HISTORIC EPISCOPATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your very wise leading article of March 24 you mention the demand for an authoritative definition of the Historic Episcopate. You rightly point out this would be a task for historians, and fortunately we have evidence of what one great historian present at the Lambeth Conference of 1888, which formulated "the Quadrilateral," understood the words to mean.

Dr. Stubbs was Bishop of Chester (1884-1889), and so was at the Conference. His great fame as a medievalist might lead some to assume that he was limited to one special field. But his "Lectures on European History" (edited by Mr. Arthur Hassall after the Bishop's death; Longmans, 1904) cover the Reformation period (1500-1648). Just after reading them I was told by my old teacher and friend, Sir A. W. Ward, that he had discussed the book with York Powell and Sir C. H. Firth, and that all three thought it masterly. No verdict could be more conclusive, and I was glad to find my own impression confirmed.

In his First Oxford Charge (1890) the Bishop spoke of the Conference, and in his Second Charge (1893) he discussed Apostolic Succession. From the latter some quotations will be found in *Theology* (S.P.C.K., March, pp. 153-4). The charges are printed in "Visitation Charges at Chester and Oxford" (edited by Canon E. E. Holmes, Longmans, 1907). After a vivid sketch of the scene, the Bishop says (p. 124 seq.):—

> There was no assumption, no attempt to assert for the Anglican Churches a position which by the assumption condemned other communities; we were not called together to judge or to condemn, or even to tell those that were without our border that they were without it. But there was no blinking of responsibility. . . . So we tried to formulate no new articles of belief, or rules of order, or rites of worship; simply to hold fast that which we have received, trying to realize what we have, in the belief that to such as do so, more is given.

Of the Quadrilateral he says (p. 130):—

> It appears to me that the articles of basis constitute the one side of a concordat which states the very minimum of what the Church of England could advance, without a practical renunciation of her own vital position. The historic episcopate, not merely as a method of church government—in which sense it could scarcely be called historic—but as a distinct, substantive, and historical transmission of the commission of the Apostles, in and by which our Lord formed His disciples through all generations into a distinctly organized body or church—the historic episcopate is of the very essence of the Church of England; and could not be suffered to be called in question by any body or individual desirous to be incorporated in our communion. And the assertion of such a principle involves either the admission to holy orders by the Bishops of all Presbyterians or otherwise ordained ministers who are desirous of being united to us, before we could recognize their position or join their services with ours. To make this demand appears to me somewhat unreasonable: the very essence of Presbyterianism is presbytery, and the essence of historical Presbyterianism is the negation of historic Episcopacy.

He speaks then of the Baptists in the same way. He also said:—

> To expect reunion on a basis which means with one of the two parties a renunciation of its essential principle seems, I say, unreasonable and unpractical. In saying this I must not be understood as meaning more than I say. There are Presbyterian Churches with a historical succession of great authority and completeness. In affirming our historic episcopate I am throwing no doubt on their constitutional consistency, or on their spiritual work. God has many ways of doing His work, and because I maintain that we have one of His ways in our Church I am not to be said to maintain that that which is in use in Scotland, we will say, is not of His ways, or that other ministrations than ours are dead and useless.

But this great Churchman did not wish even to seem objecting to reunion or to be hopeless of reaching in the end the unity for which Christ prayed. Disunion seemed to him, as it does to us, "the great obstacle to the final victory of Christ's kingdom in the world."

> No sacrifice short of the sacrifice of the truth that He has revealed to us, and that we believe ourselves to have received in the way in which we have realized it, would be too great to make for the securing of that unity. But I believe that it has existed or suffered us and our dissentient brethren to be led by different ways to the truth, or the measure of it that we have been led to, and that we have no more right to anticipate His time of reconciliation by asking them to give up theirs than we have to give up our own. In His due time, I believe, the unity will come, but it will not be by mutual sacrifices of reality and sincerity; it will not be secured by illusory projects of comprehension.

Then he passed on to speak of ways of brotherliness and cooperation.

We may recall that Bishop Lightfoot, who was a Bishop of the Northern Province along with Dr. Stubbs, would often speak of the Episcopate as "the backbone of historical Christianity" and that no one was a more determined champion of it (Canon A. J. Mason, "Principles of Ecclesiastical Unity," page 99).

It seems, to me at any rate, that these words have authority as well as interest. They express the convictions of many of us, and so I have quoted them, possibly at too great length. And I think that in my fifth paragraph (quoted *verbatim*), the last sentence, but one needs a correction: "either" should, I think, be transposed to follow "Bishops."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. P. WHITNEY.

BETTER SELLING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With all that Lord Salisbury says on the perspective of the fiscal question in his letter published in your issue of March 25 I am in complete agreement. With his suggestions for a remedy I have also no quarrel. But he does not go far enough.

Lord Salisbury says that Lord Beaverbrook's crusade for Empire Free Trade has shaken the country out of its apathy. It has done something in that way, but it has not done a thing to rouse British manufacturers to the necessity of better, more aggressive marketing of their goods. Rather has it obscured that necessity. Lord Beaverbrook's policy, as Lord Salisbury points out, cannot help us immediately. Nor, I submit, will increased cooperation and the abolition of damaging restrictions, if unaccompanied by a realization that British goods have to be not only made, but sold—sold not only in the Dominions, but in Europe, and NOW.

British goods have still a world-wide reputation for quality. Properly branded and efficiently marketed, they still can and do hold their own—and more. Distributive arrangements on the Continent are 50 years behind those in this country. The Empire needs an ever-increasing supply of manufactured goods. For British manufacturers who will take their courage in both hands and tackle the Empire and European markets seriously there are profitable opportunities now, particularly if they will set up their own selling organizations instead of relying on distant agents. Let British manufacturers look into the exact requirements of these waiting markets; let them manufacture specially for these markets and frame their selling plans specially to suit local conditions; let them send their goods forth supported by adequate selling organizations and carefully planned advertising; and they will advance their own and the country's prosperity further in two years than reliance on fiscal operations and improved production alone could in a decade.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM CRAWFORD.
233, High Holborn, W.C.

THE FIRST QUARTER

WEATHER FIGURES FOR ROTHAMSTED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—February and March have been in the main dry. At Rothamsted the bulk of the two months' rain fell on the first three days of February in 10.7 hours with a measurement of 0.563in., two-thirds of the month's total; and during the second week of March, when seven days' rain and sleet registered 1.30in., which was 90 per cent. of the fall for the month.

The dryness is not so apparent from the figures of the actual fall for the period, which measured 2.306in. (1.570in. below the average), as in the duration. Out of a total of 53.1 hours of rain for the two months, 42.5 hours are included in the ten days to which attention has been drawn. It will thus be seen that less than 11 of these "rain hours" were spread over 49 days; on 41 of these no rain fell. There were several snow showers in February, but they did not last. The 60in. drain gauge gave a percolation of 1.401in. for February and March, representing 61 per cent. of the precipitation.

There has been no drainage water through the gauge for a 20in. depth since March 21.

Sunshine recorded at this station for the first three months of the year totalled 231.4 hours. This is close on the average (236.2 hours), each month registering about its normal share. In February there were two days of over eight hours of sun, and in March four days recording over nine hours; March 29 was the sunniest day with 10.4 hours of sun, but February 9, with 8.8 hours, received practically the full amount available. There were 26 sunless days in the quarter.

February was on the whole cold, the mean temperature—36·4 degrees—being 2·1 below the average, but there was no day of extreme severity as in February, 1929, when the lowest reading on the grass was 4·5 degrees and ground frosts were registered on 24 days. This year 16 ground frosts were recorded in February, and 17 in March; the coldest days were February 25 with a minimum reading on the grass of 17·3 degrees, and March 20 with 16·5 degrees, the screen thermometers marking 27.8 and 25.3 degrees. The mean monthly temperature for March, 41·4 degrees, was slightly above the average for Rothamsted (41·1 degrees), but cold winds persisted throughout the month from every quarter of the compass; on three days only did the mischievous blasts register due east.

Soil temperatures reached their lowest level on February 19. For comparison last year's figures are also set out, as well as the readings for yesterday (9 a.m.):—

Depth	Grass			Bare Soil		
	1929	1930		1929	1930	
	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	March 31	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	March 31
4in.	29·0	34·8	44·2	25·0	32·5	44·8
8in.	30·9	34·0	44·0	28·0	34·8	44·1
12in.	32·0	35·6	44·6	30·2	35·2	44·6

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. D. CHRISTMAS.
Records Department, Rothamsted Experimental Station, April 1.

A DURER DRAWING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have sinned in haste against the laws of etymology in connecting the word "windisch," in Dürer's inscription on the magnificent drawing lately acquired by the British Museum, with the Vintschgau, which is the upper Adige valley, above Meran. I was aware that that district lay off Dürer's route to Venice by the Brenner road, but that would not have prevented him from drawing, say at Botzen, a woman who came from the Vintschgau.

The word "windisch," however, as I have been reminded by an Austrian friend, is an old equivalent of the modern word "Slovene," though in old days it was also used for "Slav" in general. It occurs in family and place names, such as Windisch-Grätz, Windischgarsten, Windischmatrei, &c., in various parts of Austria, but applies more especially to the Slavonic (Slovene) inhabitants of such provinces as Styria and Carniola (compare the "Windische Mark" of the Carolingian empire). Though Lippmann called Dürer's sitter a South Tyrolese peasant, which led me to suggest the Vintschgau as her possible home, it may be that the older writers, Thausing and Ephrussi, are right, who suppose her to be a Slavonic woman whom Dürer encountered at Venice. His inscription, "una vilana windisch," in a mixture of Italian and German, was, at any rate, written when he had become used to Southern speech, during the later stages of his autumn journey in 1505 or even after reaching Venice.

Yours, &c.,
CAMPBELL DODGSON.
The Athenæum, S.W.1.

"ORTHODOX" ROWING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, in the report of the Head of the River Race from Mortlake to Putney you state that "after a considerable interval, the orthodox style once again showed up to advantage amidst Metropolitan crews." The names of Pembroke, Emmanuel, and Clare Colleges, of Cambridge, are then given by you as examples of this.

In point of fact, Emmanuel were coached while at Putney by members of the Thames Rowing Club, a club whose rowing has rarely been called orthodox since the War. Clare have been coached by members of Pembroke College Boat Club, and, while at Putney, by myself. Since the beginning of the practice for Henley Regatta last year Pembroke have been coached by members of this club and by themselves. Presumably as a result of such coaching, and in common with any other college boat club at Cambridge which decide that body form, short slides and fixed rowlocks are not necessarily the best or only means of producing a first-class crew, they have been accused of "ruining Cambridge rowing." It is therefore refreshing to find them hailed as champions of the orthodox style in the midst of the unorthodox Metropolitan crews.

I am, &c.,
R. A. NISBET.
London Rowing Club, Putney, S.W.15, March 31.

A SHIPPING LEGEND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When the ss. Europa recently arrived at Southampton on her maiden voyage I mentioned, in a reference to the North German Lloyd's earlier successes on the Atlantic route, that the Kaiser Wilhelm, after breaking the record in 1897, steamed into Cowes Roadstead with the words "Made in Germany" prominently displayed. I was not then present, but had often read of the affair, and thought it to be a well-known episode in shipping history. I have since been told that an exhaustive inquiry made at the time produced no confirmation of this account. It is regarded by those most closely concerned as a legend which in some unaccountable way has sprung up round a trivial incident inside the ship.

No one who has travelled in the splendid new ships of the North German Lloyd would wittingly do their predecessor of the nineties an injustice. The Europa returns to Cowes on Thursday, and this is perhaps a suitable opportunity to lay the legend about the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm there 33 years ago.

Yours, &c.,
YOUR CORRESPONDENT RECENTLY ON BOARD THE EUROPA.
April 1.

Points from Letters

NAVAL WAR FLAGS FOR SALE

May I suggest to our own Admiralty or to officers as potential purchasers that the natural home for the flags from the Dardanelles ships is in the ante-chapel or naval section of the beautiful memorial in Holy Trinity Church, Eltham, S.E.9, to the 29th Division (Gallipoli, 1915-16)? Already the memorial enshrines flags from H.M.S. Inflexible and St. George (presented by our Admiralty), the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc (presented by the French Admiralty), and a New Zealand naval flag (presented by the New Zealand Government). I would take this opportunity of reminding your readers that the annual memorial service will be held in this church at 11 a.m. on Friday, April 25, when the Bishop of Portsmouth will deliver the address, and the R.A. Band and Trumpeters will assist as in former years.—The Rev. Henry A. Hall (divisional chaplain at and after the 1915 landing to the 29th Division), Holy Trinity Vicarage, Eltham, S.E.9.

WHAT IS FITNESS?

There is a logical width of view in Professor Ernest Barker's letter that makes it interesting. That there are "in providence" 100 per cent. of us fit to rise to "the dignity of human life, duties, and personality," I take leave to assume to be an expression of a possibility. However we "measure the standard by which we measure," the broad fact remains that, aided by our intelligence, we should be the healthiest of God's creatures, but are the unhealthiest, with, I believe, no exception. Possibly the biologists may have discovered a race of creatures less healthy than we are—but possibly they have not. We can effect no serious improvement until we have removed the economic incubus, until, that is, all of us, or nearly all of us, have assured access to the means of existence. Doubt, worry, insecurity gestate the ill-begotten. Fine breeding will come with fine living.—Mr. G. T. Joliand, 60, Glen-eagle-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

THE CHANGING FRONTIER

Your article on "The Changing Frontier" reminds me that in 1909 I journeyed from Peshawar to Landi Kotal in a dog-cart with a Shinwari driver and the cousin of King Habibullah (father of Amanullah). I was told (the conversation was in Hindustani) that the road from Jamrud to Landi Kotal along which we drove was a sanctuary, as it was leased by the Indian Government from the Afridis for a money payment. They told me that men with a blood feud could creep up to the road and then stand upright and talk together. They could even take a gharry (dog-cart) and have a good time together in Peshawar, the feud being in abeyance while on British territory.—a real *Pax Britannica!* On the return journey they would get off the gharry at different places and then stealthily get home. I suppose the new roads in Waziristan are likewise leased and paid for, and looked on as British territory by the Mahsuds and Waziris.—Dr. Walter Saise, Stapleton, Bristol.

"ORANGES AND LEMONS"

The charming article in *The Times* of March 31 explains the familiar association of "Oranges and Lemons" with "the bells of St. Clement's." Perhaps "'When will you pay me?' Say the bells of Old Bailey" takes us back to the days of imprisonment for debt. It would be interesting to learn why "Brickbats and Tiles" were linked with "the bells of St. Giles," and what were the origins of the various associations of the other bells in the nursery rhyme.—Mr. James Dundas White, Reform Club.

TREES ALONG NEW ROADS

May I support the views of Mr. Guy Dawber that, in general, trees should not be planted in monotonous rows along arterial roads? This planting should, in general, be in conformity with the natural vegetation of the district and grown in a natural way. Thus, on heavy land, clumps of white and black thorn, briars, crab-apple, and young oak trees here and there with open spaces between, and on dry or sandy soil, especially on banks, heather, broom, gorse, and bracken should be encouraged with clumps of birches; on wet or marshy ground, alders, willows, &c. Further, the contractors doing the planting should be under the guidance of an educated authority.—Mr. R. R. Burrows, Holly Cottage, Woolton-road, Garston, Liverpool.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE

My father, Mr. Richard May, bought some of the pillars of old London Bridge in 1832 to support the upper floor of a saw mill he was building near Old Kent-road Bridge. The mill was burnt down in 1881, and while the firemen were playing on them the hot pillars burst into large fragments. Many of these pieces I have now in my rockery. I think they are Portland stone.—Mr. R. J. May, J.P., Pond House, Dulwich.

SILBURY HILL

Silbury Hill, between Marlborough and Beckhampton, is in imminent danger of becoming a huge rabbit warren. Colonies of rabbits are distributed widely over its surface and the surrounding banks are infested. One has only to look at many of the slopes of our beautiful downs, some scarred by patches and some absolute wastes, to picture the whole face of Silbury as a stony waste of burrows. And this is what it will speedily become unless drastic steps are taken to exterminate the rabbits. Those who know how rabbits can increase will realize the danger. Silbury, which is the largest artificial mound in Europe, and is a striking and pleasing feature in the vista, belongs to the nation; it is scheduled as an ancient monument, and is under the charge of H.M. Office of Works. The matter has been brought to the notice of the office on three occasions, and in August of last year they replied that "it should receive attention." I have recently inspected the hill, and found that the rabbits are still on the increase, and it is because H.M. Office of Works is wholly failing to deal with it that I ask you to allow me to call public attention to the matter.—Mr. Edward Coward, Southgate House, Devizes.

A CONFERENCE ON BIRTH CONTROL

May I draw attention to an interesting conference which is to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on April 4 on the desirability of information on birth control being afforded by the Public Health Authorities? This question vitally affects the health and happiness of numberless married persons throughout the country, and in our opinion the conference will serve a most useful purpose in offering an opportunity for discussing the practical and administrative problems which are involved. Tickets and further information may be obtained from the secretary of the conference, Parliament-mansions, Westminster, S.W.1.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Marley, and Lady Acland.

THE SPEED LIMIT

The proceedings in Committee on the Bill for the regulation of Motor Traffic are enough to turn the public's hair white as they read them. The speed limit is to go, and it is well known that motorists are intending to drive at 40, 50, and 60 miles an hour. Then Mr. Morrison, whose speech in Committee in favour of repeal was really a very strong argument for keeping rigidly to the speed limit—says that there must be a force of mobile police to tear after the reckless motorists. Imagine the conditions of the roads! Motorists tearing along at 40, 50, and 60 miles an hour, and mobile police tearing after them at 50, 60, and 70 miles an hour hoping to overtake them. Vain hope! The only thing certain is the enormous death roll.—Mr. H. C. Morton, 4, Longdown-lane, Ewell, Epsom.

ENGLISH TIMBER

I agree with your correspondent Mr. Gordon Russell that the quantity available of many kinds of English timber is very limited. If the use of English timber in the manufacture of furniture should become more popular, it is obvious that our magnificent oaks and other English trees would disappear at a still more alarming rate than at present.—Mr. Wilfrid Nicholls, The Cottage, Saintbridge, Gloucester.

COLLECTION OF TITHE

In reply to his Honour Judge Barnard Lailey, we are to discuss confiscation in relation to tithe, we must inquire whose property is being confiscated and who are the confiscators. Tithe, whatever else it may be, is a part—a small part—of a whole. In the present state of agriculture and under the present law, titheowners frequently appropriate the whole, or nearly the whole, of the net annual value of the land. This is confiscation. It is the landowner's property which is being confiscated, and the confiscators are the titheowners. The transfer of lands from one person to another is no reason why this confiscation should be allowed to continue.—Mr. F. R. Allen, 19, St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury.

WOODCOCK IN LONDON

Shooters Hill is a few miles farther from Hyde Park Corner than Richmond Park, but it is, I believe, closer to thickly populated districts. Woodcock nested there in 1910; and I shot three one January afternoon in 1914, one of the three falling in the ditch which marks the boundary between London and Kent.—Mr. Robin E. d'Erlanger, 4, Moorgate, E.C.

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ASHRIDGE PARK

1,300 ACRES FOR SALE

NEED TO SAFEGUARD AMENITIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A large area of Ashridge Park will come under the hammer at an early date. Few estates have received so much publicity as Ashridge, ever since the property came into the market under the will of the late Lord Brownlow. As Sir Frederic Kenyon wrote in *The Times* in October, 1925:—

There is no more beautiful park in England, with its glorious beeches and wide stretches of grass and fern, to say nothing of the magnificent masses of rhododendron and azalea in the gardens. The house might be allowed to disappear without any loss to the architectural glories of England, but the park should be preserved as an example of English countryside at its best. Its destruction would be a loss to the nation which future generations should be spared.

In the same month Mr. John Bailey announced in *The Times* that the National Trust hoped to acquire part of the estate which "consists of an almost unequalled combination of woodland, down, and parkland."

"Hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire," as Charles Lamb called it, embraces in its 528 square miles much of the finest scenery of the spurs of the Chilterns. Ashridge is the pick of it, and much of the 40 square miles of the estate, as it originally existed, is within 25 miles of London.

NATIONAL TRUST AREA

The National Trust was successful in its efforts to acquire a great deal of the Ashridge estate, and on last May 18 the area controlled by the trust amounted to 2,400 acres. One of the most recent donations of land for the purpose was that by Professor G. M. Trevelyan, whose gift included Moneybury Hill and the hanging woods from above Aldbury village to Duncombe Terrace. That has on it the Bridgewater Monument, to the memory of the third Duke of Bridgewater, pioneer of English canals. A half-page picture of this monument appeared in *The Times* of May 18 last.

The preservation of the mansion, early nineteenth-century work of James Wyatt and Sir J. Wyatville, has been assured, the late Mr. Urban Hanlon Broughton having given it

to the Conservative Party as a memorial to the late Mr. Bonar Law. It is now a training college for political work. The mansion is a curious combination of castle and abbey, characteristic of the Gothic revival.

In the first instance the trustees of Lord Brownlow sold 11,300 acres of the estate, through Messrs. Lofts and Warner (Mount-street), to a purchaser who directed Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square) to resell it. Much of the land was acquired by clients of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street). One large tract, about 400 acres, midway between Tring and Luton, was sold to the Zoological Society of London. Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S., the society's secretary, explained, in an article in *The Times* of March 2, 1927, that the intention is to form there "a wild bird sanctuary, a reserve for British fauna, and an exercise and breeding station and country home for the animals in the London Zoo, and ultimately a great zoological park." This purpose accords well with other projects, contemplated or achieved, for ensuring the maintenance of the Ashridge area as open land, retaining its open, unbuilt-on character.

About 1,300 acres of Ashridge Park have remained in the hands of the private purchasers through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. A lot of tree-felling has taken place there, but, though probably thousands of giant beeches have been cut down, such is the luxuriant forestry of Ashridge that no harm can be said to have resulted from the fellings. The majesty and beauty of the district have, since the opening of the new arterial road, the Watford by-pass, become known to, and appreciated by, an ever-increasing number of Londoners, and any afternoon, and especially on Saturdays and Sundays, hundreds of motor-cars may be seen near the chief open spaces on the estate.

The future of the privately owned area has always been a matter of some anxiety. Private owners not unnaturally wish to make a profit out of development, and it was with some relief that a hint was given, a few months ago, that the privately owned land might be the subject of a remarkable scheme for independent corporate control in perpetuity, in connexion with the proposed building development of part of it. The suggestion was that some 85 acres of parkland should be vested in a permanent body of trustees, without whose consent no alteration should ever be allowed in the general lay-out of the land. Further, that any houses to be built should be of a type architecturally conforming to the dignity of their surroundings and designed to adorn their position. It was hoped to constitute a trust composed of an architect, a literary man, and two or three other representative and independent persons, who should have power to co-opt nominees of the National Trust, the C.P.R.E., and the trustees of the mansion.

REASONS FOR SALE

Unhappily the proposal has had to be dropped owing to the death of Mr. Herbert Ryder, who, with Mr. T. Place, held the private rights at Ashridge. Mr. Place and the executors of the late Mr. Ryder have decided to dispose of the entire area, and it is probable that an auction will take place at an early date. The abandonment of the scheme of regulated development is very regrettable. A sale to the highest bidder may be followed by the retailing of the land, bit by bit, for almost every type of house and bungalow, and the covering of the estate closely. There are certain very general restrictions which may to some extent control development, but there will be no obligation upon a purchaser to go on with the public-spirited scheme which was in course of evolution.

Executors' sales, as has been often explained in the Estate Market column of *The Times*, usually imply readiness to accept any reasonable offer, but they also often mean eagerness to wind up an estate. It is evident that they do in regard to Ashridge, for draft details of the 1,300 acres are already in the printer's hands and will be circulated in a few days.

The present vendor and his late partner are understood to have intended that nearly two-thirds of the park should remain unbuilt on. It was to be what they called a "single-frontage development," where houses, externally according to approved design, should be dotted about in ample grounds, and where a large central and some other areas should never be put to any use except sport and the growth of trees. A golf course had been laid out. If close building on the land in accordance with suburban principles proves to be permissible, the character of much of Ashridge will be seriously altered for the worse. The comparatively rural remoteness of Ashridge offers in itself no protection from this, for the spot has been discovered by tens of thousands of motor-car owners who, if the opportunity is offered, will jump at the chance of securing sites. That consideration will be present to the minds of a good many speculators, and the only safeguard against an imminent risk of it seems to be the prompt opening of negotiations to secure an option, or at least the right to make an offer, before a final decision is taken by the vendors.

At present, apart from certain timber felling, the section of the estate now for sale is in its original condition, and the amenities are safeguarded. But as soon as the illustrated particulars and advertisements attract the developer a new problem may be presented. In short, the contemplated realization of 1,300 acres, so fundamentally affecting the surrounding land upon the acquisition of which so much energy and money have been expended, seems to be a matter of public concern. Anyone wishing to study the problem on the spot can meet the sub-agent, Mr. H. C. Toms (Little Gaddesden), whose telephone number is Boxmoor 423.

THREE MEN DROWNED AT CARDIFF

COLLAPSE OF STAGING UNDER CLARENCE BRIDGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, APRIL 1

Three men were drowned in the River Taff at Cardiff this morning as the result of the collapse of a staging on which they were at work painting the underside of Clarence Bridge. The dead men are Leonard Buley, of Corporation-road, Cardiff; Sidney Robb, of Glasgow; and George Robb, his nephew, of Dundee. The work of repainting the bridge is being carried out by Messrs. Dampney, a Glasgow firm, and most of the workmen employed have been brought from the North.

About 11 o'clock this morning eight men were at work on a staging stretched under the Corporation end of the bridge where, without warning, part of the structure gave way, and Buley and the two Robbs fell into the river 60ft. below. Planks and pieces of rope were thrown to them by their workmates and a punt set out immediately to their assistance, but before they could be reached the three men had disappeared. There was a strong ebb tide in the river at the time, but there was no great depth of water. It is believed that the men were caught in the soft mud of the river bed and dragged under.

When the tide had gone out about three-quarters of an hour later their bodies were found close together and partly submerged in the mud at a spot a few hundred yards downstream from the bridge. It was only with great difficulty that the bodies could be removed. Police and civilian helpers who were engaged in the task sank up to their waists in the mud. Ropes had to be placed around the bodies to bring them to the river bank. Artificial respiration was tried on shore and again at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, where the bodies were taken, but it was of no avail.

CRUEL DESTRUCTION OF SEABIRDS

EFFECT OF OIL FROM SHIPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 1

Addressing the Students' Congress here today, Mr. H. DE VERE STACKPOOLE, the novelist, made a special plea on behalf of seabirds, which, he said, suffered terribly as the result of the oil waste that was allowed to be discharged from oil tankers all over the world. The oil floated on the surface of the sea, and every seabird that came into contact with it was rendered impotent of flight and perished miserably.

The death of a seabird from this cause was the most terrible thing ever invented by the devil. The oil was always crawling about the coasts like a cancer, eating into the bird life of the world, and wherever they got oil ships they got this terrible business. The remedy was to instal a separator which separated oil from the bilge water in ships. The oil retained had a value and a separator on board a ship would save its own price in a couple of years. A lot of companies had fitted these separators to their tankers, but they wanted an international law to make it compulsory.

CAPTAIN C. W. HUME submitted the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting desires to express its conviction that the destruction of seabirds by oil waste is a matter deserving the urgent attention of the League of Nations."

A NEW PARACHUTE

SCHEME FOR SAFETY IN AIR LINERS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The question has been discussed for some time whether civil aircraft can be provided with parachutes much as steamers are with lifebelts. So far all parachutes used by airmen are attached to the wearer on entering the machine, and clearly air travel will not be made more popular if each passenger is fitted into a harness and has a relatively bulky parachute on his back or under him as a cushion.

But the Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, the firm which supplies the parachutes used by the Royal Air Force, has devised a new parachute called a Quick Connector, which, it is claimed, overcomes these difficulties. It is for passenger aircraft, and the pack, or parachute-proper, is a complete unit separated from the harness, so that it can be discarded during flight and hung, as is a lifebelt in a ship, in a convenient position in the cabin or cockpit. In an emergency it is taken down and hooked in a second or two to the harness, which is already on the passenger, by quick catches at two points, thus (to quote the company's announcement) leaving the passenger "ready to jump."

The problem, however, is not quite so simple as that, for where is the passenger to jump from if he is in a modern air liner, with its all-enclosed cabin? There are at best one door and two emergency exits in the roof of the cabin; but with 10 or more people, none with any experience of jumping in a parachute, and with the possibility of several rushing for the exit at once, the parachute might not only be illusory as a safety device but also a positive danger. Again, who is to decide whether it is safer to jump from the air liner and hope that panic will not lead to the parachute being opened too soon or not at all or to remain in the aircraft? The pilot often has reasonable hopes of bringing the machine down to earth in safety, and if some sudden disaster should occur which makes that evidently impossible it is very doubtful if the passengers could get clear of the machine in time and keep a clear head. Parachutes for air liners, therefore, do not seem very helpful at present. In fact, it is difficult to recall a recent accident in which parachutes would have been of much avail to the passengers. The way to safety would appear to lie rather in the development in multi-engined aircraft of greater reserves of horse power against emergencies and in such devices as automatic slots that give greater control.

Parachutes may have a value for passengers in airships, where there is greater space; a system might be evolved whereby they could be reached by many people in an emergency, although such emergencies should be more rare in an airship than in an aeroplane. It would seem, on the whole, that chiefly in open cockpit machines have parachutes any real value at present, and here the Quick Connector is an advance on the Service parachute in certain conditions of flying.

FARMERS AND SUGAR BEET

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday, Messrs. S. T. JOHNSON and F. RAYNS, of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston, in a paper on "the Feeding of Sugar Beet By-products," said their experience in the Eastern Counties led them to believe that the sugar beet crop might, under favourable conditions, be made the foundation of a system of farming in which the established root crops would be replaced very largely by sugar beet, if not entirely. In such a system the importance of by-products as a source of stock food was obvious, but they were of the opinion that the crop would not maintain its position in their husbandry unless it continued to offer reasonable prospects of direct profit. Valuable as the by-products undoubtedly were, they would not hold out sufficient inducement to farmers to grow the crop for them alone. There had been many complaints, they stated, of an unpleasant "fishy" taint in the milk of cows fed on sugar beet tops. The real cause was a compound known to chemists as betaine, which was found in sugar beet leaves. The best way of preventing an unpleasant taste was to begin by feeding tops to cows in small quantities and to increase the allowance slowly.

Mr. James Campbell Leslie, organizer of agricultural education to the Cambridgeshire County Council, was yesterday appointed principal of the East Anglian Institute of Agriculture at Chelmsford.

INQUEST ON SHOT MOTORIST

CORONER'S QUESTIONS

The inquest on the body of Mr. Frederick Henry Butler, a butcher in business at York, who was found dying from a revolver wound after a motoring accident on the Great North Road on Sunday night, was opened at Newark Hospital yesterday.

The car crashed on a dangerous bend at Shire Dyke, a few miles out of Newark, and Mr. Butler and two friends, a man and a woman, were hurled through the fabric roof of the car and thrown out. Mr. Butler was heard to shout, "Rene, Rene, where are you?" and a minute later a shot rang out and he was found by the wrecked car shot through the head. He died shortly afterwards.

The woman, Miss Irene Doris Godfrey, 26, of Gillingham, Kent, was taken, with the other passenger, Mr. David Samuel Richards, an electrical engineer, of Bootham, York, to Newark Hospital. They were both too ill to give evidence yesterday.

Mr. Butler was an inspector for a firm of pork butchers, and his home was at Dulwich, where his wife and children live. It is stated that he fetched the injured girl from New Cross on Sunday and was driving her to York.

The Newark CORONER (Mr. A. J. Franks), addressing the jury, said he would not be able to complete the inquest that day because two of the witnesses, the other occupants of the car, were not in a condition to give evidence.

"Mr. Butler, with two passengers," he continued, "was driving a coupé motor-car north. When he reached a point near the Shire Dyke he ran into a hedge for some reason unexplained at present, and the two passengers were thrown out. One of them was a woman, and Mr. Butler seemed to have gone to investigate the condition of the two people. Whether or not he came to the conclusion that one or other, or both of them, were dead, we do not know. The fact remains that he came back to the car, and, from what the doctor will tell us, it appears that he undoubtedly took his own life. That is a matter for you to decide, and is only an indication from me as to what your verdict may be."

SON'S EVIDENCE

Morris Butler, a son of the dead man, said in evidence that he lived at Barry-road, East Dulwich, with his mother and father. His father was 44. He saw him last Sunday at home. His father was then alone.

The CORONER.—Did you know he was purporting to make a journey north?—Yes. He left home in his car between 1 and 1.30 to go to York.

Was he living at York?—He was in lodgings there. He came home nearly every week-end.

Do you know either of the occupants of the car?—I know the lady as Miss Irene Godfrey, who worked for him as his secretary when he managed a business at Chatham.

Had she anything to do with the York business?—That I do not know.

Did you know she was accompanying your father to York?—No.

Did you know the male occupant of the car?—No.

Mr. Butler said that his mother, who was an invalid, was too distraught to attend the inquest. He did not know whether the car was his father's or whether it belonged to his employers.

The CORONER.—Were you aware your father carried an automatic pistol on his journeys backwards and forwards?—Yes, but he carried it about during his business in the week because he often had considerable sums of money in his possession.

You were not aware that your father was associated with Irene Godfrey?—I only know he was associated with her in a business capacity.

You cannot account for her being in the car?—No.

You cannot associate her with him in any other way—any friendship?—No.

The house surgeon at Newark Hospital said that Mr. Butler died 10 minutes after his admission to hospital at 12.15 a.m. on March 31. He was of opinion that the two wounds to the head were the entrance and exit of a bullet fired from a weapon held close to the head. The doctor indicated that Miss Godfrey and Mr. Richards would not be able to give evidence for at least a week, and the CORONER adjourned the inquest till Friday, April 11.

Mr. Charles Butler, a brother of the dead man, stated yesterday that his brother had four children, of whom he was tremendously fond, and in whom he had high hopes. "We knew of Miss Godfrey," he continued, "who worked for my brother when he was at Chatham, and I understand that he was taking her to York because she was going to take up a position with the firm who employed him. So far as any of us know, there was nothing else in it. My brother was a good husband and a devoted father."

Miss Godfrey was stated yesterday to be making progress, although she was much injured by the smash. Mr. Richards was also stated to be making good progress.

TRAINING BOYS FOR THE SEA

MARINE SOCIETY'S LONG SERVICE

LORD EBRISHAM presided yesterday over the 174th annual Court of Governors of the Marine Society, which started the first training ship in 1756, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1772. The Court was held in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Arts.

LORD EBRISHAM said that whatever might be the result of the deliberations of the Naval Conference, our sea services must at all costs preserve their pre-eminence. There had recently been considerable discussion about the construction of a tunnel under the Channel. Even if effect were given to this proposal the sailor would still remain a necessity. It would probably be quite a number of years before a tunnel was made under the Atlantic, so he thought the boys of this country who were born with a marling-spike in their mouths instead of the proverbial spoon need have no fear about being able to embark on the adventurous life of the sea which had been the foundation of our great Empire.

The outstanding event during the past year for the society, which had had a ship in the Thames for over 144 years, had been the removal of the Warspite from the south to the north side of the river, where it was now moored off Grays, in Essex. The society had to obtain a new hospital, swimming bath, playing field, causeway, and boat shed in its new quarters. It was estimated that the provision of these necessities would cost over £8,000. It was hoped that the public would come forward and subscribe with renewed generosity.

SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, chairman of the committee, presented the annual report for the year 1929 and emphasized the appeal for £8,000. Expressing regret at having to part with old friends at Greenhithe, he thanked Dr. Sells, surgeon to the Warspite during the last 25 years, for his untiring care of more than 5,050 boys who had passed through the ship.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. MEAD, the Metropolitan Magistrate, seconded by SIR JAMES MICHELLI.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. SNOWDEN

A letter signed by 167 members of Parliament, and headed "A suggestion to increase productive employment," has been sent to Mr. Snowden and Mr. J. H. Thomas. The letter suggests that as all productive work must begin by the application of labour to land, the primary trades—agriculture, building, quarrying, brick and tile making, and mining—must begin every sort of production. The more easily and cheaply they can get at their raw material, the land, the more easily and cheaply can production begin. The signatories urge that all land and minerals should be made cheaper by a tax on land values, and that the capital used to develop the land thus forced on the market should be exempted from tax or rate. Therefore the signatories hope that the taxation of the market value of all land will be included in the next Budget.

STOLEN SHARE CERTIFICATES

CHARLES JAMES CHRISTY, 77, was sentenced at the East Sussex Quarter Sessions at Lewes yesterday to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour for attempting to obtain £420 by false pretences and for receiving stolen share certificates. It was stated that he was the son of an Australian sheep farmer and that he had squandered an inheritance of £12,000. In 1903 he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing bank notes, in 1912 to 10 years' penal servitude for forging £10 notes and possessing counterfeit sovereigns, in 1925 to three years' penal servitude for receiving stolen property. In the case before the Court it was stated that he took a flat at Hove and endeavoured to sell shares which were the proceeds of a burglary.

THE LEGION BOOK

EFFORT TO INCREASE SALE

The sale of 100,000 copies of "The Legion Book" would be a piece of good news which the Prince of Wales would certainly welcome on his return home; and in order to achieve this result arrangements have been made whereby the book can be obtained direct from St. James's Palace.

It was from St. James's Palace that the invitations went out to the literary and artistic contributors; and the Prince has taken a keen interest in the making and selling of the book. By the request of the King the proceeds of the sale are given to the British Legion as a thank-offering for his recovery; and these proceeds go to the Legion through the Prince of Wales's personal fund, in the administration of which he takes a direct part.

The price of the book is one guinea, which is none too high for its merits, apart from the other considerations. Among the writers in it are the Poet Laureate, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. John Galsworthy, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Aldous Huxley, Mr. Edgar Wallace, and Mr. Hugh Walpole; and the artists include Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., and Professor William Rothenstein, who contribute, respectively, portraits of the Queen, the King, and the Prince of Wales; Mr. Augustus John, A.R.A., and Mr. Max Beerbohm.

It is believed that not only private persons, but also public bodies, municipal libraries, schools, colleges, clubs, and other institutions will wish to ensure the success of the Prince's appeal on behalf of the men who fought in the War, and of the widows and orphans of those who fell.

All letters in regard to "The Legion Book" should be addressed to Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., St. James's Palace, London, S.W.1, and the envelopes marked "L." Cheques should be made payable to The Legion Book Fund. Every copy or copies sent from the Palace will be accompanied by Admiral Halsey's acknowledgment on behalf of the Prince of Wales.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN ULSTER SCHOOLS

NEW EDUCATION BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, APRIL 1

In the Northern Ireland Parliament to-day the PRIME MINISTER (Lord Craigavon) introduced an amending Education Bill, which was read a first time.

The Bill is designed to meet the demands of the Protestant Churches and the Grand Orange Lodge for the safeguarding of religious instruction in schools provided by and transferred to the education committees, and also to give representation upon such committees to the bodies transferring schools. It provides that the Ministry of Education may nominate up to one-fourth of the members of education committees in order to give representation to persons transferring schools. Education authorities are empowered to appoint local management committees for each school or group of schools, not less than one-half of which shall consist of the transferors of schools and former managers, and the remaining members shall include persons nominated by the parents of children attending the school and representatives of the teachers. If Bible instruction is not provided by the education authority in any provided or transferred school the education authority is to provide Bible instruction should the parents of 10 children regularly attending the school apply for such instruction. This obligation, however, will not arise where there is another public elementary school which such children can conveniently attend. No child is to receive or attend Bible instruction of which its parents disapprove.

The Bill fails to provide for a number of demands put forward by the Protestant Churches and the Orange body, and it will be opposed by the Roman Catholic section of the community on other grounds. To-day the Minister of Education (Lord Charlemont) received a deputation of Nationalist members of the Northern House of Commons and Senate, together with representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, who put forward claims for more equitable consideration for Roman Catholic schools. The Bill will come up for second reading in the House of Commons on April 9.

RAILWAY PLANS FOR EASTER

CHANGES IN EXCURSION FACILITIES

The preparations of the railway companies for the Easter holiday are all being made on the assumption that most of their passengers will travel with excursion tickets by special excursion trains. The main stream of the traffic last year was by ordinary trains, the week-end ticket having been extended to include the Thursday before Good Friday. This year, except for the Continent, week-end tickets will not be issued before 4 a.m. on Good Friday.

G.W.R.

The Great Western Railway Company have arranged period excursion bookings on April 17 to 600 inland and seaside resorts for periods up to 15 days. The ordinary number of long distance trains leaving Paddington Station is 46, but on April 17 this will be increased to 97, including excursion trains and long distance expresses run in two or more parts. The 10.35 a.m. Cornish Riviera Express will be run in duplicate from Monday, April 14, and the 12.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m., and 9.50 p.m. trains for the West of England will be run in duplicate from Wednesday, April 16. On Thursday, April 17, the Cornish Riviera Express will be run in four parts, as will also the 4.30 p.m. train to the west. The 1.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. trains to the west will be run in three parts, and 21 other long distance trains will be run in duplicate. Through bookings to the Continent have been arranged from a number of stations on the Great Western system both by the Southern Railway route and *via* Harwich in conjunction with the London and North Eastern Railway. A large number of day and half-day excursions will be available during the holiday.

L.M.S.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company will issue excursion tickets to 280 stations in England and Wales, 125 in Scotland, and 115 in Ireland. Tickets issued on April 17 will be available for return on April 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, and May 1, while those issued on April 19 will be available for return on April 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, and May 3. Excursion tickets to Ireland will be issued on April 16 *via* Holyhead and Kingstown, and on April 17 *via* Heysham, Stranraer, and Liverpool, and to Dublin *via* Holyhead and Liverpool. The return journey may be made on any sailing day within 15 days. Cheap tickets to the Continent will be issued nightly from April 16 to 21 *via* Tilbury and Dunkerque, returning on any sailing day within 15 days. Week-end tickets will be available by this route on the night of April 17. Through services have been arranged to the Continent from Leicester, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, and Glasgow.

L.N.E.R.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company have arranged for excursion trains to be run from King's Cross, Liverpool-street, and Marylebone to 240 stations in England and Scotland. The excursions will include long non-stop corridor trains expresses. The tickets issued on April 17 will be available for the return journey on April 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, and May 1, and those issued on April 19 will be available for return on the same dates, with the substitution of May 3 for May 1. Tickets for Scotland issued on April 17 will be available for return on April 21, 22, 23, 25, and May 1. Week-end tickets to the Continent, *via* Harwich, will be issued at Liverpool-street and the principal stations in East Anglia on the Thursday evening and also on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, April 18, 19, and 20, for return up to April 22. Fifteen-day tickets to the Continent will be issued daily for return at any time within that period. Tickets to Cologne for from six to 15 days will also be issued daily. A large number of day and half-day excursions will also be run, and for many of these the fares are cheaper than those of last year.

S.R.

The Southern Railway Company during the Christmas holiday broke away from the rule of the other three companies that excursion tickets should only be available by excursion trains. On that occasion they allowed excursionists to travel by any ordinary train leaving after midday. They have now fallen into line with the other companies, and excursion tickets will no longer be available by ordinary trains. They are, however, arranging to run more special excursion trains than ever before.

WHITE BREAD MADE NUTRITIOUS

EXHIBITS BY BAKING TRADE

The eighth annual London Baking Trade Exhibition opened by the Lord Mayor yesterday at the new Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, revealed that the public is still insistent in a demand for a pure white loaf. Hundreds of loaves entered in competition classes by bakers from all parts of the country were shown on racks in the hall, but however brown the crust, the bread when cut was clear white in colour. The judges in making their awards give attention to the colour of the crumb, the texture of the loaf, and the crispness of the crust.

Students of food values have long contended that in striving for whiteness in flour and bread millers and bakers have sacrificed nutriment. The white loaf, it is stated, is lacking in vitamin B because of the elimination of the germ of whole wheat. There is a movement now to restore the vitamins to the loaf without any appreciable darkening of the colour. As an alternative to the use of wholemeal flour, which has failed to achieve popularity, the introduction of dried and concentrated brewers' yeast is being advocated. This gives a creamy white colour instead of a dead white, but it is claimed that the bread is rich in its content of vitamin B and is more palatable and a much better food. Vitamin bread ingredients may be seen at the exhibition this year.

An interesting competitive class is that for students under 21 years of age. This is open to young bakers throughout the United Kingdom and six prizes are offered. The London Baking Trade Championship Shield is held for one year by the college or school attended by the winner of the first prize.

From the large number of students who entered for the competition 44 have been selected for final tests at the exhibition. They have to make 14lb. of dough in the demonstration of electric bakery, and bake commercial 2lb. loaves. The ingredients are provided and are the same for all competitors. Students from Coventry, London, Brighton and Nottingham demonstrated their skill yesterday. To-day and to-morrow competitors will attend from Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, and other towns.

Bread may be said to dominate the exhibition, but there are also classes for decorated birthday cakes, slab cake, fruit cakes, pastries, marzipan flowers and fruits, simnel cakes, and wedding cakes. The confectionery entered is attractive, and ingenuity and skill are shown in the production of fruit and flowers in almond paste. The Lady Mayoress, after the opening ceremony of the exhibition, was presented with a beautiful basket of red, yellow, and pink roses made of marzipan. Entries in Continental classes have been received from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. The *petites fournes*, assorted biscuits, and cakes shown are excellent of their type, but experts consider that English confectioners to-day can surpass the productions of Continental cookery.

In the general sections of the exhibition displays of Canadian and Australian productions and of machine-skimmed milk powder are an indication of the fact that the bakery trade is a consistent and extensive supporter of Empire trade. Most of the butter used in cake-making comes from Australia and New Zealand, and it is stated that about 90 per cent. of the dried fruit used in the trade is Australian produce. Another stand to attract visitors is one which displays a sugar model of an old-fashioned flour mill in winter. Two months' work was devoted by the designer to the building of this clever exhibit.

The exhibition will remain open until Friday.

LUNDY ISLAND COINAGE

A summons against Mr. MARTIN COLES HARMAN, of London, the owner of Lundy Island, at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, for unlawfully issuing as a token of money "a piece of metal of the value of one halfpenny," was adjourned by the Bideford (Devon) County Magistrates yesterday. The proceedings are under Section 5 of the Coinage Act, 1870.

News in Brief

The breakdown of a hauling engine at Seaham Colliery has thrown idle 400 men until repairs are effected.

Captain Albert Larking, secretary of the Early Closing Association, has completed 47 years' service with the association.

The proceeds of the students' collection in aid of the funds of Guy's Hospital on March 19 amounted to £900 8s. 8d.

At Oswestry the price of milk was lowered yesterday from 6d. to 5d. a quart. This is believed to be the cheapest milk in England.

The Rev. G. K. Allen, headmaster of the London Orphan School, Watford, since 1924, is to resign his post at the end of the summer term. He was for 18 years a house master at Christ's Hospital, Horsham.

The appeal of Edward Martin, of Watson's-lane, Lurgan (County Armagh), against the sentence of six months' imprisonment, with a fine of £100, for illicit distilling, was dismissed at the Lurgan Quarter Sessions yesterday.

The constituency for which the Hon. Mary Pickford is prospective Conservative candidate is North Hammersmith, and not North Hackney, as stated in the appeal on behalf of the Empire Activity Fund published yesterday.

The Bridgwater Magistrates yesterday fined John Clyde Miller, of Swansea, £10, and ordered him to pay £10 costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for carrying on business as a theatrical employer without being registered.

While crossing the railway lines at Ordsall goods station, Salford, yesterday to board a train, Patrick Cunliffe, 59, of West Gorton, Manchester, a goods guard who had been for over 30 years in the employ of the L.M.S. Railway Company, was killed by a locomotive.

The estimated quantities of herrings cured for export during the herring fishing season in East Anglia were 493,276 barrels at Yarmouth (as against 462,208 last year), and 193,719 barrels at Lowestoft (as against 173,827 last year), according to an official return issued yesterday.

The united and enlarged urban district of Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent, entered upon its official existence yesterday. For years there had been a controversy between the towns. Now, under pressure from the Ministry of Health, they are united. The new district has a population of 23,000.

The body of Jane Clarke (16), a maid employed by Colonel Robson, Lesbury House, Northumberland, was found cast up by the sea on the rocks at Almouth yesterday. She fell into the Aln a fortnight ago at the foot of a garden when picking snowdrops, and was carried away in the flood.

During the Easter week-end Imperial Airways will operate their full schedule services on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, April 18, 19, and 20. On Easter Monday the London-Paris and Paris-London services will operate to schedule, being supplemented as required, but the London-Brussels-Cologne-Brussels-London service will be suspended, as will be also the Paris-Basel-Zurich-Basel-Paris service.

A fine of £25, with an order to pay £5 costs, was imposed by the Cardiff Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday on Mountstuart Dry Docks, Limited, for neglect to observe certain regulations under the Factories and Workshops Act. The proceedings arose out of an accident on November 29, when a workman named Myers was killed by electric shock as the result of handling a cluster of lights the earth wire of which was severed.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for a full-time Lectureship in the Department of Phonetics at the School of Oriental Studies; and also for part-time Lectureships in Tibetan and in Siamese at the same school. (p. 3)

A West Sussex windmill is for sale. (p. 1)

A Charles Dickens hall-stand from Gadshill is for sale. (p. 1)

A young nobleman, with a successful business record, is available for immediate appointment. (p. 1)

The London County Council invite applications for the position of assistant organizer of physical education (men) in the Education Officer's Department, and also for the position of assistant organizer of physical education (women). (p. 3)

Applications are invited for a post as executive engineer to be under the Chief Engineer of the Corporation of Rangoon. (p. 3)

Priced only on this one basis

NOT how much can we get for them, but how well can they be made and for how low a price can they be sold.

That is the foundation policy upon which the British Ford Organization's growing truck and van business is built.

That is why, at this low price, it is possible that Ford trucks and vans can be British built to do hard and heavy work over continuous long periods.

That is why replacement parts and labour for overhaul by works-trained mechanics can be priced so low.

That is why Ford trucks and vans can be made so well that insurance and depreciation costs are unusually low.

The purchase of trucks and vans is strictly a business deal. Although Ford initial prices are remarkably low, the important things to look out for are these: Low insurance and depreciation costs. Light upkeep charges. Length of fine, efficient service.

It is because of the effects of these items upon profits that so many concerns who know costs are installing British-made Ford trucks and vans.

Ask the nearest Ford dealer to show you over his premises. Learn what Ford facilities really are. Look truthfully and deeply into the economies *that follow* and continue to follow the purchase of Ford trucks and vans. Ford Motor Company Limited, London and Manchester.

FEATURES OF FORD 30-CWT. TRUCK

Robust new 4-speed gear box. Sturdy body construction. Mechanical reliability. Unusual number of ball and roller bearings. Smoothness, silence and safety at all speeds. Enclosed silent six-brake system. Unsplinterable glass windscreen. Petrol tap operated from driver's seat. Thief-proof ignition lock. Economy of operation and long life. Price, Chassis £180. Truck, £210. At Trafford Park, Manchester. £50 down, all charges included, secures immediate delivery of any Ford truck or van.

LINCOLN Ford Fordson

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"I DID IT FIRST"

By CALLISTHENES

Honour may well be paid to the man who first performs a great feat. The first man to fly the Atlantic is secure of a place in history. The first man to build a motor car, a railway engine, a steamer, the first man to send a message by wire or by wireless, the first man to print, to make a box of matches, to use gas, are all deserving of renown, of a renown which may fade but cannot disappear.

But there is some risk lest the man or the nation which can say: "I did it first" forgets the honour which will always be paid to the man or the nation which can say: "I do it best."

It is an honour to be the nation which first flew an aeroplane across the Atlantic, but there will be as great an honour to the nation which first makes technically and commercially possible an air service between England and America. It is good to have been the first to build a motor car, but the honour of 1930 goes more fully to the firm which produces the finest motor cars at the lowest price. Caxton's honour is historic, but there is honour for the firm which to-day does the most beautiful printing in the world.

In this House we seek the renown of the pioneer. We desire that we shall be the first to do many of the things that add dignity and effectiveness to modern business. We feel proud of the number of things about which the public says: "Selfridge's did it first."

But equally do we desire that the public shall say of all we do, whether new or old, "Selfridge's does it best."

We cannot claim to be the first Store to have lifts for our customers, but we can hope that our customers will say that our lifts are the smoothest, most comfortable, most cheerful lifts in any Store in the world. We cannot claim to be the first Store to have a restaurant, but we can have an ambition to have our customers think that the Selfridge Luncheon and Tea Rooms are the most delightful in which they have ever had lunch or tea.

We would, in fact, like to have everything in this Store and everything we do divided into two classes—those which we do best, and those which we did first—and still do best.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Who decides in *your* family?

FATHER, MOTHER, or the CHILDREN

When the great question of summer holidays comes round, the whole family is interested. Father thinks it would be nice to go to the mountains, the Continent appeals to mother, and the children clamour for the seaside. The only way to discuss it intelligently is to have the facts before you.

When you can refer to "Summer Holidays at Home and Abroad," you have *the* authority on summer holidays to back you up. 300 pages are devoted to descriptions and prices of all the possibilities in the British Isles and the Continent. With the help of this book the family can make the decision from definite knowledge not from guesswork.

"SUMMER HOLIDAYS, 1930"
is free for the asking. Send for your copy.

COOK'S
HOLIDAY
WAGONS-LITS
LIMITED
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL."
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1. & 300 OFFICES.

OWING TO THE THOUSANDS OF REQUESTS FROM ALL OVER LONDON

MR.
GEORGE ARLISS in 'DISRAELI'
WILL CONTINUE AT THE
MARBLE ARCH PAVILION
indefinitely

Remember . . . . .
PRIMROSE DAY, SAT., APL. 19th

THE
DEAF
CHOOSE HEARING!
It is no longer necessary to accept deafness as inevitable and a nuisance to its possessor—patiently, bravely or grudgingly—whatever experienced, in use or idea this entirely different PHANTOM "ARDENTE" method will help you. Ask for "Medical Report."
Call, write or 'phone.
FREE CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEWS
H. B. ARDENTE'S
ARDENTE
(Phones: 1380, 1718, Mayfair)
309, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1
(Between Oxford Circus and Bond Street Tube Station.)

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

F.B.I. AND BRITISH PRODUCTIONS

A special memorandum on the improvement of British films and their wider distribution, which has been prepared by a sub-committee appointed some months ago by the Film Group of the Federation of British Industries, was submitted to the Film Group at their meeting yesterday. The memorandum proposes the following amendments to the Films Act:—The elimination of the requirement that a scenario writer must be a British subject; the removal of the clause stipulating that 75 per cent. of salaries, &c., must be paid to British subjects; and a new provision that further films for quota purposes must cost not less than £10,000 to produce. In the event of the memorandum being finally adopted, it will be communicated formally to the President of the Board of Trade, and an early opportunity will be sought for a delegation of the F.B.I. Group, accompanied by nominated representatives of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, to see Mr. Graham and lay before him the opinions of British film producers and exhibitors.

The Cinematograph Films Act, 1927, was brought into being in order to stimulate British production by requiring that an increasing proportion of British-made films should be acquired by renters and shown by exhibitors in each year. In the memorandum it is pointed out that though the Act has served a useful purpose, circumstances have changed since its introduction and it does not now fully meet the exigencies of existing conditions. This statement of fact, it is stated, does not imply criticism of the Act, which cannot be expected to provide for conditions which were non-existent at the time it became law. A special point about the proposed amendments is that it is considered that their acceptance would not entail detailed redrafting of the present Act or interference with any of its main provisions. All the recommendations could probably be encompassed under a part of the Act, and should, therefore, it is stated, be possible of inclusion in a single clause amendment Bill.

The memorandum contends that sound films have completely altered the whole perspective of the film industry. The sound film has made the industry more than ever an international one; and in order to secure an international market it is necessary that producers should be able to employ foreign artists and directors so as to surmount the language difficulty. On the one hand the limitations of the Act make it difficult for British firms to produce films capable of competing on even terms with the best American productions and to secure exhibition in countries other than Great Britain, without which exhibition a successful British industry cannot be built up, since the home market alone is incapable of providing a big enough return upon expenditure or a return comparable with that of competitors. On the other hand, the Act, as at present framed, enables renters of films to satisfy legal quota requirements by the acquisition of British-made films having practically no entertainment value and which they have no *bona fide* intention of distributing.

It is regrettable to record, the memorandum states, that some firms in this country, while conforming with the letter of the statute, are taking advantage of its provisions to nullify its purpose, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for exhibitors to obtain an adequate supply of suitable British pictures to enable them to comply with the exhibitors' quota. At the present time it is possible for renters to meet their quota requirements by purchasing or contracting for the making of films of a quality quite unsuitable for general exhibition in this country which can be secured at prices so low that renters can afford not to make any serious attempt to distribute them. The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association are understood to have indisputable evidence in their possession on these points.

A TEST BY COST

If British films suited to command a market elsewhere than in the British Isles and to furnish a worthy product of British industry are to be produced adequately to fulfil quota requirements, it is absolutely essential, the memorandum states, to establish some standard of quality for films acceptable for quota purposes, and that standard must be sufficiently high to make it unprofitable for interested parties to make quota films without the intention of offering them *bona fide* for public exhibition. After the fullest consideration the F.B.I. Film Group are of opinion that there is no practicable means of establishing quality other than by the imposition of a cost test. They are well aware that cost does not necessarily imply quality, but in most cases quality entails cost; in any event, the expenditure of a considerable sum of money on a film would indicate a genuine attempt to produce a good and marketable picture and would render it virtually impossible from the economic point of view for anybody to make films for quota purposes without the intention of attempting to recover at least part of the outlay by revenue from exhibition.

The memorandum adds, however, that the group recognize that in exceptional cases it may be possible to produce films of outstanding merit without expending upon them the minimum sum suggested to qualify a film for quota registration, and they therefore suggest that steps should be taken to establish means by which such meritorious films could be accepted for quota purposes despite non-fulfilment of the proposed quality cost test.

In explanation of the suggested removal of the clause stipulating that 75 per cent. of salaries, &c., must be paid to British subjects, the memorandum states that the restriction at present in force is definitely detrimental to the British industry since it limits the free employment of artists, scenario writers, technicians, and others essential to the production of first-class pictures unless they happen to be British subjects, and thus limits the field of available talent. No such limitation is imposed on the American film industry. It is recognized that the restriction in question had for its object the giving of employment to British subjects, but the film production industry is highly technical and specialized, and it is a matter of some difficulty to recruit the necessary artists and technicians within the limitations imposed by the Act. Moreover, if British production is to be encouraged and helped to take the important place in the film-making industry that is confidently looked for, it is vitally necessary that the best talent, whether British or foreign, should be available for employment by British producing companies. The F.B.I. Group hold the view that if this restriction were abolished there would still be substantial and increasing employment of British directors, artists, and technicians, while with growing production a great deal more work than at present would become available for the numerous other employees needed in the making of films.

REVIVAL OF "SIMBA"

Simba, which is being shown twice daily all this week at the Palace Theatre, is one of the few films that can be seen a second time with pleasure and profit. This record of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's four years' adventurous pursuit of big game in Equatorial Africa with camera and rifle is fact, not fiction, and it fully justifies the enthusiasm with which it has been received, not only in this country, but wherever it has been shown. Several new scenes, together with a synchronized accompaniment, have been added to the film since it was last shown in London.

Apart from *Simba*, there are few changes in the cinema programmes in Central London this week. Mr. Richard Barthelmess plays the lead in the talking picture *Son of the Gods*, now showing at the Regal. Was Sam Lee (Mr. Barthelmess) American or Chinese? is the question, and, to American minds, a very important one it was, for, while Allana (Miss Constance Bennett) supposed him to be American, she was willing enough to be seen about with him, since he played polo, drove in expensive motor-cars, and did all the things rich young Americans should do; but when she found out his Chinese origins, a cut across the face with a riding whip in the lounge of a crowded hotel seemed to Allana the right and proper gesture.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*No, No, Nanette.*
ASTORIA.—*Sporting Life* and *Tanned Legs.*
CAPITOL.—*The Grand Parade.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*Not So Dumb* and *Where East is East.*
KENSINGTON.—*Fashions in Love.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*New York Nights.*
PALACE.—*Simba.*
PLAZA.—*Darkened Rooms* and *Glorifying the Show Girl.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Stampede.*
REGAL.—*Son of the Gods.*
STOLL.—*Fashions in Love* and *Seventh Heaven.*
TIVOLI.—*Show of Shows.*

THE LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH

"OUT OF THE BLUE"

Adapted by MICHAEL ORME from HANS CHLUMBERG'S *Das Blaue vom Himmel.*

Mr. Fratton	NIGEL PLAYFAIR
Crowley Tukes	ERIC PORTMAN
Samuel Dunmidge	NORMAN PAGE
Thomas Usher	ARNOLD PILGRAM
Charles Flaxman	GEORGE MERRITT
Angela Flaxman	MINNIE BLAGDEN
Jessica Charters	PAMELA WILLIS
Nancy Kelloud	ERICA FOSTER
Felix Royden	ANTHONY JOHN
Lucas Carey	JOHN CLEMENTS
Palmer	FAY YEATMAN
Captain Stanislaus Legarde	R. CLAUDE PASCOE

The house-lights flicker; the curtain heaves, hesitates, and laboriously rises. Dunmidge, the stage-manager, is discovered in conversation with an unseen being (somewhere aloft) who has been tinkering with the stubborn curtain in preparation for to-morrow's *première*. "Plenty of time," says Dunmidge, "plenty of time!" . . . "Plenty of time!" cries Fratton, the producer, staggering on to the stage in Sir Nigel Playfair's velvet jacket. "What do you mean—'plenty of time'? Why isn't the scenery set? Where's the company? It's time to begin the performance and nothing is ready!" Dunmidge, incredulous at first, allows the truth to dawn on him. He has mistaken the day. There are no actors; there is no play; there is nothing except an expectant audience. No wonder he stares at us in horror. No wonder Fratton's eyes are bulging out of his head. What on earth or, rather, what on the stage are they to do?

What they do, at the suggestion of Crowley Tukes, is to improvise. Tukes, of whom Mr. Eric Portman gives an admirably affected sketch, is evidently a student of Pirandello. Call in the audience, says he, and let them live their own play. Flaxman, a solicitor, and Angela, his wife, are called in. They mount the stage—he bursting with complacency, fat, stolid, and patronizing; she timid and frozen. "There you are," says Fratton. "You play the husband, and *you* the wife." And having set them on the rails of triangular domestic comedy, he dismisses them for a moment and appeals for a second man from the audience to complete the triangle. Up springs passionate Stanislaus Legarde. He and none other will be the lover. And why this urgency of demand? Because he *is* the lover, though not yet the accepted one.

The entertainment is now fairly launched on two planes, between which it delightfully oscillates in the manner of cheerfully irresponsible Pirandellism. There is neither rhyme nor reason in it, but that is its charm. The lovers forget that they are playacting; the husband, too, forgets and then, to his infinite relief—the relief of a man awaking from a nightmare—remembers. The wife, having decided with passionate sincerity to elope, walks off the stage into the audience—only to be recalled, and to walk off again with her husband, though with promises for the morrow. You may say, if you will, that men in their lives are but actors; you may, like Fratton himself, quote Shakespeare with hopeful solemnity; but it is useless to attempt to discover a philosophic system in this Viennese prank. Analyse it and it disappears. Lean back to enjoy it and it becomes extremely enjoyable. A trifle irritating now and then when the shifting from one plane to another openly defies even the possibilities; a little heavier and more emphatic in its humour than it was in the original German; weakest always when most serious; but still an original and stimulating experiment. Sir Nigel, as master of the ceremonies, is affably conversational and keeps the ball rolling. Mr. George Merritt's study of an obtuse husband is an ever-increasing joke, and Miss Minnie Blagden treats the wife's romanticism with a queer, engaging stiffness that is in tune with the artificiality of the play. The English version is an easy one. It short-circuits some of the Viennese explanations and loses something in the process, for the Viennese explanations were beautifully ingenious. It robs the piece of some of its original dash and glitter. But it puts in their place a comfortable humour and does most skilfully preserve in an English setting the bland, confiding intimacy which is the distinction of the original.

NAVY LEAGUE AND THE CONFERENCE

A STATEMENT OF POLICY

In a statement of policy issued by the Navy League it is declared that "We favour all possible economies in the scale and cost of defence that can be effected without prejudice to the security of the Empire."

British naval requirements, it is pointed out, are conditioned by the strengths of foreign navies and the wide dispersal of Imperial territory and the immense length of our trade routes. "Our situation in respect of ocean routes, and our utter dependence upon these, is unique among nations. Hence the dilemmas and complexities with which the delegates to the Conference have had to grapple in their attempt to find a denominator common, in terms of cruiser strength, to ourselves and other nations."

In battleships the requirements of the various Powers are "more readily comparable," and, the statement adds, "we are profoundly disappointed that no attempt appears to have been made to effect a further and general reduction in the numbers and size of capital ships"—which would give "an opportunity for an important saving in expenditure."

The Navy League further declares:—"In our view, Great Britain ought never to allow to pass permanently from her hands the right to provide for her own security. Nor do we ask other nations to forgo that right. Frank recognition of the facts suggests at once the only road by which there would now appear to be the slightest hope of a useful outcome to the Conference—namely, agreement as to building programmes for, say, five years, to be followed by a further conference at the end of the agreed period. At this moment it appears to us that a conference called to reduce naval armaments may result in four of the five participating nations increasing the strengths of their navies, while Britain alone will have reduced hers."

Reference is made to the various reductions and to the "series of so-called gestures, each of which cost us a cruiser and no one of which has so far produced the slightest response from any other Power," and the statement concludes:—For these reasons, we contemplate existing conditions with grave misgiving. It is our earnest hope that the British Government may continue to explore the possibilities of reducing by international agreement naval armaments throughout the world. But it is necessary for the future that all nations should make comparable sacrifices, so that our naval strength relative to that of other Powers may not be impaired, nor our security jeopardized.

OWNER WANTED FOR JEWEL

A handsome blue enamel and platinum pendant is in the hands of the police at Kennington-road, S.E., who would be glad to find its owner. At the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Campion, EDWARD MCCLYMONT, 22, of no fixed abode, was charged with the unlawful possession of the jewel. Evidence was given that an assistant to Messrs. Harvey and Thompson, pawnbrokers, of New Cut, Lambeth, was asked to value it, and was then offered it in pledge. He tried to keep the man who brought it in conversation while the police were communicated with, but before this could be done he had noticed McClymont and another man waiting outside the shop. Before the police arrived the first man left. Later, McClymont came in and asked for the locket, which he said belonged to him. As the first man had said it belonged to his mother, the assistant refused to give it up, and McClymont was arrested. He was remanded for a week in custody.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 27

COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERT

A BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME

The final programme of Mrs. Courtauld's series, given in the Queen's Hall last night, was devoted to works by Beethoven and conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. Even so, the concert-givers managed to introduce that touch of novelty which has been a characteristic of these concerts. For between the Leonora No. 3 Overture and the Symphony in C minor the strings of the London Symphony Orchestra played the Grand Fugue in B flat (Opus 133), and a contingent of the wind-band an early Rondino in E flat.

On the whole the Fugue gains by transference from the solo string quartet, for, although the wide leaps of the opening subject are even more dangerous to 40 players than to four, the music seems to need the sonority of a full band. The basses were used to double the violoncellos, when convenient, but when their smaller brethren became too agile or soared too high, they were silent. This had the effect of creating some patches where the music seemed to lack foundation, notably in the *meno mosso*, and, since one liberty has been taken with the work, one suggests that the discreet addition of an individual bass part would have given the whole a uniformity of texture which was lacking. The Rondino for wind instruments proved to be a doleful little piece, whose omission would have reduced the programme to the right length.

The Leonora Overture was given a finely dramatic performance, in which a slightly slower *tempo* would have added breadth to the noble tune of the *Allegro* and would have been kinder to the hard-pressed strings in the *coda*. The Symphony, too, suffered a little from the same cause, especially in the second movement. But the performance was clear and straightforward, and commendably free from personal glosses. Given a rather fuller string tone and a little more modelling in the phrasing of the woodwind in the *Andante*, this would have been a fine, if not, on account of a certain jauntiness, quite a great performance.

The greatest pleasure of the evening was contributed by Mme. Frieda Leider, who sang Fidelio's air, "Komm Hoffnung" and "Ah! Perfido!" The recitative of the first was a wonderful piece of dramatic singing, the effect being obtained entirely by the subtle use of vocal colour, and Mme. Leider's fine voice had no difficulty in compassing the rather awkward phrases in the air.

ART EXHIBITIONS

TURNER ENGRAVINGS

One effect of looking at the "England and Wales" and other engravings after Turner at the Cotswold Gallery, 59, Frith-street, is to make one wonder how engraving of this kind could ever have been called a "mechanical" art. It is true that Turner's engravers were not necessarily designers, but there is hardly a line in any of these plates that is not interpretative in function, and the intelligent skill shown in directing the lines to explain such details as the structure of rocks or the fall of water is marvellous. As is generally known, all such engravings—whether in line or mezzotint—were worked upon a preliminary etching, and interest is given to this exhibition by grouping together the etched and the published state of the engraving, or, in some instances, an early engraver's proof and the completed state. This last association enables one to see how closely Turner checked the work of his engravers. Several of the proofs have corrections or notes in pencil by him. Thus, on the proof of "Trematon Castle" he has amplified the outline of trees and written on the margin, "These clouds to be softened almost to nothing, with light towards edges," and on the proof of "Margate" he has added in pencil a steamer at the end of the pier. All such additions, it may be noted, are directed to compositional improvement. Of the pictures, as pictures, it is hardly necessary to speak, but it is impossible to avoid a comment on the grandeur of "Straits of Dover" as a composition in sky and water. Some of Turner's own etchings for his "Liber Studiorum," to be completed in mezzotint, are included, and there are chromo-lithographs after his "Grouse Shooting" and "Woodcock Shooting." The engravings are in fine impressions.

MR. EMMANUEL LEVY

A robust talent of a realistic kind is indicated by the paintings and drawings by Mr. Emmanuel Levy now on view at the Bloomsbury Gallery, 34, Bloomsbury-street. His chief difficulty at present is in getting round things, a difficulty which is made more evident by the boldness of his reliefs. One misses the implication of a similar boldness behind the figures, and the effect of backlessness in some cases is to falsify the front modelling, though it is not really false. But Mr. Levy should be able to get over this difficulty by careful attention to the behaviour of light at the edges of things, and it is clear that he has a talent for portraiture. "Head of a Woman" is his best painting in the sense of being "lost and found" in its relation to the background, but "The Neighbour's Kid" and "The Gold Jacket" are good also. "The Mourners," a group of four figures, is less realistic in style, and it achieves pictorial depth by the diagonal arrangement of the blue carpet—ingeniously completed by crossed lights on the background. The drawings of the nude, particularly those that show the figure foreshortened, are capable, but they also lack the character which is conveniently described as drawing into the paper.

CHESTER GALLERY

Miss Lucy H. Phillimore, who shows paintings at the Chester Gallery, 2, Chester-terrace, has a talent for decorative arrangement and a pleasingly simple style of execution. Her colour, too, is attractive. She has a wide range of subjects—portraits, landscapes, and still life compositions—and in all of them she gives a good account of herself within the limits of her powers. She will improve as her drawing and construction improve. Both "The River" and "Streets in Montreuil" are well-balanced landscape compositions, with a feeling for space and air; "Study in White" and "The Balloons" are decorative in both rhythm and colour; and "Virginia Jernyngham-Mural" is an interesting profile portrait, treated more or less as a flat pattern in a scheme of blue and mauve. There is good work, too, in "Flowers in Tenerife." The other exhibitor is Miss M. Elphinstone Farrer, who shows grey water-colours of Cornwall and elsewhere, romantic in feeling but rather amateurish in execution.

THE CHEVRONS CLUB

The 10th annual general meeting of the Chevrons Club, for Serving and Discharged Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, was held at the club premises, 74, St. George's-square, S.W.1, on Monday. MAJOR C. S. GOLDMAN, chairman of the club, presided. It was reported that the club had completed a satisfactory year's working, the number of beds occupied being 18,161 and the number of meals served 16,573. At December 31 there were 2,213 members. The employment bureau of the club had met with its usual success in finding employment for members on their discharge from the Services. The balance-sheet showed an excess of assets over liabilities of more than £6,000.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A thanksgiving service to commemorate the jubilee of the Guildhall School of Music was held at St. Paul's Cathedral last night, when the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and members of the Corporation of London attended in state. The school was founded by the Corporation in 1880, and more than 150,000 students have passed through it. Psalms were sung to chants by Joseph Barnby, Principal of the school from 1892 to 1896, the anthem was by Sir Edward Elgar, and the *Te Deum* was set to music by John Stainer, who was a former Professor at the school. The Dean of Windsor gave an address.

ATONAL OPERA

NEW WORK OF THE SCHONBERG SCHOOL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MARCH 31

The Vienna Opera for the first time yesterday gave a performance of Buechner's *Wozzeck* set to atonal music by the Viennese composer Herr Alban Berg. The performance was enthusiastically received, Herr Berg and Herr Clemens Kraus, the conductor, being called before the curtain many times.

In *Wozzeck* music in the form of disconnected impressionistic tones accompanies the declamations of the actors, and leading critics are agreed that it may be regarded as a standard work of the Schönberg school.

ADELPHI THEATRE TO BE REBUILT

The Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, will shortly be closed for demolition and rebuilding. Mr. Sharp, secretary of Associated Theatre Properties, the owners of the theatre, stated yesterday that the whole theatre would be reconstructed and brought up to date in accordance with the company's policy of modernizing all their playhouses. The Gaiety Theatre has already been altered, and the Shaftesbury, the Apollo, and His Majesty's are also to be modernized. It is hoped to have the new Adelphi Theatre ready by September 1. Its seating capacity will be larger, and the money capacity about £250 greater than at present.

The House that Jack Built, the present production at the Adelphi Theatre, will transfer to the Winter Garden Theatre on April 14, with Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar as additional members of the company.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.

LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
With
REGINALD STEWART,
The Canadian Conductor-Pianist.
Steinway Piano.
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Concerto for two Violins (first performance) . . . Holst
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God so Loved the World . . . Bach
The Seasons (Parts 1 and 2) . . . Haydn
Hiawatha's Wedding Feast . . . Coleridge Taylor
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Symphony No. 2, in D major . . . Beethoven
Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra No. 2, in B major . . . E. D'Albert
Tickets as far as accommodation permits may be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
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Prospectus and Entry Forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
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ALHAMBRA. LAST THREE DAYS of Talking-Singing-Colour. "NO, NO, NANETTE," with Bernice Claire. Continuous from 12 noon.

ASTORIA Gerrard 5528, 1-11. Aileen Pringle and Hugh Trevor in "SPORTING LIFE." Daily at 2.50, 4.50, 7.20, and 9.45. Also Sally Rand in "Tanned Legs." Gaumont Sound News. All-Talking Programme.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. All-Talking Attraction. Helen Twelvetrees in "THE GRAND PARADE." Showing daily at 1.20, 4, 6.50, 9.35. Also "A Sailor's Holiday." Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON. Haymarket. Div., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sunc., 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet.—*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211

EMPIRE. Leicester-square. 12-12. Last 2 days. MARION DAVIES' All-Talking Comedy Hit, "NOT SO DUMB." Also LON CHANEY in "Where East is East." 12-1 any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 2 till 11. ADOLPHE MENJOU and FAY COMPTON in "FASHIONS IN LOVE" (Talking). "All at Sea" (Silent). Carl Brisson (Short Talkie).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in ALL-TALKING triumph "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves." Grand National. Full programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, and 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Norma Talmadge in her first ALL-TALKING Picture, "NEW YORK NIGHTS." Daily at 3.30, 6.35, and 9.35. Also Jeanne de Casalis in "Infatuation" (All-Talking), &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. Daily at 2.30 and 8.30. The Famous Lion Picture "SIMBA." Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's Jungle Epic. LAST FOUR DAYS.

PLAZA. Gigantic All-Talking Programme. FLORENZ ZIEGFELD'S Revue Romance Glorifying the Show Girl, with Mary Eaton, Eddie Cantor, And NEIL HAMILTON, EVELYN BRENT, in "Darkened Rooms," by Philip Gibbs. All-Talking Thriller. Admission 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. Reg. 2201. Friday next, All-Talking Gary Cooper in "Medals," by J. M. Barrie.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1741. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last two weeks.

REGAL, Marble Arch. European Premier of Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS," daily at 1.0, 3.45, 6.30, and 9.35. Also exclusive film of the Grand National in sound. Padd. 9011.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 4702. Talkie: Adolphe Menjou in "Fashions in Love"; Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Seventh Heaven."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous Performance, "SHOW OF SHOWS." 100 shows in one. (Talking, Singing.) 1.25, 4.5, 6.45, 9.25. Sessions 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, 8.30. 3,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12 and 7.

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GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG. Fri., May 9, at 5.	Tues., May 20, at 5.15.
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PRICES FOR THE COMPLETE CYCLE:—Boxes, £42 and £20; Orchestra Stalls, £8 14s.; Stalls Circle, £4 16s.; Balcony Stalls, £4 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, £3; Gallery (reserved), £1 8s.

Owing to the large number of Season subscribers, accommodation available for these performances is strictly limited. Applications should be made BY POST to Box-office Manager, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2562. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.20, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough . . . Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

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ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

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"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"Abundant laughter . . . host of bright ideas."—*M. Post.*
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COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
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By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy. Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

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By Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblock. (Last 2 Weeks.)
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"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
BY IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
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Imperial and Foreign News

NEW GERMAN CABINET

DECLARATION OF POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 1

Dr. Brüning, the new Chancellor, presented his Cabinet to the Reichstag to-day, and made a declaration of policy.

It is a long time since the Reichstag presented such an animated scene. The galleries, especially the Diplomatic Gallery, were packed. On the Government Bench there were only four newcomers, but the order of seating had changed. Next to the Chancellor sat Herr Dietrich, the Democratic Minister who has exchanged the Portfolio of Food for that of Economic Affairs, and has also been appointed Vice-Chancellor to console the Democrats for the uneasiness caused them by the inclusion of the Nationalist, Herr Schiele. Then came General Groener, Herr Curtius, and Herr Wirth. At the farther end sat Herr Schiele and the youthful Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus, the leader of the People's Conservatives, who broke away from the Nationalists.

The new Chancellor, pale, calm and confident, was greeted on rising by the Communists, who were unruly throughout, as the "Hunger-Chancellor," a reference to the proposed agrarian measures. His declaration was firm in its significance, but sparing of detail. It reflected plainly the confidence inspired by the knowledge that the President is prepared to back the Government with all constitutional means. Dr. Brüning appeared to be asking for a free hand, within vague and elastic limits carefully drawn so as to allay misgivings in all but the extremist camps. He made it clear that if he did not get it his Cabinet, or one very similar, would simply take it.

The Government, he said, had been formed to fulfil as quickly as possible tasks which were generally recognized as vital for the Reich. It would be the last attempt, he added significantly, to fulfil them with the present Reichstag. Nobody could take the responsibility for further delay. Rapid action was essential. The House would surely not expect exhaustive explanations of the proposed measures to-day.

FOREIGN POLICY

The new Government would care actively for the vital interests of Germany by organic development of the foreign policy hitherto pursued. One of the fundamental principles of its foreign policy would be that the resurgence of Germany was only attainable by peaceful cooperation with all nations. Another would be the loyal fulfillment of international agreements. (This was greeted by cries of "Hear, hear" from many parts of the House, and not even by a protest from the Nationalist benches.) The aim was an economically sound, politically free and equal Germany which could complete her reconstruction under the protection of peace and become an indispensable member of the community of nations.

At home, social and economic distress and the consequent extremist movements gave cause for special watchfulness. The Government felt itself sufficiently strong to check all dangerous movements with the means provided by the Constitution. It took very earnestly the President's recent appeal for unity. Bitter struggles over foreign affairs had reft the German people. Now that these questions were settled the Government wished to take in hand the work of reconciliation. By taking over the Budget for 1930 drafted by the present Finance Minister, and the financial programme for the raising of the necessary revenues in the form of the last compromise proposal of the late Government parties, the urgent financial tasks could be completed in time. Far-reaching proposals for economy in every field of public life would be presented shortly to the competent bodies. These economies would not be worked out in an anti-social spirit. The Government recognized the development of social policy as an absolute necessity. A guarantee and prerequisite was a systematic simplification of public administration. Financial, social and economic tasks must be conceived as a whole.

One of the most pressing needs was the relief and stimulation of agriculture, which was fighting for its existence. The Government was determined to continue and extend the agrarian measures recently passed and would not hesitate, in view of the serious state of agriculture, to apply exceptional methods. Moreover, such measures would not suffice. A far-reaching improvement of credit conditions to save existing farms from collapsing under the weight of debt and interest payments was the first step towards a policy of systematic settlement on the land. In agreement with the President, the Government would introduce a special measure to cover the necessary expenditure without increasing the burdens of the taxpayer. (The declaration did not explain how; the plan is assumed to have reference to the President's proposal that industry should help agriculture.)

The Government, Dr. Brüning concluded, would stand by these proposals and their early execution in all circumstances. It was determined and was "in a position" to employ every constitutional means to this end.

THE CRITICAL DEBATE

The Nationalists proposed that the Reichstag should adjourn till Thursday, evidently in order that they might have further time to consider their attitude towards the Government, but the rest of the House was in no mood to prolong the agony. The debate will open at noon to-morrow, and possibly the Communist motion of no confidence will be taken in the evening.

There is increasing confidence that a large number of Nationalists do not want the defeat of the new "bourgeois" Government, but would like to give it a chance. In the lobby of the Reichstag this afternoon the expectation was general that the motion of no confidence would be defeated. The voting will be close and prophecy will be dangerous up to the last moment, but there are signs that Herr Hugenberg and his closest associates of the extremist group may be compelled to give in if they want to hold the party together. Optimists estimate that if Herr Hugenberg remains adamant only seven or eight of his friends will vote with him against the Government.

It is taken for granted that if Dr. Brüning is defeated the Reichstag will be dissolved and the Government will proceed with its programme by decree, but the Chancellor would certainly prefer to work with Parliament. A possible compromise would be the introduction of a motion in which the Reichstag merely "took note" of the Government declaration and passed to the order of the day, shelving the no-confidence motion. For such a non-committal motion the Nationalists could easily vote.

THE KOUTEPOF MYSTERY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, APRIL 1

The view now taken by the French police that General Koutepof, the White Russian leader who disappeared from Paris on January 26, was probably kidnapped and placed on board a vessel off the coast of Normandy, has aroused interest in the movements of the Soviet steamer Spartak last January. The Spartak makes more or less regular voyages between Leningrad and Ghent with cargoes of linen. She came to Ghent on January 18, and after discharging cargo for a Ghent merchant left the next day for Havre.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE U.S.

LABOUR LEADER'S WARNING

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, to-day told the Senate Committee which is studying unemployment conditions in the United States that the Government must make provision for unemployed workers or "have a revolution on its hands." Mr. Green said that the Government must choose between "better planning and the dole." He estimated that 3,700,000 wage-earners, approximately one in every four, were out of work last February.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 1

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Heaps (Winnipeg, Labour) moved the adjournment of the debate on Supply to discuss unemployment. He declared that to-day there were about 100,000 workers unemployed or working short time in Canada, and that this was a grave emergency which required special measures. He held that the Federal Government could not avoid responsibility by quibbles about the British North America Act, and argued in favour of a national system of unemployment insurance. He was supported by Mr. Adshead, another Western Labour member, and by Mr. Church (Conservative), and the debate is continuing to-day.

On the opening of the House to-day, Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, introduced a Bill providing for an eight-hour day and standard fair wages for all labour employed by contract or otherwise on public works in the Dominion, and also for civil servants performing the same class of work.

HOURS OF SALARIED WORKERS

PROPOSED CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, APRIL 1

The International Labour Office has sent to the Governments of the States-Members of the organization the report which it has prepared on the hours of work of salaried employees, with a view to the question being discussed at the next session of the International Labour Office, which opens at Geneva on June 10.

Of the 29 Governments which have given their opinion 18 are definitely in favour of a draft convention for regulating internationally the hours of work of salaried employees. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. In some cases, however, reservations are made in regard to the scope of the convention. India and the Irish Free State are among the States definitely in favour of a simple recommendation. Great Britain, Japan, South Africa, and Sweden do not think that there is any immediate necessity for making international regulations.

On the basis of the replies the International Labour Office has prepared for submission to the next Conference the text of a draft convention concerning commercial establishments and offices, and two draft recommendations, the one referring to hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments, and the other to theatres and places of public amusement.

OIL "GUSHER" OUT OF CONTROL

FEAR OF FIRE IN OKLAHOMA CITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 1

Although the fear of a conflagration which might destroy a large part of Oklahoma City was partly allayed late last night, when a strong wind which had been spraying oil from an uncontrolled new "gusher" over houses in the southern section of the city changed its course, there is still much uneasiness, and emergency fire-fighting apparatus has been placed at strategic points throughout the oil field to combat any blaze that may occur from the mixture of gas and oil coming from one of the largest producing wells ever drilled.

The well has been uncontrollable since last Wednesday, when, in the parlance of the oilfields, it first "blew in as a gusher." It is estimated to have produced already 200,000 barrels of oil and 800,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Even partly checked as it is now the gusher is sending oil at the rate of 2,000 barrels an hour high over the top of a 122ft. derrick.

Last night the inhabitants of Capital Hill, in Oklahoma City, were warned to keep the windows of their houses closed and to extinguish all fires within two miles of the well. Industrial plants even farther away were notified to be ready to take similar action, for it was feared that the flames once started might run through the whole of the South Oklahoma City oilfield.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 1

The *Toronto Star* (Liberal) in a leading article has strongly criticized Lord Willingdon's speech on the West Indies, characterizing it as extraordinary and deprecating what it regards as the Governor-General's intrusion into the province of Ministers, but its attempts to secure condemnatory interviews from two eminent Nationalists, Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Ewart, failed, as they declined to pass any strictures upon the speech.

The Toronto *Globe* (Independent Liberal) commends Lord Willingdon for provoking thought and discussion, and holds his suggestion perfectly proper and logical on the assumption that the self-governing Dominions are equal partners in working out the destiny of the Empire.

LOCUST INVASION OF PALESTINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 1

The Government locust report shows that there is grave danger, as flights from Sinai from what is described as a colossal hatching have already begun to appear in South Palestine, where the anti-locust organization is awaiting an invasion on a vast scale. Twelve advanced operation camps, furnished with trained *personnel*, local labour levies, and police with material have been formed in strategic positions.

In the Jordan valley most of the eggs have now hatched out as a great army of "hoppers," which is generally marching northwards. One swarm, which has been moving on a front 4,000 yards across, has been temporarily broken up by wadis. Poisoned bait is being largely used, and plans have been made for the erection of a strategic barrier of zinc sheets.

A large number of the 20,000 mill hands who went on strike on March 10 in the Titaghur area of CALCUTTA resumed work yesterday, when most of the mills worked full time.—*Reuter.*

OPPOSITION TO NEW POLISH CABINET

DEMAND FOR CONVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, APRIL 1

Several of the Opposition parties held meetings to-day to decide upon their attitude to the new Cabinet. The first to adopt a resolution was one of the larger peasant groups, which declared that the appointment of Colonel Slawek as Prime Minister was a provocative act, for which Marshal Pilsudski and the President were responsible. It recommended that the Opposition should take joint action at an early date to secure the convocation of an extraordinary session of Parliament.

The President is obliged by Article 23 of the Constitution to convene an extraordinary session whenever one-third of the total number of Deputies shall require it. There is little doubt that other parties will pass similarly worded resolutions, and that the 148 signatures which must be affixed to the petition to the President can be obtained without the slightest difficulty. The first act of the Opposition, if Parliament meets again, will be to pass a motion of no confidence in Colonel Slawek's Cabinet.

The Government *bloc* also held a full meeting, at which Colonel Slawek made an important pronouncement. He said that the *bloc* had succeeded in uniting the most diverse elements for a single idea, and had progressed even better than its founders hoped for it. The only way out of the present deadlock was an appeal to the country, and he desired that the members of the *bloc* should embark there and then on a preparatory campaign for the coming general election. From this it is assumed that the House will be dissolved by next autumn, if not earlier, and that the country will be asked to pronounce its opinion on the constitutional question.

Colonel Slawek was asked not to resign the chairmanship of the *bloc*, and M. Switalski, who was Prime Minister in the first Colonels' Cabinet, was appointed to take temporary charge of the *bloc's* organization.

SOVIET FOOD SUPPLIES

A "KITCHEN GARDEN CAMPAIGN"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 1

As food difficulties are expected during this year, the Soviet Government has ordered an urgent "kitchen garden campaign." Available plots of ground are to be turned into vegetable beds by individual citizens or groups.

Special attention is to be devoted to this form of food supply by the Red Army, which must endeavour to establish sufficient gardens to cover its own vegetable requirements. The Revolutionary Military Council a few years ago issued orders for the creation of Red Army gardens, but with little result: the orders have now been repeated, and are to be carried out. The Commissariat of Agriculture has also ordered the immediate formation of "giant State gardens" in the industrial areas. The Commissariat adds that it is already late, but that something must be achieved this spring.

THE NEW PLANET

S. AFRICAN ASTRONOMERS' OPINION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, APRIL 1

Professor Alden, director of the Yale University Southern Astronomical Station at Johannesburg, agrees with Mr. Wood, the Union Astronomer, that the new planet is not a real trans-Neptunian planet.

He says that the original prediction of a trans-Neptunian planet was based on the observed disturbance of the orbit of Uranus, but the object just discovered is too small to create the disturbance that is taking place in the orbit of that planet. There is no error in the position of this object, or as to its reality, but it has not the properties of that disturbing body for which astronomers are looking. It is actually, however, moving in the position in which the Lowell Observatory 15 years ago predicted that the trans-Neptunian body would be moving. Professor Alden thinks that it is highly improbable that the new body is bigger than the earth, but he does not know on what figures the estimate of size is based. The body may be one of the number of smaller objects which are in the orbit of Neptune.

Professor Alden has photographed the new planet, which has been under observation in South Africa for the past 10 days. He said that the information so far to hand was very meagre, but he thought that the verdict of astronomers in the Northern Hemisphere would coincide with the opinion of Mr. Wood.

Dr. Jackson, of Greenwich Observatory, last night said that he thought that astronomers generally in this country now held the opinion expressed by Professor Alden. The new object, though probably the most distant ever seen in the solar system, was too small to be the predicted object. The prediction itself was based on rather meagre material.

APRIL FOOLING IN BERLIN

A BOMB-HOAX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 1

Persons unknown played an elaborate April joke on Berlin early this morning. Soon after midnight a porter at the City Hall, who was about to shut the doors after a meeting of the "Friends of Nature" had dispersed, noticed in a corner a large parcel which gave forth a ticking sound.

He summoned the police and the fire brigade, and this nocturnal activity attracted large crowds of sightseers who were kept at a safe distance by police cordons. The parcel was gingerly opened by firemen, who found in it a time-ignition apparatus fashioned from clockwork and pocket-lamp batteries, and a large quantity of a presumably explosive brown substance. Experts from the Police Presidency then arrived, however, and decided that the bomb, though quite efficient in other respects, was charged only with earth.

RECORD CUSTOMS RETURNS IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 1

The Customs returns for March were £4,729,000, being the highest in the history of the Federation. The returns for the nine months exceeded the estimate by nearly £1,250,000. Mr. Forde, Assistant Minister for Customs, attributes the result to the feeling that increased duties are impending. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the feeling is due to a realization of the necessity of raising additional revenue and keeping down imports."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN PERSIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, APRIL 1

Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Farrughi, the Zoka ul Mulk, a former Prime Minister and recently Ambassador to Turkey, was yesterday appointed Minister of National Economy. This Ministry has only lately been established for the development of national resources—agriculture, irrigation, stock-raising and the export of local manufactures. The present Ministry of Public Works now becomes the Ministry of Communications, with the duty of controlling railways, roads, navigation, and ports.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN CHINA

NORTHERN ADVANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, APRIL 1

An advance by the Kuominchun [Feng Yu-hsiang's Army] to Kaifeng, the capital of Honan, and the entry of Shansi [Yen Hsi-shan's] forces into Northern Shantung look like hostile action against Nanking by the Northern leaders. These movements, however, appear not to have been opposed, the Government troops either going over to the Northerners or retiring without fighting. Han Fu-chu

[a former adherent of Feng] has retreated into Southern Shantung, and the expectation in knowledgeable Chinese circles in the North is that he and the Governor of Shantung, who are at present loyal, will make a *volte-face* when the psychological moment comes.

Speculation on this or any other aspect of the situation is a waste of the imagination, but it may be noted that the Northern leaders claim to represent the real spirit of the Kuomintang [Nationalist Party] and are, therefore, loth, as good patriots, to strike the first blow and precipitate a struggle. Nanking, on the other hand, is admittedly playing the same game, and waiting for an attack which will justify it in making war. Nanking itself, however, is divided; for a section of the civil element is notoriously impatient of the domination by the military clique and is eager to be rid of the commanding figure of Chiang Kai-shek. To secure the elimination of Chiang is the main plank of the Northern platform, for which reason it would appear that if Chiang retired the differences between Nanking and the North might yet be adjusted. Chiang, meanwhile, has retreated into the background, but whether to ease the situation or to extract war funds from his wealthy fellow-provincials of Chekiang can only be conjectured.

In Peking the expelled and disgruntled members of the Kuomintang are proposing to form a Central Executive Committee of their own with the naive object of pulling all the strings in the interests of the extremists and Communists while the hardy Northern militarists, behind whom they are sheltering, vanquish their arch-enemy Chiang Kai-shek. It is difficult to imagine any sympathy between these recalcitrants and Yen Hsi-shan, or any real community of interest between Yen and his coadjutor Feng Yu-hsiang. Thus, although the Northern movement is developing day by day it does not seem real enough to accomplish much. It may fizzle out, or lead to another bout of civil strife calamitous in its economic effects and totally discouraging to the hope that the country was settling down.

THE SACK OF YUANCHOW

MAGISTRATE BOILED IN OIL

PEKING, April 1.—Some particulars have reached here of the sack of Yuanchow, in the province of Kiangsi, on March 23, in the course of which two British missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, and an American missionary, Miss N. F. Gemmell, were carried off.

According to the reports to hand, Red troops attacked the city and for three days looted it. The city magistrate was boiled in oil, and other prominent citizens were murdered, including the headmaster of the High School and the chief Chinese pastor of the China Inland Mission. Many shopkeepers and others were tortured.

The situation in Kiangsi grows steadily worse and banditry is everywhere rife. Owing to the possibility of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, falling into the hands of the Reds the families of missionaries are leaving the district.—*Reuter.*

❦ Up to last night the China Inland Mission were without news as to the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell. It is learned that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, has made strong representations to both the Central and Provincial Governments in regard to the missionaries.

A RUNAWAY AEROPLANE

"STUNTS" WITHOUT A PILOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 1

A Caproni aeroplane was standing empty in the ranks at the Ciampino aerodrome yesterday, ready for the usual trial flight, when the mechanic, who had just set the engine running slowly, was surprised to see the propeller revolving rapidly, and the machine beginning to run along the ground.

After covering about 100 yards the aeroplane rose from the ground and made straight for the barracks. It threatened to collide with them, but rose and began a series of aerobatics, which it is said the most daring "stunt" aviators might have envied. It was then caught by the wind, was seen to turn on one side, and after a few moments crashed on the ground in flames.

It was feared at first that there might have been someone on board, but the only person missing—the mechanic, who had been getting the machine ready—was soon afterwards discovered in the middle of the field, where he had been chasing the runaway aeroplane. It is conjectured that as he was getting out of the cockpit he accidentally opened the petrol lever.

THE ENGLISH COLLEGE IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 1

I understand that Cardinal Lepicier has been appointed Cardinal Protector of the English College in Rome in succession to the late Cardinal Merry del Val.

Cardinal Lepicier, who, like his two predecessors, Cardinals Merry del Val and Gasquet, is a Cardinal of the Curia, was born at Vaucouleurs, near Verdun, in 1863, and, after studying in England, Paris, and Rome, was ordained priest in 1885. The new director of the "Venerabile," who was raised to the purple in December, 1927, as Cardinal-Presbyter of the Title of Santa Susanna, is well known to British Roman Catholics, as he was appointed Apostolic Visitor to England in 1911, to Scotland in 1912-14, and to India in 1924-25.

INDIAN COMMUNAL ISSUE

MOSLEM DEMAND FOR SAFEGUARDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, APRIL 1

A supplementary note to the Report of the Indian Central Committee on constitutional reform was issued to-day. The author, Dr. H. M. Suhrawardy, who is a member of the Committee, gives as a foreword a letter from the Viceroy dated February 18, which runs as follows:—

Dear Dr. Suhrawardy,—I write to acknowledge the receipt of your supplementary note which, I understand, was presented by you to the Secretariat of the Indian Central Committee in October but was not printed as part of the Committee's report. As the Committee is now dissolved, I propose to have your note printed as a separate document, and will submit it to the Secretary of State for presentation to Parliament.—Yours sincerely, IRWIN.

The note deals almost wholly with the communal problem and the issues arising from it. Dr. Suhrawardy ridicules the suggestion that Dominion status for the Hindu majority in India could go hand-in-hand with one of the worst forms of slavery and caste domination known to history, which divides humanity into demigods and pariahs," and he insists on separate electorates for the depressed classes.

He says that nomination of representatives of the depressed classes by an impartial and neutral authority might have assured what is necessary, but the rapid transference of power from a British bureaucracy to caste Hindus would make it impossible. He refers to "well-intentioned Britons who do not know India at first hand, and fondly imagine that India is England, and that the principle on which English representation is based is applicable to India," and declares that the Reforms themselves have been one of the most irritating causes of Moslem unrest and discontent since 1906. Bewildered by conflicting theories and precepts, perplexed by divergent practice and examples, distracted by the wavering and vacillating policies of Viceroys and Secretaries of State reflecting the changing policy of his Majesty's Government, the Moslem is at bay, and does not know where or how to turn." He may be a religious fanatic, but his heart vibrates to "God Save the King," as well as to "God is Great," and he sees in the British Commonwealth a partial realization of his distant dream of the imperialism of humanity and the democracy of religion. But if safeguards acceptable to Moslems are not guaranteed, Moslems would rather join hands with the Hindu extremists, and demand independence, "which would give the natural laws of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest a chance to find a lasting and abiding solution."

Dr. Suhrawardy says that he has countless Hindu friends whose friendship has stood great tests, but that the Hindus and Moslems are two different nations, though inhabiting the same country and even speaking the same language.

❦ The text of Dr. Suhrawardy's note was issued by H.M. Stationery Office yesterday as a Blue-book (Cmd. 3525, 2s. net).

CLEMENCEAU'S CHARGES AGAINST FOCH

GENERAL WEYGAND TO REPLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 1

General Weygand, the Chief of the General Staff, has announced that he will write a book replying to the charges made against the late Marshal Foch by the late M. Clemenceau in his book "Grandeurs et Misères d'une Victoire." He states that in justice to the memory of his former chief he cannot let the accusations pass unanswered, but that his book, which will be written in an impartial spirit, will be submitted for examination by the Ministry of War, as is the rule in the case of works by military authors still in the active list.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

CUSTOMS AGREEMENT RATIFIED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), APRIL 1

With only three dissentients the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia has ratified the Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa after a debate in which the chief points urged by those in favour of the treaty were the necessity for agreement and recognition of the fact that the instrument is the best possible compromise in the circumstances.

The new agreement between this colony [Southern Rhodesia] and Northern Rhodesia providing for the free interchange of products and manufactures between the two countries comes before the House this week. It is an eminently satisfactory document. By these two treaties fiscal arrangements are now stabilized and controversies lasting over several years settled.

❦ By the new agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the Union the importation free of duty into the Union of leaf tobacco grown in Southern Rhodesia during a year is limited to 2,000,000lb. weight of Virginia type and 400,000lb. weight of Turkish type. The importation into Southern Rhodesia free of duty of leaf tobacco grown in the Union is limited to 150,000lb. a year. These provisions do not come into force until July 1 next. The other terms of the agreement include liberty of either party to prohibit the importation of cattle below a certain weight. The agreement is to continue in force till June 30, 1932, and thereafter for periods of 12 months subject to six months' notice of termination.

NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

MR. SCULLIN'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 1

Unsuccessful efforts were made in the House of Representatives to-day to extract from Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, the intentions of the Ministry in regard to Lord Stonehaven's successor as Governor-General, in spite of the fact that the vacancy will not arise till September.

Mr. Scullin intimated that the Ministry would take the responsibility of advising the King with whom the final choice rested. When his Majesty had decided, an announcement would be made. "The Ministry's recommendation," said Mr. Scullin, "would be for the appointment of a worthy person, whether born in Australia or not."

Mr. Gullett, Deputy Leader of the Opposition:—A section of the Press states that an Australian appointment is likely.

Mr. Scullin:—I have yet to learn that an Australian would be disqualified for the post.

Mr. Crouch provoked an uproar by asking if it were intended to perpetuate the practice of appointing a "broken-down British politician"; and the Speaker sternly rebuked him for reflecting on the occupants of a high and honoured office.

Finally, Mr. Scullin aroused Labour cheers by declaring that he had not the slightest doubt that the appointment would be an Imperial one in so far as the man appointed would be someone resident within the Empire.

The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has informed the German Commissioner for Occupied Territory that French firing practice is to be reduced to the minimum this year, in consultation with the local authorities, in order not to interfere with the spring work on the land.

Telegrams in Brief

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRENCH Senate yesterday received a report from M. Henry Bérenger on the Young Plan.

Our BUENOS AIRES Correspondent reports that Sir Hilary Leng, who recently had his left leg amputated, is making good progress towards recovery.

British claims for the extradition of Francis Lorang on three new counts were considered by the Chamber of Prosecutions in PARIS yesterday. No decision was reached.

The British Government has forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the instrument of NEW ZEALAND's ratification of its acceptance of the Optional Clause.

Yesterday the Pope received in private audience Mgr. Canon Howlett, administrator of Westminster Cathedral, who has been preaching during Lent at St. Silvestro in Capite.

Sir Howard Kennard, British Minister in STOCKHOLM, has been compelled to cancel all engagements, including lectures at Malmö and Gothenburg next week, owing to an attack of influenza.

An inquiry has been opened by the FRENCH Government into the recent mutiny of convicts at the island of Oléron, which is unofficially attributed to Communist activities.

A passenger and mail air service from GENEVA to Budapest, via Zürich, Munich, and Vienna, was opened yesterday. The journey from Geneva to Budapest by air takes 10½ hours.

Mr. Alan Butler, who is flying from England to Northern Rhodesia, arrived at KHARTOUM on Monday and left yesterday. He intends to land at Malakal and Juba, on the Upper Nile.

A GERMAN fleet, comprising four battleships, a cruiser, and two torpedo-boat half-flotillas, is assembling at the Weser lightship, in the North Sea, and will sail to-day for a Mediterranean cruise.

After a day's delay, caused by the breaking of a cable, Captain Frank Hawks resumed yesterday at Tucson, ARIZONA, his flight in a glider towed by an aeroplane from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

The Prince of MONACO returned to the Principality from Paris on Monday. The hereditary Princess has also returned to the Palace, and has been joined by her children, who had been staying with the Duchess of Vendôme.

Four destroyers belonging to the First Destroyer Flotilla of the Mediterranean Fleet on Monday night made a mimic attack on GIBRALTAR under cover of a smoke screen. The Mediterranean Fleet left Gibraltar yesterday for its spring cruise.

An agreement has been reached between the French and Belgian Governments on the proposal to transfer to Rotterdam part of the Alsatian potash trade which has hitherto passed through ANTWERP. The agreement retains the whole of the traffic for Antwerp.

King Alexander has expressed his condolence with the Greek and Czechoslovak Legations in BELGRADE on the mishap on Lake Ohrida in which the Greek Consul at Koritza and his wife and the wife of the Czechoslovak Consul at Koritza were drowned, along with six other persons.

The PERSIAN Legation in London announces that a road has recently been opened connecting Mohammerah, on the Shatt-el-Arab, *viâ* Khorramabad, with Teheran for passenger and goods traffic for conveyance by motor service, and claims that this is a cheaper and quicker route than that *viâ* Baghdad and Khanekin to Teheran.

NEPAL AND TIBET

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The long-drawn controversy between Nepal and Tibet, which at one time threatened to lead to war, is now satisfactorily ended.

It arose from the seizure and imprisonment by the authorities at Lhasa of a Nepalese subject. After much correspondence the Tibetan Government agreed to send an apology to Khatmandu; but when this was received it was held to be inadequate. It is understood that the British authorities made friendly representations, and finally the Tibetan Government sent an apology in a form acceptable to Nepal, and admitting that it had been in the wrong.

Other Foreign News on following page

PAINTER BILL IN THE BATHROOM

PUT AN EXTRA COAT ON above the bath? Bless you m'am, there's no need! Quite right, paint do blister and crack in bathrooms. But this isn't ordinary paint—this is Brolac! You come along and see it when it's dry. All hard an' glossy. You can almost ring your finger-nail on it. That's due to the Chinese lacquer stuff they put in. Makes it last. Same thing in the kitchen. Extra coat? Why, Brolac don't even need varnish or enamel. The lacquer does their work. Do I use it outside? I should say I do. Wonderful for standing up to the weather. Keeps its colour far longer than ordinary paints, and never a mark on it. You ought to ask the decorators down at the seaside; or up in the towns where the factory chimneys is smoking all day. Cruel hard on paint. There's only Brolac that can really stand up to such conditions. Brolac first, last and every time for me.

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CONFERENCE HOPES

SECURITY

THE BASIS OF A FORMULA

JAPAN AND U.S. PROPOSALS

For the first time for many days there was an atmosphere of marked optimism at St. James's Palace, the headquarters of the Naval Conference, yesterday afternoon. This was due in the main to two causes—the fact that a reply had been received from Japan accepting, with minor reservations which should not present great difficulty, the proposed tonnage basis which had been put forward jointly by the American, the British, and the Japanese delegations, and the belief that there was a possibility that a formula for security which would be acceptable both to Great Britain and France might be found.

It is understood that as a result of the conversations in which British and French experts have been engaged during the past week the basis of a possible formula has now been discovered and has been sent to France for examination by M. Tardieu. The object of the experts throughout has been to devise some formula which would give France the security which she demands as a preliminary to the reduction of her naval tonnage demands; which would come within the scope of existing pacts and covenants; and which would not put any fresh military commitments upon this country.

AN ANSWER IN THE HOUSE

An answer which Mr. MacDonald gave to a question in the House of Commons yesterday is significant. The Prime Minister had been asked to say whether, in view of the general undertaking of nations under the Kellogg Pact, the Government would give an assurance that they would not enter into any liabilities in the Mediterranean based on a breach of that undertaking. In his reply Mr. MacDonald stated that the Government had no intention of entering into any commitments which go beyond the obligations resulting from the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno, and he added: "I might perhaps take this opportunity of saying that the French Government do not ask, and have never asked, that the Government should add to the burdens which already devolve upon them as the result of those instruments."

In Conference circles last night special importance was attached to this final sentence. It was felt that the real meaning of the answer was that the whole question at issue between France and this country now comes down to the interpretation of existing agreements, and it was suggested that considerable progress may already have been made in this connexion. There is reason to believe that the Prime Minister's declaration had been communicated to M. Briand, who was highly satisfied when it was made in the House.

A LOCARNO DECLARATION

It is recognized that no article of the Covenant can be altered by the Five-Power Conference, but, on the other hand, points on which there may be doubts can be made the subject of a clarifying declaration which could be embodied in the Five-Power treaty which, it is hoped, will emerge from the Conference. It will be remembered that at Locarno, in order to satisfy Germany, the other Powers represented—that is to say, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia—put on record their interpretation of Article 16 in Annex F of the Locarno Treaty. The experts have been considering whether a similar declaration could be drawn up at the London Conference, and there is little doubt that they have taken as the basis of their discussions Annex F, which runs as follows:—

> The German delegation has requested certain explanations in regard to Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
>
> We are not in a position to speak in the name of the League, but in view of the discussions which have already taken place in the Assembly and in the commissions of the League of Nations, and after the explanations which have been exchanged between ourselves, we do not hesitate to inform you of the interpretation which, in so far as we are concerned, we place upon Article 16.
>
> In accordance with that interpretation the obligations resulting from the said article on the members of the League must be understood to mean that each State member of the League is bound to cooperate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant and in resistance to any act of aggression to an extent which is compatible with its military situation and takes its geographical position into account.

It is clear that some modification will be necessary to emphasize the fact that the Kellogg Pact, by which war is renounced, has since been signed, but it is understood that in its general outline the proposed declaration which has been submitted by the experts as a basis for discussion follows the lines of this annex.

If an agreement on these lines could be arrived at it would then be necessary to see whether it would have the desired effect of inducing France to reduce the tonnage figures she has claimed. All these matters would have to be regarded as parts of the whole in which the acceptance of one section would be contingent upon the acceptance of the others. It is unlikely that any definite statement will be made upon the subject until the plenary session of the Conference on Friday morning, though Captain Eden, M.P., is asking the Prime Minister to give the House of Commons an assurance this afternoon that he will refuse to consent to any modification of Article 16 of the Covenant which is calculated to increase the British Empire's present commitments or responsibilities.

PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS

Signor Grandi and Mr. Henderson had an hour's meeting yesterday morning, and afterwards Signor Grandi called on the Prime Minister at Downing-street. Signor Grandi has been joined in London by Signor Piloti, Legal Adviser to the Italian Foreign Office. At 4.30 there was a meeting between M. Briand and Mr. Henderson at the House of Commons, and it was afterwards announced that the discussion, which had lasted for an hour and been concerned with the political aspect of the Conference's work, would be continued to-day.

There was also a meeting of the British Commonwealth delegation, and in the evening Senator Reed had a conversation with Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The last meeting, it is supposed, was concerned with the Japanese Government's reply to the Reed-Matsudaira proposals, which reached London yesterday. Owing to the time taken in decoding it, the reply will not be formally handed to the other delegations until to-day, but it was known to the other delegations yesterday that the proposals had been, in essentials, accepted, and satisfaction was expressed at the support which the Japanese Government have accorded to the work of the Conference in London.

In view of his Parliamentary work Colonel Ralston, the Canadian delegate, is returning to Canada on Saturday and his place at the Conference table will be taken by Mr Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister in Paris. Both Mr. Ralston and Mr. Roy will attend the plenary meeting on Friday. It is also announced that Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Rear-Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, and Rear-Admiral H. E. Yarnell, of the American delegation, are returning to America in the George Washington on April 12 on the ground that the work of the experts has now been practically completed.

JAPANESE REPLY

COMPROMISE PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 1

The Japanese reply to the Reed-Matsudaira compromise, after being shown to naval officials, was approved by the Cabinet to-day, and subsequently sanctioned by the Emperor and telegraphed to London.

Its terms follow the lines indicated in earlier messages. The compromise is accepted in all essentials, with reservations, or, more properly, explanations of the Japanese attitude, on four points, namely:—(1) The construction of 10,000-ton cruisers, after 1935; (2) Earlier replacement of submarines; (3) Duration of the agreement, which the Japanese Government understands will run till the end of 1936; (4) Capital ships. No new proposals are advanced in regard to the fourth point, but the Government desires the arrangements concerning battleships to be bound up with the auxiliary tonnage agreement. The delegation in London is left to arrange the exact wording by which these points are secured, and the procedure, by an exchange of Notes or other method, to be adopted. There is reason to believe that the heads of the Naval General Staff have agreed to this course, and will not countenance further opposition.

Fortunately for the success of the negotiations, the Japanese public learned only last night, through a telegram from the *Nichi-Nichi's* London correspondent, that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson had transmitted representations to the Japanese Government through the British and American Ambassadors here. This intervention had, in Japanese eyes, an unfortunate appearance of pressure, which, if it had become generally known, might have defeated the Government's patient efforts to obtain agreement. It is understood that Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, in the exercise of his discretion, did not formally transmit the Anglo-American representations to the Prime Minister.

TONNAGE FIGURES

The tonnage figures agreed upon in the conversations between Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira have not been officially published, but it is understood that they are as follows:—

	British Empire	United States	Japan
	Tons	Tons	Tons
8in. gun cruisers	146,800	180,000	108,400
6in. gun cruisers	192,200	143,500	100,450
Destroyers ..	150,000	150,000	105,500
Submarines ..	52,700	52,700	52,700
Totals ..	541,700	526,200	367,050

The Japanese have been anxious throughout for a 70 per cent. ratio of the American tonnage in 8in. gun cruisers. The total of 108,400 tons mentioned above gives them a ratio of only 60 per cent. of the American 180,000 tons; but as the United States will have only 15—and not 18—10,000-ton cruisers completed by 1936, the Japanese will have a ratio of 72 per cent. until that date. In the number of ships the ratio is more favourable, as up to 1936 Japan will have 12 8in. gun cruisers to the American 15. This is due to the fact that all the American 8in. gun cruisers are 10,000-ton vessels, whereas four of the Japanese (the Furutaka class) are of 7,100 tons. The Japanese are anxious to safeguard their position in 1936, when the United States will have one more 8in. gun cruiser almost completed, one half completed, and one just laid down. It is understood that the Japanese also desire that the present agreement should not be taken as an abandonment in principle of their claim to a 70 per cent. ratio in this category.

In 6in. gun cruisers the Japanese ratio is 70 per cent. of the American; in destroyers it is also 70 per cent.; and in submarines the figures are equal. The Japanese demand for earlier replacement of submarines, mentioned in our Tokyo Correspondent's telegram, is due to a desire to prevent the dockyards from becoming entirely idle. In the total tonnage in the four classes the Japanese figure is 69 per cent. of the American; but, as, in fact, the United States will have only 15 10,000-ton 8in. gun cruisers until 1936, the ratio is 73 per cent.

The figures given in the table have been drawn up on the assumption that they are to be fitted into a Five-Power treaty. The British figures are contingent upon an agreement with France and Italy; if no such agreement is reached power will have to be retained to increase, if necessary, the British tonnage, particularly in destroyers and submarines.

CHEAPER COAL

REDUCTION OF ONE SHILLING A TON

Retail prices for household coal were reduced in London yesterday by 1s. a ton. The reduction has been made a few weeks earlier than the date of the first drop in quotations last spring, and has probably been influenced by the mildness of the weather. Prices during the winter were raised in three stages to the extent of 4s. a ton, so that consumers will expect a further reduction before "summer" rates are established. The effect of the Coal Mines Bill on pit-head quotations, however, has yet to be seen.

The new prices in Central London should be as follows:—Best coal, 51s. to 53s.; Derby Brights, 45s. 6d. to 47s.; best Silkstone, 46s.; best nuts, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; best kitchen coal, 44s. to 45s.; kitchen nuts, 40s. to 42s.

Lancashire and Cheshire colliery proprietors yesterday decided to reduce the prices of all grades of house coal by 10d. a ton from the prices ruling on December 31. The reduction took place yesterday.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

The Duke of Gloucester returned to London last night from Melton Mowbray, where he has been staying during the hunting season. The Duke drove his own car to London, and reached Buckingham Palace shortly before 7 o'clock. He will remain at the Palace for the next few days.

THE PALESTINE REPORT

SUMMARY ISSUED IN JERUSALEM

LOCAL CRITICISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 1

The Government of Palestine has published only a summary of the Commission's Report, which appeared in to-day's local Press. The publication of the Report was awaited in an attitude verging on indifference, as both Arabs and Jews had taken seriously certain forecasts published in English newspapers which confirmed the local impression formed after the later sessions of the Commission that its findings would probably show an anti-Zionist tendency and strong Arab sympathies. The Jews were thus prepared for the worst and Arabs expectant of the beginning of a new régime. It was under such impression that the Arab Delegation timed its visit so as to arrive in London at the right moment to benefit from such pro-Arab public feelings, which were expected to be stimulated by the Report.

Thus the first reaction to the actual Report is surprise at its mildness, balance, and caution, causing comparative relief to the Jews and a slight disappointment to the Arabs. The feelings of those outside the party camps is that generally the Report emphasizes the obvious, that the suggested drastic land policy legislation is impracticable, and that the proposed clearer definition of the various clauses of the Mandate will be useful for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Government of Palestine, the policy of which has hitherto been even more negative than neutral.

Naturally interest is concentrated in Mr. Snell's reservation, the Arabs fearing that this may reflect the Labour Government's sympathies, which it is supposed will be decisive in the reshaping of policy following the publication of the Report, while the Jews argue that Mr. Snell's sentiments prove clearer penetration of the facts of the situation, and are due to his freedom from the other Commissioners' natural sense of social solidarity with the official governing caste, which caused them unconsciously to tend to justify the officials and, thereby, imply that the Zionists were to blame. No considered comments have yet appeared in the Palestinian Press.

It is now known that the cessation of the Moslem ceremony of the Zikr, the celebration of which in the neighbourhood of the Wailing Wall just at the beginning of the Sabbath had given rise to Jewish complaints, was not due to orders given by the Government, as was at first supposed and reported.

FREE STATE BUDGET

EXPENDITURE £877,000 MORE THAN RECEIPTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, APRIL 1

The Free State Exchequer returns for the financial year 1929-1930 show that expenditure exceeds revenue by £877,422. Compared with the previous financial year the revenue was £48,000 lower, but expenditure also shows a reduction of £344,000. Revenue has exceeded Mr. Blythe's estimate by £228,000, but expenditure has exceeded the estimate by £1,125,000. The floating debt has increased by £1,431,000. Temporary borrowings outstanding on March 31 consisted of £2,050,000 in Free State bills and £1,181,000 in ways and means advances. The actual figures for revenue and expenditure are: Revenue, £24,172,639; expenditure, £25,050,061.

RETURN OF MAWSON EXPEDITION

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, APRIL 1

The Discovery, escorted by aeroplanes, tied up at Port Adelaide this afternoon and Sir Douglas Mawson and the other members of the expedition received a warm welcome at the wharf on their return. Among those who visited the ship in the official party were Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General; Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, the State Governor; Senator Daly, representing the Federal Government; Sir David Masson, Sir Edgeworth David, and State Ministers.

Speaking at the civic welcome later, Sir Douglas Mawson said:—"We have just broken the ice and much more remains to be done. Considering the time at our disposal we did a tremendous amount of work. We found the aeroplanes very useful, but I still insist that they are unsuitable for detailed work, though valuable for scouting. I have no definite plans for the future, but I expect to have my report ready in a few days."

At a banquet given to the party by the Expedition Committee to-night Lord Stonehaven, amid cheers, read a message from the King as follows:—

"On your return from your Antarctic expedition I warmly congratulate you and your companions on the successes achieved in the face of formidable obstacles.—GEORGE R.I."

Lord Stonehaven, proposing the toast of Sir Douglas Mawson, said that the party showed great qualities of courage, endurance, and devotion to duty, which was the best guarantee possible of the maintenance of the virility of the British race.

Sir Douglas Mawson, in reply, paid a tribute to the loyalty and devotion of his companions, and said that a large amount of important scientific work had been accomplished. The flag had been hoisted on the coast of Enderby Land and a statement left to that effect. The coast-line of this land was part of about 500 miles charted by the expedition, which would be added to British Antarctica.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

GIFT OF £100,000 FROM LADY HOUSTON

A gift of £100,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, is announced. The donor is Lady Houston, who has given instructions for the transfer of securities to that amount to the institution. The gift has been made without conditions, and will be paid into the general fund of St. Thomas's.

FLIGHT CADET KILLED

The Air Ministry announces that as a result of an accident at Cranwell to a D.H.9A machine of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, yesterday, Flight Cadet William Henry Hodgkinson, the pilot and sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed.

COAL BILL

COMMONS AND THE QUOTA

LIBERALS' CHANGE OF MIND

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons was very lively at question time to-day, chiefly owing to the resumption of the Unionist offensive against the "tariff truce." MR. GRAHAM was imperturbably optimistic, although he could produce no concrete fact to support his claim that "a definite step had been taken towards the lowering of tariff barriers." SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN promised to give him an opportunity to explain his reasons for being "very greatly encouraged" by announcing that the Opposition would ask for a day to discuss the relative documents when published. Meanwhile MR. GRAHAM had to admit the probable effect of the new lace duties to be imposed by the United States and the probable impotence of any protests against them. Another awkward moment for the Government came when MR. THOMAS admitted the indefinite postponement of the building of steamers to carry coal to Canada, because new building would not be justified when so much shipping was idle.

The PRIME MINISTER then caused a gasp of astonishment by adding to his usual refusal to undertake other commitments beyond those in the Covenant of the League and the Treaty of Locarno the gratuitous information that "the French Government do not ask, and have never asked, that the British Government should add to the burdens which already devolve upon them as the result of these instruments." MR. HORE-BELISHA unsuccessfully probed for the meaning of this phrase, before the House dissolved into laughter at MR. BRACKEN's query as to whether it was in order for Liberals to badger the Government about the Naval Conference.

Finally the PRIME MINISTER announced that the House would rise at 5 o'clock on Thursday, April 17, and reassemble on Tuesday, April 29.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM

The Report stage of the Coal Mines Bill contained little new except sustained chaffing of the Liberals for surrendering their truculence. COMMODORE KING made a reasoned plea for the omission of the quota system on the ground that it would be unjust to the mixed mine, irrational in a district not now producing its full needs, restrictive of production, and, therefore, calculated to produce higher costs, higher prices, and lower wages owing to short time. MAJOR G. F. DAVIES got in the shrewd point that the Socialist passion to protect the coal industry at the expense of the consumer contrasted strangely with their tenderness for the consumer when tariffs were proposed, and SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER argued for voluntary instead of compulsory cartels with arguments deliberately drawn from Mr. Lloyd George's speech during the Committee stage.

The miners' case was stated by MR. T. WILLIAMS, who frankly confessed that the consumer must pay for good wages to the miners and fair profits to the owners. The quota was an essential part of the machinery to stop ruinous competition, and it would not cost an efficient mine as much to buy a quota as to work short time.

MR. GRAHAM, with the composure bred of the knowledge that "truth had triumphed" among the Liberals, restated his argument that reorganization must be enforced in an industry the demand for whose product was static. Voluntary reorganization had proved to be patchy and ephemeral, and its authors had asked the Government for statutory support. The consumer had to choose between paying an economic price for coal and subsidizing the industry. The Bill provided enough elasticity in the quota system to secure an immediate response to a better demand, and enough safeguards against exploitation of the consumer.

LIBERAL POLICY

In the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, SIR HERBERT SAMUEL had the unpleasant task of explaining why the Liberals had changed their minds. He turned on the Unionists to charge them with basing their opposition on dislike of shorter hours for miners, although their own Act of 1926 would have reduced those hours still more in July, 1931. The Liberals had never had such a fundamental ground of opposition, but had merely bargained for amendments. All had now been conceded, or at least enough had been conceded to make it their duty to remember the Naval Conference and the fact that flexibility was essential to the maintenance of the Constitution under a three-party system. They had only voted, therefore, and would only vote, against such proposals as were not essential to the Bill; and would swallow the still unpalatable quota, particularly if sweetened by a more precise definition of the standard tonnage on which it would be based. The speech was a brave effort to overcome an atmosphere of complete disbelief in its explanations, and resulted in the defeat of the Conservative amendment by only 46 votes.

MIXED MINES

A further result was the acceptance by the Government of the Liberal amendment detailing the assessment of standard tonnage, which MR. GRAHAM took as his reason for resisting a further Unionist effort to exempt the mixed mine from the quota. It would, he declared, be possible to give adequate tonnage to mines owned by coal-using industries, but not to exclude them from the quota altogether. Unionists pressed the strong argument that the "lunatic result" might be to frustrate vertical combines and penalize those undertakings which had had the foresight to ensure their own supplies of coal. The Government, however, refused to yield either to this point or to the contention that the quota made price fixing by the owners unnecessary.

THE INVALIDS

Archbishop Lord Davidson was reported last night to be making good progress.

Our Paris Correspondent states that Mr. W. J. Locke underwent a severe operation at a nursing home in Paris yesterday morning, and that his condition was reported last evening to be very critical.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Abstainers and General Insurance.
Equity and Law Life Assurance.
National Bank of India.
Stewarts and Lloyds.
Wesleyan and General Assurance.

LAW AND ORDER IN INDIA

VICEROY'S APPEAL

"BARREN TASK" OF EXTREMISTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, APRIL 1

The Viceroy to-day took the occasion of the presentation of an address by the All-India Sikh Conference to make another appeal to the more sober political element in the country.

His Excellency said that he appreciated the frank declarations of the Conference on the side of law and order, and said that he was convinced that nothing more was needed at this moment than for the leaders of Indian opinion to apply their energy to the working out of a scheme of government which would command support among reasonable citizens and reconcile their natural and legitimate aspirations with the difficulties inherent in the Indian problem.

It must be with genuine disappointment and sorrow that sincere well-wishers of the country should watch so much effort and ingenuity detected from the practical examination of concrete constitutional proposals or from constructive work whereby the people's lot might really be made happier, to be expended on the barren task of devising means to break the laws.

It was, continued Lord Irwin, nothing short of a tragedy that men should constantly be asked to believe that there must be a typhoon uprooting and destroying many of the features of the countryside before the sun could shine, and that the country could only reach its right destiny through an agony of convulsion.

A meeting of prominent Moslems of different schools in different parts of India held here yesterday evening formed a board under the chairmanship of Sir Mohamed Shafi to organize Moslems throughout India on the lines of the All-India Moslem Conference, at which, under the Aga Khan in Delhi 14 months ago, it was decided that its immediate objective must be to check Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience movement, and the argument was that this movement was designed to force the Government to accept Dominion status with the communal arrangement propounded in the Nehru Committee's report.

There is a persistent report to-day that the Pandit Malaviya and some other members of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly intend to resign their seats in protest against the Cotton Industry Protection Bill, and it is certain that emissaries of those who advocate such resignation have been plaguing members of the party at their residences to do so.

The Pandit Malaviya has not yet handed in his resignation to the right quarter, but if he does so it will not be surprising, because of late there have been differences between him and other members of his party, who complain of his indecision and instability in party matters.

** A supplementary note to the Report of the Indian Central Committee, dealing with the communal problem, is summarized on p. 13.

RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

SIX PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1

Six persons were killed and about 60, including a number of police, were injured in riots in Calcutta to-day which arose out of new regulations reducing the maximum load of buffalo carts. Most of the injuries were caused by stones and *lathis*. About 20 of the injured were detained in hospital.

To show their resentment at the new regulations carters removed the wheels of their vehicles at the approaches to the Howrah Bridge this morning, and traffic was soon completely blocked. While the police were engaged in removing the obstacles in the presence of a huge crowd, a concerted attack was made upon the European sergeants, some of whom were badly hurt. A Gurkha police opened fire in defence of their European colleagues, and the carters quickly scattered. The bridge was cleared by the early afternoon, but the work was carried through in anxious circumstances, as there was the possibility of the carters being reinforced by hooligans who had flocked to the scene in the hope of loot.

TERRORIST CONSPIRACY IN BENGAL

NEW LEGISLATION CARRIED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1

The Session of the Bengal Legislative Council ended this afternoon, and the Council was adjourned *sine die*. A suggestion was made in a recent debate that the Council desired a change of Ministry, and notice was given two days ago of a vote of want of confidence in the present Ministers. This, however, was not moved probably because of lack of support, and Ministers remain in office.

The Council carried those provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act which provide for the rapid trial of terrorists, and then a large number of Hindu members walked out of the House as a protest. The Council, as reconstituted after the resignation of the Swarajists, has shown little disposition to help the Government, but the tactics of the wreckers failed owing to disunion among themselves.

The Bengal Government is removing to Darjeeling this week.

CALCUTTA, April 1.—The Home Member explained that the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act was not aimed at ordinary law-abiding people or against the criminal, but against the secret terrorist conspiracy, which was still alive. He repudiated the suggestion that the legislation was aimed at civil disobedience, which was an open movement, and the Government had no objection whatever to any open movement. The Government no more required special measures in 1930 to deal with the movement than in 1921-22, when it was very much more serious.—*Reuter.*

** The sections of the Act which have been re-enacted provide for the trial of terrorists by special commissioners. The remaining sections of the Act, which granted the Executive powers of arrest and detention without trial, will lapse on April 23, when the old Act expires.

DEATH OF FRAU WAGNER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOGNE, APRIL 1

Frau Cosima Wagner, widow of the great composer, died at her home in Bayreuth this morning at the age of 92. Cosima Wagner's fame is based, not only on the aid and inspiration which she gave her husband during his lifetime, but also on the remarkable task she carried out after his death in the management of the world-famous Festspielhaus at Bayreuth. Frau Wagner's death, due to old age, had been expected for many months, as she had been bedridden and in an extremely weak condition during the last three years.

A memoir appears on p. 19.

MORE MEN OUT OF WORK

EFFECT OF NEW ACT ON REGISTER

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on March 24, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,135,800 wholly unemployed, 407,400 temporarily stopped, and 95,600 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,638,800. This was 17,042 more than a week before, and 505,944 more than a year before. The total on March 24, 1930, comprised 1,183,700 men, 38,300 boys, 375,400 women, and 41,400 girls.

Almost the whole of the increase of 19,412 in the number wholly unemployed on March 24 was due to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Mar. 24, 1930:				
Men ..	847,400	243,000	95,300	1,185,700
Boys ..	31,100	7,000	200	38,300
Women ..	225,000	148,300	2,100	375,400
Girls ..	32,300	9,100	—	41,400
Total ..	1,135,800	407,400	95,600	1,638,800
Mar. 17, 1930:				
Men ..	843,861	244,313	90,702	1,178,876
Boys ..	31,761	6,849	138	38,748
Women ..	207,759	151,998	2,122	361,877
Girls ..	33,007	9,228	24	42,259
Total ..	1,116,388	412,386	92,984	1,621,758
Mar. 25, 1929:				
Men ..	687,237	127,248	79,473	893,958
Boys ..	27,218	3,093	88	30,399
Women ..	115,565	62,913	1,254	179,732
Girls ..	25,402	3,350	15	28,767
Total ..	855,422	196,604	80,830	1,132,856

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Ministry of Labour's statements this week and last attribute 50,000—almost the whole—of the fortnight's increase in the number of the wholly unemployed to the operation of the new Unemployment Insurance Act. To that extent, therefore, the increase is statistical and not actual. There is a decrease this week of 5,000 in the number of the temporarily stopped, the result of a slight improvement of employment in Lancashire. The number of men unemployed on March 24 was greater than the total number of the unemployed a year ago, and the total number of the registered unemployed is nearly 48 per cent. greater than it was a year ago; or, if allowance be made for the effects of the new Act, the increase is 40 per cent.

GOVERNMENT AND CADET CORPS

PROTEST IN THE LORDS

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The Lords argued out the question of the withdrawal of grants from the Cadet Corps and the Church Lads Brigade, against which LORD ONSLOW and the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY both protested as a foolish insult by the Government to valuable social organizations.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY described their action as "unworthy pedantry," and forcibly challenged the explanation that the recognition so far given to these bodies was undesirable on "moral and educational grounds." The boys concerned were taught salutary discipline and initiative, not militarism. LORD ONSLOW further pointed out that if the Government's action was supported by the National Union of Teachers, it was challenged by the Association of Headmasters of Secondary Schools (of whose protests Mr. Shaw had just asserted his ignorance in the House of Commons).

LORD DE LA WARR said that the Government thought that if these bodies gave military training they ought not, in this epoch of the peace spirit, to receive Government grants; and if they gave social training, then they did not require grants any more than the Boy Scouts. He did not, however, refuse Lord Onslow's demand for papers, and the debate ended after some very straight speaking by the opponents of the Government against a "pettifogging" insult.

GIFT TO RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY

£140,000 FROM SIR WILLIAM MORRIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, APRIL 1

The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, is one of the principal beneficiaries by the generosity of Sir William Morris, chairman of Morris Motors, Limited. In a speech at Plymouth yesterday, Sir William said that dividends amounting to £200,000 had been allowed to him because he had not enough to pay the charitable institutions which were looking to him for support. Of this sum no less than £140,000 will be paid to the Radcliffe Infirmary for various objects. Some time ago Sir William promised to build a new maternity department for the infirmary at a cost of about £40,000, and at the end of last year he offered £100,000 for the purchase of a site for the extension of the hospital, which at present is badly overcrowded.

The Radcliffe Observatory is affected by the latter scheme, for the only outlet for the extension of the hospital is on land which forms part of the Observatory grounds. Thus two institutions, which owe their existence to the same benefactor, Dr. John Radcliffe, have been in the unhappy position of being in rivalry, while Oxford as a whole is still perplexed about the steps that ought to be taken. As the matter stands at present, the extension site will be purchased by the governors of the infirmary, and the Radcliffe Observatory will be removed to Africa in five years' time, when the work of classification of some 30,000 faint stars upon which it is now engaged has been completed.

Opinion in the University is divided, but there is a feeling, which has been expressed by Lord Birkenhead, in his letter to *The Times* of last Friday, that a benefaction intended for Oxford should remain in Oxford. It yet remains to be seen whether the Charity Commissioners will sanction the scheme. The Observatory was erected at the request of the University authorities in 1772, but its position in relation to the University has never been exactly defined, and remains in doubt even at the present time.

THE PRINCE IN THE SUDAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

KHARTOUM, APRIL 1

The Prince of Wales is now in Sudan territory. He arrived from the Belgian Congo on Sunday at Juba, the southern terminus of Nile traffic, and took up his quarters in a Government steamer. This morning he went by car to Lohi in a mountainous district east of the Nile near the Uganda border, famous for its scenery and abounding in game.

The Prince proposes to return to Juba on April 5 or 6, and to travel down the Nile to Khartoum.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE CENTRAL COAL LEVY

MINER M.P.s' DECISION

There was a good deal of surprise last night that at the last moment the miner-members of the House of Commons decided not to move their amendment to restore the permissive central levy to the Coal Mines Bill; but there was considerable activity behind the scenes before this decision was taken. It is understood that Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, was prepared to support the amendment in view of the representations which have been received from Northumberland, Durham, and other exporting districts since the proposal was defeated by the combined votes of the Conservatives and Liberals. It was then made clear that the Liberals would not regard this as an occasion on which they should be expected to support the Government "in order to save the Naval Conference" in view of their previous vote on the subject, and Mr. Ernest Brown handed in a manuscript amendment to provide that where the sale of coal had been facilitated by the imposition of a levy none of it should be sold at a lower price than was charged for coal for the bunkering of ships. The Government realized that there was a distinct chance of being defeated twice on the same issue, and accordingly Mr. Aneurin Bevan did not move his amendment.

The Conservative Health and Housing Committee will meet to-day to consider its attitude towards the Government's new Housing Bill. The second reading is to be taken early next week, and it is not expected that the Opposition will divide the House at this stage. There are a number of matters, however, on which they will hope for elucidation. It is felt, for instance, that the financial effect of the Bill is of a most vague character, and Ministers will be pressed to give more explicit ideas of what they expect the cost of the scheme to be to the National Exchequer. Efforts will be made to secure that some compensation shall be given to owners of sound property in an area which is demolished under a slum clearance scheme. Further information will also be sought as to the precise effects of the Bill on the improvement of rural housing, which proved to be one of the most stubborn questions which the last Government had to tackle.

A special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was held yesterday to consider the Army Annual Bill and the offences set forth for which the death penalty may be imposed. The Bill abolished the death penalty in respect of cowardice and several other offences, leaving the offences of desertion, treachery and mutiny as the only ones for which capital punishment may be inflicted. After some discussion it was decided to ask the Prime Minister to consider the possibility of allowing an amendment to abolish the death penalty for desertion to be settled by a free vote of the House. Later in the evening Mr. MacDonald decided to take this course, after examining records of divisions on the subject in the past in which members of all parties have voted for a reduction of the number of offences for which the death sentence may be ordered.

At a meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee last night it was decided to send a deputation to the Minister of Agriculture to urge that, in view of the heavy losses incurred through diseases affecting sheep and other livestock of the farm, more attention should be paid to research in such diseases.

ESHER PLACE

PURCHASE BY SHAFTESBURY HOMES PROPOSED

The committee of the Shaftesbury Homes have approved of a proposal to buy Esher Place for the purposes of their work. The Society propose to sell their girls' home at Sudbury, near Wembley, and transfer the work to Esher Place.

The Esher Place estate has been the home of many famous people. The building of the first house was begun in 1447, and was finished in 1486 by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester. Later it became a part of the property of Cardinal Wolsey, and under Elizabeth it belonged to Lord Howard of Effingham. The property was recently sold by Lord D'Abernon.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	8.40
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	8.40
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	7.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.15

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	STOCK EXCHANGE ORCHESTRA	8
Wigmore Hall	HERR ERNST WOLFF	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO, NO, NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	SPORTING LIFE	12.45 to 11
Capitol	THE GRAND PARADE	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	NOT SO DUMB	12 to 12
Kensington	FASHIONS IN LOVE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	SIMBA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	GLORIFYING THE SHOW GIRL	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	FASHIONS IN LOVE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SHOW OF SHOWS	11 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1930

Special Articles: PAGE

Modern Mexico. From Our Special Correspondent .. .. .. 15 & 16
London Fashions 17
Birds at Play 17
Obituary: Frau Cosima Wagner .. 19

Illustrations:

Household Brigade Steeplechases .. 18

Correspondence:

Jew and Arab (Lord Cecil and others, and Mr. R. Boothby, M.P.) 15
The Irish Statesman (Mrs. Tynan Hinkson) 15
Lord Balfour's "Doubt" (Professor G. D. Hicks) 15
Woodcock in London (Lord Ilchester) .. 15
Blended Butter (Mr. M. F. Smith) .. 15
What is Fitness? (Professor Julian Huxley) 10
The First Quarter (Mr. W. D. Christmas) 10
Christian Unity (Professor J. P. Whitney) 10
A Dürer Drawing (Mr. Campbell Dodgson) 10
Women in the War (Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan) 10
Carlyle's Biographers (Lord Cushendun) 10
Better Selling (Sir William Crawford) .. 10
A Shipping Legend 10
"Orthodox" Rowing (Mr. R. A. Nisbet) 10
Points from Letters:—Naval War Flags for Sale; What is Fitness?; The Changing Frontier; "Oranges and Lemons"; Trees along New Roads; Old London Bridge; Silbury Hill; A Conference on Birth Control; The Speed Limit; English Timber; Collection of Tithe; Woodcock in London .. 10

Arrangements ..	17	Law Notices ..	5
Art Exhibitions ..	12	Law Report ..	5
Auction Summary	26	"London Gazette"	27
Broadcasting ..	27	Mails & Shipping	26
Commercial Gazette	26	Naval, Military, and Air Force	27
Court News ..	17	News in Brief ..	11
Crossword Puzzle	7	Obituary	19
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Parliament ..	8
Estate Market ..	26	Political Notes ..	14
Film World ..	12	Sporting .. 6 &	7
Finance .. 21-	26	*The Times* of 1830	8
Home News ..	11	Wills & Bequests	17
Imperial & Foreign	13		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E—Wind southerly, moderate or fresh; considerable fair periods, perhaps occasional rain; a tendency for thunder; warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Continuing mild and rather unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Naval Conference took a more hopeful turn yesterday. The basis of a possible formula for security acceptable both to Great Britain and France has been drawn up and sent to Paris for examination by M. Tardieu. Japan has, in all essentials, accepted the naval proposals worked out by Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira. (p. 14)

About 1,300 acres of Ashridge Park are to be offered for sale for development. The land is in the midst of many thousands of acres which are vested in the National Trust. (p. 11)

The number of registered unemployed on March 24 was 1,638,800—17,042 more than a week ago. The increase in the number of those registered as wholly unemployed was due almost entirely to the working of the new Unemployment Insurance Act. (p. 14)

Sir William Morris has declared his intention of giving £140,000 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. (p. 14)

Lady Houston has given £100,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital. (p. 14)

Reports have been prepared by the organizers of the National Conference of Labour Women on the subjects of "Equal pay for equal work" and "First steps towards a domestic workers' charter." (p. 19)

Our Manchester Correspondent gives some particulars of the plans for holding a National Cotton Week in May to impress upon the public the claims of the Lancashire cotton industry. (p. 9)

The inquest was opened at Newark yesterday on the body of Mr. Frederick Henry Butler, a butcher, who was found dying from a revolver wound after a motoring accident on the Great North Road on Sunday. (p. 11)

Staging under Clarence Bridge, Cardiff, collapsed yesterday and three men who were painting the bridge fell into the river and were drowned. (p. 11)

The result of the Pre-medical examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England, held on March 25, 28, and 29, is published. (p. 5)

The preamble of the Bill promoted by the London Underground companies for the extension of the Piccadilly tube from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters was found proved by a Select Committee of the House of Commons yesterday so far as it concerned this extension. (p. 9)

Recommendation of certain amendments to the Cinematograph Films Act is made in a memorandum upon British films just issued by a sub-committee of the Film Group of the F.B.I. (p. 12)

The Road Traffic Bill was again considered by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday, and increased penalties for being under the influence of drink or drugs when in charge of a motor-car were approved. (p. 9)

POLITICS

The decision of the Government towards the Cadet Corps was discussed in the House of Lords yesterday on a motion by Lord Onslow. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Coal Mines Bill was considered on the Report stage. The Prime Minister, answering questions on the proposed Mediterranean Pact, said that the Government had no intention of entering into commitments which went beyond the Covenant of the League of Nations and Locarno. He added that the French Government had never asked this country to add to the burdens which devolved upon it as the result of those instruments. (p. 8)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales has reached the Upper Nile from the Belgian Congo. He will not begin the journey to Khartoum for some days yet. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

No opinions have as yet been expressed by Palestinian newspapers on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry of which a summary has been issued by the Government in Jerusalem. Our Correspondent finds that its terms have occasioned some relief among the Jews and a slight disappointment among the Arabs as local opinion had not been prepared for so mild, well balanced and cautious a document. (p. 14)

Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expedition was officially welcomed in Adelaide yesterday on its return. A message of congratulation from the King was read. (p. 14)

Six persons were killed and about 60 injured in rioting in Calcutta yesterday. Gurkha police opened fire when the crowd made a concerted attack on the European sergeants. (p. 14)

Troops of the Northern leaders in China have advanced to the capital of Honan and have entered Shantung. Nanking is divided, one section of civilians being eager to get rid of Chiang Kai-shek. (p. 13)

Dr. Brüning, the new German Chancellor, made his statement of policy to the Reichstag yesterday. Debate will open to-day and the Communist motion of no confidence may be taken to-night. (p. 13)

A supplementary note to the Report of the Indian Central Committee, issued in Delhi and London yesterday, sets out the Moslem case for safeguards against the Hindu majority in the event of further constitutional reform in India. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Warwick Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

The Amateur Singles Championship of Rackets was continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

The Paddington Lawn Tennis tournament was continued yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Gilt-Edged Market and Money; Delayed Company Accounts; the Constantinople Telephone Company; County Freehold and Leasehold Estates Accounts; Stewarts and Lloyds Record Output; Indian Trade in 1929; Transvaal Mine's Improvement; and the Valuation Results of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street stringency was again experienced in the short loan market, a further small amount being borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount rates were firmer. Of the £969,000 of bar gold available in the bullion market German buyers bought £932,000 at 84s. 10½d. per oz. The New York exchange moved in favour of sterling, closing at $4.86 9-16, and the German rate was also higher. (p. 21)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds opened dull and closed lower on the day, although above the lowest points touched. Home Railway stocks closed firm and a little better. Industrial shares were very quiet, with international shares higher. Oil shares and a few Rubber shares received support. (p. 21)

ANOTHER DEFICIT

Once more the national accounts have closed with a deficit—the third in five years. When MR. CHURCHILL last year finally succeeded in justifying himself as a "surplus-producing animal"—to quote the words of SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE—it might have been expected that the unfortunate phase of budgeting deficiencies, which were due to wholly exceptional circumstances, was definitely over. Unfortunately these modest hopes have not been justified. During the financial year which closed on Monday expenditure exceeded revenue by some £14,500,000. In striking the balance on the wrong side MR. CHURCHILL could at any rate plead in excuse that he was after all only balancing the strike. MR. SNOWDEN's defence is not quite so easy. To some extent, it is true, he is entitled to claim that he has been reaping what others have sown, since he inherited the estimates of his predecessor; but to a large extent his embarrassment is of his own making. But for the increased grant for unemployment benefit and other unproductive expenditure the year might have closed with a comparatively small deficiency of about £6,000,000. An examination of the year's accounts shows that ordinary revenue at £734,000,000 fell short of MR. CHURCHILL'S estimate by nearly £12,000,000. This was due in some measure to over-estimating. Some of MR. CHURCHILL'S calculations appeared at the time to be over-optimistic. Owing chiefly to the depression on the Stock Exchange, stamp duties disappointed expectations by more than £5,000,000. Excise duties also produced less than their estimated yield. Income-tax at £237,400,000 fell short of the estimated figure by some £2,000,000, but showed only a slight decrease on the yield of the previous year—a fact which is more than explained by recent remissions in favour of the smaller class of income-tax payers. Surtax also yielded about £1,500,000 less than the estimate, but somewhat exceeded last year's proceeds.

These figures seem to show that the fears entertained in some quarters for the buoyancy of the revenue are not well-founded. At the same time they point to the rather disquieting conclusion that the national income is more or less stationary. That in itself contains a warning which no Government—least of all a Socialist Government—can afford to neglect. There is another lesson also which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER may well learn (if he has not already done so) from the results of the financial year which has just closed—namely, the failure of MR. CHURCHILL'S expedient of the fixed debt charge. Sound financial critics suspected it from the first as likely to lead to clandestine burglary of the Sinking Fund, and the event has proved only too plainly the accuracy of their suspicions. Interest on the National Debt absorbed some £307,000,000—£3,000,000 more than the estimate—leaving only £47,000,000 for the new Sinking Fund as against £57,000,000 applied last year. Moreover, but for the opportune fall in money rates during the last few months of the financial year, the situation would have been a good deal worse. As it is a portion of the interest due on National Savings Certificates has been met by borrowing. Once more the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has been compelled to resort to the dubious expedient of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul with the result that the real Sinking Fund—which is the excess of revenue over expenditure—has been reduced to £33,000,000, a wholly inadequate sum. Thanks to the cash subscriptions on his conversion loans MR. SNOWDEN has been able to reduce the floating debt by £100,000,000. But the saving in interest charges thus effected is more apparent than real, since the interest payable on the sum converted has merely been postponed to the current financial year. Something, no doubt, has been gained through the improvement in the quality of the debt, and it may be hoped that before very long cheaper money will enable a real saving to be made by a more profitable conversion operation. But, quite apart from the important question of money rates, the Government has still some power to make or mar its prospects. Many of the conditions which favour a profitable conversion are really psychological, and by pursuing a sound financial policy a Chancellor of the Exchequer can certainly help to secure the coveted opportunity. His two most powerful instruments for attaining this desirable aim are the reduction of public expenditure and the provision of an adequate Sinking Fund. The estimates for the coming year show that in wielding the former MR. SNOWDEN'S abilities have unhappily proved all too limited, but there is nothing to prevent him from making good use of the other. That at least would be a step in the right direction.

Some small grain of consolation might perhaps be extracted from this gloomy dissection of the past financial year if the prospects of the coming Budget offered an immediate alleviation of the taxpayer's burden. Unfortunately the published estimates do nothing of the kind. Excluding the justifiable transfer of £30,000,000 from rates to taxes, for which MR. SNOWDEN is not responsible, the Supply Services show a further increase over last year of more than £25,000,000, and there is nothing whatever to indicate that even so an ultimate limit has been reached. Indeed it must now be plain to everybody that, however good their intentions, neither the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER nor the Treasury is in a position to control the tide of public spending. The taxpayers' first line of defence has crumpled up, and behind it there remains only the House of Commons. It is here, if anywhere, that the battle for economy must be fought. Yet the present financial procedure renders even the semblance of a real struggle impossible. Unless some machinery can be devised which will enable questions of economy to be divorced to some extent at least from politics, and thereby render effective the impartial voice of financial criticism, the outlook for the taxpayers' purse is almost desperate. Some dozen years ago a Select Committee on National Expenditure, alarmed by the huge increase in Government spending brought about by the War, set out to discover some remedy for this disease. After prolonged deliberation the Committee recommended the formation of an Estimates Committee, constituted on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee with an officer of its own corresponding to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who was intended to provide expert assistance in the examination of estimates. The recommendations of the Committee were never carried out, and the existing Estimates Committee has so far proved wholly unable to exert any real influence. The experience of the past few years has shown beyond doubt that some machinery of this kind is no less necessary in peace time than it seemed to be during the last stages of the War. It is high time that the House of Commons as a body should evolve such an organization as would restore to it some measure of control over the public purse.

No More Commitments

A very welcome and definite announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday by the PRIME MINISTER. Replying to questions put to him he said that the Government had no intention of entering into any commitments which went beyond the obligations resulting from the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno. And he added to this a further welcome assurance that "the French Government did not ask, and never have asked, that His Majesty's Government should add to the burdens which already devolve on them as the result of these instruments." This reply, taken together with the supplementary explanation, will greatly relieve the public mind, which had been made a little nervous by rumours that some sort of Mediterranean Locarno was being negotiated, or that attempts were being made, in some way or other, to involve this country in engagements which would in effect constitute "entangling military alliances" of the kind emphatically ruled out by the PRIME MINISTER himself three weeks ago. The plain meaning of MR. MACDONALD'S new statement is that the negotiations between the British and French delegates to the Naval Conference are solely concerned with the definition of the obligations to which Great Britain is already committed. As there seems to be some difference of opinion about the actual extent of those obligations—especially about the interpretation of Article XVI. of the League Covenant—it is desirable, no doubt, that they should be discussed and defined in order to avoid any awkward misunderstandings in the future. Both from the British and from the French point of view it is desirable that each country should know exactly to what extent the other holds itself committed.

Of course there can be no question of any modification of the League Covenant, or even of an authoritative interpretation of any of its provisions, by an agreement between Great Britain and France. These are matters for the Council and the Assembly of the League itself, of which Great Britain and France are only two among many members. But none the less it is all to the good that any difference between them as to the meaning of Article XVI. should be frankly discussed and, if possible, adjusted. It may be that, as the result of such discussion, a definition can be found by common consent which will give France the reassurance of security which she regards as a necessary condition to any substantial reduction of her naval programme, without adding even implicitly to the obligations to which Great Britain is already committed. But this latter condition is fundamental. No British Government could give its consent to any formula which would involve this country in any fresh responsibilities arising out of the tangled complications of European politics. In the present chaotic state of our politics, with its party divisions and subdivisions and cross-divisions, that is the one question on which public opinion seems to be quite unanimous both in Great Britain and in all the British Dominions. Every engagement into which Great Britain has already entered must, of course, be carried out with the utmost loyalty. But there must be no further engagements which could, in any circumstances, commit this country to military operations arising out of situations for the development of which the British Government is not responsible. Great Britain is part of Europe; and it is the duty of every British Government to cooperate actively and intimately with other European Powers in maintaining the peace of the world. But no one can predict the exact circumstances in which that peace may be endangered, or define beforehand the form in which that cooperation would be most effective. Indeed any attempt at such definition may easily bring about the very dangers it seeks to avoid. As MR. MACDONALD put it in his broadcast address to the United States three weeks ago, "the bonds of war are not, and cannot be, the security for peace." And it must never be forgotten that Great Britain, though a European Power, is also much more than that: she is the centre of a world-wide community of self-governing nations. If the Empire is to survive in its modern form, she can commit herself only to engagements in the fulfilment of which she can be certain that her partners in the Empire would join; and there is no British Dominion which would consent for one moment to be pledged beforehand to take part in military operations arising in the indefinite future out of situations which it could neither foresee nor control.

Liquor Polls in the Dominions

In all the British Dominions during and for some time after the War the tide of opinion ran strongly in favour of drastic restriction of the liquor trade. At one time there seemed a possibility that the example of the United States might prove even more widely infectious and the traffic in intoxicants be prohibited altogether over wide areas of the British Empire. From that extreme measure however, the tide turned some years ago. With the exception of the small and remote community of Prince Edward Island, all the Canadian Provinces which had made experiments with prohibition have since returned to some system providing for the sale of liquor under different degrees of control. Efforts to convert Australia to prohibition seemed at one time almost on the verge of success in some of the States, but the movement has steadily lost ground during the past few years, and is apparently still losing it. Last Saturday's poll in Victoria returned a majority of over five to four against "no licence." Two years ago a strenuous effort was made to capture New South Wales but was defeated at a referendum by 896,784 votes to 357,684. Five years ago a similar referendum in Western Australia gave 77,113 votes against prohibition with only 41,362 in favour. As the result of their own experiments in Canada, and their observation of the working of the system in the United States, these two great British Dominions seem now to have definitely turned against prohibition and to be trying less "root and branch" methods.

Commercial Football

In the Stadium at Wembley, on April 26, between ninety and a hundred thousand pairs of eyes will follow the Cup Final of the Football Association on the field of play. But once again, thanks to the action of the Council of the Association, there is to be no broadcast running commentary on the match for the benefit of those outside it. This means that while the game is in progress many hundreds of thousands of football enthusiasts all over the country—including the halt, the maimed, and the blind—will have to be content with a series of detached reports, relayed from the lips of out-of-breath eye-witnesses, hurried at intervals from the arena, instead of listening to the full consecutive account which the B.B.C. are ready and anxious to provide. It also means that one or more football charities are deprived of the addition to their funds offered by the B.B.C. in return for the broadcasting facilities which the Association refuse, though they are given free to the newspapers. The B.B.C. take their stand on a question of principle. They do not admit that they, any more than the Press, should be required to pay the Association itself for the privilege of giving the match publicity. At the same time, if the facilities for broadcasting the Cup Final were granted, they expressed from the outset their willingness to pay £100 to a charity to be named by the Association, and a like sum, if the necessary arrangements could be made, in respect of one or both of the semi-finals. That seemed to be a fair sporting offer. According to the statement published by the B.B.C.—to all appearances fully confirmed by the correspondence between the two bodies—it has been received and declined in what can only be called an ungenerous and mercenary spirit, opposed to the interests of sport in general and damaging to the reputation of the Council in particular.

The majority of the clubs belonging to the Football Association are of amateur standing. When the representation of professional clubs on the Council was increased in January, the most prominent supporters of the change scouted the idea that it might do harm to football and injure the prestige of the Association game by infecting the policy of the governing body with the taint of commercialism. What have they got to say about it now? Will the great body of the members whom it represents be content that by its action the B.B.C. should be debarred from satisfying the demand of the public for the best and most complete commentary on the match that the science of broadcasting can supply? All the seats for the match have already been allotted. No more are to be had for love or gate-money. Yet those for whom there is no room in the Stadium, or who are prevented by infirmity or other causes from getting there, are to be denied an innocent pleasure because it is so ordained by the Council. Twickenham and Murrayfield have proved that broadcast commentaries on big matches tend to increase rather than to diminish their popularity, and to fill stands and standing room to overflowing. If, as seems probable, the Council are thinking of next year's Wembley prospects, that is a point worth their consideration. Their present decision, if it is maintained, will be the cause of a great deal of unnecessary disappointment. In the interests of the Association as well as of the public—more especially of those of its members who, though they can hear and listen, cannot see—it is to be hoped that, while there is still time, they may take the higher and stronger line of changing their mind.

WOODCOCK IN LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Bridgeman's recent letter to you, may I mention that on two separate occasions between the years 1890 and 1900 my father flushed a woodcock in the grounds of Holland House?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ILCHESTER.

March 31.

BLENDED BUTTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is clear that public opinion is solidly against the continued use of wrappers that convey the impression that blended butter is English butter. And so, while it is conceivable that grocers may feel that they are being harassed by a multiplicity of Marking Orders, may I venture to suggest to them that their attitude to the proposal to put an end to the use of deceptive wrappers should not be unduly influenced by that consideration?

The prominence given to the subject in the Press and in Parliament has shown that the question stands on a different plane from that of the majority of Marking Orders. The Empire producers are backed by English agricultural interests, by members of Parliament of all parties, and by influential organisations of consumers and others. And the public now understands that it has been misled in the past, and will want guarantees for the future.

An Order in Council cannot, of course, apply to blended butter alone, but must also include "straight" butter. Nevertheless, I believe that the hardship of having to label the latter product is more apparent than real, because many grocers have discovered that the voluntary labelling of Danish and New Zealand butter is quite a good selling factor.

As the alternative to an Order-in-Council under the Merchandise Marks Act will probably be a new Act of Parliament (with possibly new obligations upon retailers), I suggest that in their own interests local grocers' associations should definitely range themselves on the side of the public. There is sound sense in the plea of Mr. Salmon, of the Distributive and Allied Trades Union, that the grocer and his assistant should be relieved of the responsibility of oral guarantees in respect of butter.

MAURICE F. SMITH, Director, John Buckle (London), Limited.

3, Abingdon-road, W.8, March 31.

JEW AND ARAB

THE SPIRIT OF THE MANDATE

A PLEA FOR NON-PARTY TREATMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Report of the Palestine Commission, published yesterday, is full of matter which deserves, and must receive, the most careful consideration. It contains findings upon the responsibility for the tragic events of last autumn, which were the particular purpose of the Commission's appointment. But in assessing the responsibility the Commission have been drawn to make observations upon certain major matters of policy. This may have been natural and inevitable. But such observations cannot be considered to be on the same plane of authority as their findings upon the specific matters upon which they were appointed to report. Technically, they have gone beyond their terms of reference, for we have had the twice-repeated assurance of the Prime Minister that such questions were not within their province, but remained matters to be dealt with at the discretion of his Majesty's Government.

Our purpose in addressing you is to ask that the public judgment should realize the world-wide bearing of these problems; and to urge that the Government should, in the first place, reaffirm the adherence of Britain to the letter and spirit of the Mandate, and should, in the second place, take full and responsible advice upon the methods by which its terms can be best fulfilled. It will be generally admitted, we think, that the satisfactory fulfilment of the Mandate is a task to which Britain, under the most solemn pledges, has set her hand. We write within a fortnight of the passing of the British statesman whose memory will always be linked with the Mandate and the policy which it involved. Lord Balfour's last public act was to sign a letter in your columns urging the need of such an examination as we suggest. The matter is one which far transcends party differences, and it seems to us that nothing could be more consonant with the spirit of the great man who has gone from us than that the leaders of the three parties should consult together to clear the path for the fulfilment of that national duty which Lord Balfour had so deeply at heart.

We are, &c.,
CECIL.
JOHN BUCHAN.
MALCOLM MAC DONALD.
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR.

House of Commons, April 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Report of the Shaw Commission of Inquiry focuses public attention on recent happenings in Palestine. Political conflicts and controversy must not, however, be allowed to overshadow the realities of the great economic and social progress achieved in that country. Jewish energy and British guidance have made roads and railways, built hospitals and schools, an air-base is being created, and what will be one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean is being constructed at Haifa. The natural resources of the country are being developed, new types of agriculture are being gradually established, electric power is now gained from the Jordan, and potash will soon be raised from the Dead Sea.

The first duty of the Mandatory Power is to secure that no political considerations or experiments shall be allowed to disturb or retard this work of solid economic progress which has raised Palestine from the low level to which Turkish misrule had reduced it.

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT BOOTHBY, M.P. (U.), East Aberdeenshire.

House of Commons, March 31.

"THE IRISH STATESMAN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A great many of your readers will learn with regret that *The Irish Statesman* will cease publication with the issue for April 12. The calamity this will be for reasoned and educated opinion in Ireland can hardly be over-estimated. It has been something to stand by in the unreason and turmoil of the last decade in Ireland. There have been certain newspapers and reviews which, however ably and faithfully served by others, have mirrored the personality and genius of one man. One need not go very far back. There was Hutton of the *Spectator*, Henley of the *National Observer*, others . . . they were one-man papers. The personality of A.E. is unique. When he passes, there will not be his like left. A lifelong friend may say of him that she believes there was not one action of his life uninfluenced by the ideal. He has kept his light burning through the murky years. I have heard a cynical person say of him:—"The only man who has never hated." He has certainly never hated his kind; though he has hated meanness, folly, dullness, hypocrisy, insincerity, cruelty, all the vices; but he has loved his fellow men and found good in them, loved all creation indeed.

What the disappearance of such an influence in a country for which the issues have been clouded by the smoke and fire of war means can hardly be over-stated. *The Irish Statesman* was never feeble. It struck many a stout blow; but it was incredibly tolerant. We are an intolerant people, or those of us who are vocable are intolerant. There are always the quiet patient people behind. *The Irish Statesman* was an organ in which anyone whose opinions were worthy of respect was free to air them. If one could err on the side of over-tolerance, perhaps A.E. so erred. But as an editor and a man he has the greatest love of liberty. We in Ireland may have arrived at loving liberty for ourselves, but we are unwilling to concede it to other people. No man ever so loved liberty.

The Irish Statesman was the cradle of young poets and writers in Ireland. One feels very sorry for them, dispossessed like the birds when a great tree is cut down. Public opinion, always narrowly represented in Ireland, will suffer by its disappearance; it is a poor way of saying it. A.E.'s notes and articles in *The Irish Statesman* kept public opinion steady in Ireland. Where now will opinion, other than party and political, be heard?

When two friends and contributors found in this week's issue of *The Irish Statesman* the pathetic bit of typescript announcing its forthcoming dissolution they looked at each other in silence. It was the news of a death to be—the death of something noble and beneficent.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
KATHARINE TYNAN.

Herbert Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

LORD BALFOUR'S "DOUBT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is a slight error in Bishop Talbot's letter contained in your issue of to-day which, in order to avoid its being repeated, it may be well to point out. Lord Balfour's first book was never published under the title of "A Defence of Philosophic Scepticism." In the original edition, which appeared in 1879, the author explains in a footnote to the preface that the book was "for a short time advertised under this name," but that, in view of the fact that "the number of people who would read the book would probably bear an infinitely small proportion to the number of people who would read only its title," and that most of the latter would "assume that by scepticism was meant scepticism in matters of religion," he had substituted the word "Doubt" for "Scepticism" "in the hope that, though it is, as I think, less accurate, it may at all events prove less misleading."

Moreover, it ought in fairness to be added that Lord Balfour's "scepticism" or "doubt" was directed not only against the "naturalism" of writers such as J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer, and G. H. Lewes but also against the idealistic trend of reflection represented by T. H. Green and Edward Caird.

I am, &c.,
G. DAWES HICKS.

Cambridge, April 1.

MODERN MEXICO

REVOLUTION AND RENAISSANCE

I.—THE PROMISE OF STABILITY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MEXICO CITY

Mexico does not present the most beautiful of her many faces to the tourist who enters her territory by rail from the north-east at Nuevo Laredo. The traveller who has crossed some eight of the United States (not counting the ten miles of West Virginia) on his way from New York may notice with surprise, in passing over the Rio Grande, which most Mexicans prefer to call the Rio Bravo, that he has left the racial problem of a large Negro population behind him in Texas. He realizes, too, that a great deal of the country he sees in Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí is likely to remain desert,

or little better than desert, until the great irrigation schemes now being considered for the benefit of this part of the Mexican Republic can be put into effect. After a day and a night the traveller in the south-bound "Sunshine Express" awakes in the State of Guanajuato to find he has reached the fertile Mexico of tradition. In this he remains until he reaches Mexico City, pleasantly dominated by the castle of Chapultepec rising through its immemorial grove of towering ahuehuete trees against the winter sunset.

Mexico City itself is the most complete contrast to New York which can well be imagined. Instead of the heaven-hunting office buildings, the visitor finds a city which has unlimited elbow room and a subsoil so soft that any really lofty building, such as the Cathedral or the unfinished Opera House, sinks gracefully towards a less exalted level. Architects in constructing new suburbs are able to provide one or two storey houses set well back along immense tree-lined avenidas, many of them gay with strips of garden down the middle. This spaciousness has, however, been bought at a price. Readers of Prescott's thrilling account of Cortes's conquest of Mexico will remember that when the city was still Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, it was built on a number of islands in a shallow lake. This lake has long been drained, and in the days of Don Porfirio Diaz, the Dictator-President of a generation ago, the greater part of the adjoining Lake of Texcoco was also drained. Mexico City has thus gained space for expansion and immunity from the floods which used to submerge her poorer quarters. Experts maintain, however, that the subsidences are due to the departure of water from the subsoil, and that the climate has been adversely affected by the disappearance of so large a surface for evaporation. Then, the alkaline deposits which the water has left on the vast extent of empty acres eastward towards the shrunken Lake of Texcoco add irritation to the dust which the wind sweeps up from it and, when the wind is in the wrong quarter, comes over Mexico City in the shape of the hated Tolvanera dust-fog. It is argued that, while it was essential to protect the capital from being flooded by the lake, the precautions have been carried too far, that the lake might well be allowed to recover some of its former size so as to submerge the desolate flats which gleam white through an almost perpetual haze and daily cover themselves with a mirage of the vanished water.

There is, however, another and quite unexpected way out of the difficulty. That indefatigable friend of the trees, Don Miguel de Quevedo, inspired a campaign to wean the *campesinos*, or peasants, and urban lower classes from their affection for charcoal, which is proving so disastrous to the forests near Mexico City, and it has been suggested that peat, of which there is said to be a deposit more than 50ft. thick in places on the floor of the dried lake, should be put on the market as a substitute. A company is being formed to exploit these beds. It is pointed out that if water is allowed to accumulate in the workings after the removal of the peat a new and much deeper lake will be formed, and this can be kept at a safe level, from the point of view of floods, by the existing drainage canals which have so nearly emptied the Lake of Texcoco and have caused the Lake of Chalco to disappear entirely.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Most of the one and two storey houses in the new *colonias*, as they term suburbs in Mexico City, have a characteristic local form of architecture well adapted to the delicious climate. Usually they are covered with plaster or roughcast in soft shades of brown or mauve, but often are adorned with panels in Poblana tiles in blue or bright colours—an attractive fashion, prevalent in the Spanish colonial period, which is coming into vogue once more. But if Mexico City, like so many capitals, is growing westwards, new buildings are also rising in its older quarters, and the tourist will find an interesting modern example of the "plataresque" colonial style (so called from its relation to the decorative work of the silversmith on plate) in the fine new Post Office, and will admire the impressive solidity of the building which houses the Bank of Mexico. Private enterprise has provided some new hotels, and others are planned, where the tourist will find that the comfortable principle of "one bed, one bath room" has been largely adopted. The Government has recently added a storey to the picturesque Palacio Nacional, which for four centuries has housed in turn Conquistadores, Viceroys, Emperors, Presidents, and important departments of their administration. Generally, however, the Revolutionary Party, which, with stormy vicissitudes and sanguinary interruptions, has been in power for half a generation since the end of the autocratic Porfirian régime, has preferred to make much-needed improvements in the country at large to spending money on buildings in the capital. Of this wise policy General Don Plutarco Calles, the former President, who from his retirement has not ceased to influence the policy of his successors, is a notable exponent.

To this Revolutionary policy the tourist may well be grateful. As a result of it he finds that Mexico City is the centre of a great cobweb of admirable motor-roads by which he can go by car conveniently to a number of beauty spots, picturesque and historic cities, antiquities, and places of economic or natural interest. There is hope, even, that the Mexican section of the great motor-road which is to connect Canada with Argentina will be open from the United States frontier to Mexico City by the end of the present year. People are already beginning to wonder whether motor transport along this

new highway will compete deleteriously with the National Railway in which the Mexican Treasury holds a majority of the shares. Indeed the question of road or rail, which in many parts of Africa seems to be in process of being settled in favour of road, will soon be attracting a good deal of anxious attention in Mexico. For years past the Mexican railways have been the only links between the not very numerous areas where roads of a recognizable variety have been in existence. Even now, some 80 years or so since Yucatán and Campeche were finally united with Mexico, there is no communication either by road or rail between that tropical peninsula and the rest of the Republic. People have to go 500 miles and more by sea or air from railhead at Vera Cruz to railhead at Campeche or Progreso on their way from the seat of the Federal Government to Mérida, the beautiful capital of Yucatán which arises, almost unexpectedly, amid the henequen fields and tropical forests of the country of the Mayas.

MELLOWED BY POWER

Some people may be a little timid at the prospect of visiting a country where a Revolutionary Party is in power, where the words *Revolución* and *Revolucionario* win applause in every public speech, and about which there has been so much unfavourable criticism abroad on the subject of its agrarian and financial policy. By way of exorcizing such timidity the Revolutionary Party takes pleasure in pointing out that it has expelled a Soviet Minister, that it has restored friendly relations with the Church, and that it has closed the period of agrarian expropriations. It claims that in making expropriations which gave rise to so many complaints among the foreigners affected it was only putting into effect at long last laws enacted in favour of the dispossessed Indians by the paternal wisdom of Spanish Kings and Viceroys more than two centuries ago, but never before brought into effect owing to the machinations of interested *encomenderos* who exploited a landless peasantry. In actual present practice the revolutionary behaviour in public of the dominant party has been mellowed by several years of power and, so far as the casual visitor can observe, hardly differs from that of "bourgeois" Liberals, or even Conservatives, except in the wording of eloquent speeches.

The party itself, although its supporters were strong enough to overthrow in turn General Díaz, under the leadership of Señor Madero, General Huerta, under the leadership of General Carranza, and the latter, when he abandoned the principles of those who had put him in power, under the leadership of General Obregon, was not formally organized as the Partido Nacional Revolucionario until after the assassination of the last-named leader on July 17, 1928. It was not until December 5 of that year that an organizing committee met under General Don Manuel Perez Treviño and prepared for the Convention of Querétaro, which elected him leader of the party on March 1, 1929. On February 5 of the present year the General entered the Cabinet of President Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio as Secretary of Agriculture. In consequence he resigned the leadership of the party to Don Basilio Vadilla, a former Mexican Minister to Norway and Moscow and Governor of the State of Jalisco, who had been editing the party's official newspaper and had written in his "Autocritica" an account of how the revolution, which has done so much to improve the status of the *campesino* and the *obrero*, started in the *haciendas* and villages.

The Revolutionary Party has the advantage not only of being in power but also of being the only political party in the Republic to have an organization, as we understand it in this country. It has for its policy the watchword of General Calles: "The machine, not the man." This is a new departure in Mexican politics, where parties have seldom troubled to have any particular principles, but have shown a devoted loyalty to their chosen leaders, by whose names they have generally been known. The Revolutionary leader, General Calles, deliberately declined a further term of office in the hope that this personal loyalty might become more useful to the country if it could transfer itself to the principles for which he stood. A party thus rendered powerful would, he hoped, be more stable if it imposed its principles upon a series of elected chiefs instead of receiving new gospels from a succession of dominant individuals engaged in gratifying their own ambition to rise and rule.

A TUDOR COMPARISON

To take a comparison from our own history. Mexico has passed through a destructive period in which, as in our Wars of the Roses, personal loyalties and individual treasons inspired the combatants rather than devotion to principles. The Revolutionary Party hopes that the country has now reached the equivalent of the reign of King Henry VII. General Escobar's abortive but costly revolt may be compared to the unsuccessful rising in favour of Perkin Warbeck. Mexico is trying to establish the authority of her Government on a firm basis such as that on which the Tudor monarchy reposed, and is taking great pains to improve and strengthen the Air Force as a means of rendering irresistible the strength of the Central Government against any future revolts by ambitious provincial generals, just as the Tudor Kings relied upon their artillery train to persuade stiff-necked Barons that their sun had set with that of York and that the Crown had at last become the dominant factor in the realm. The Government of Mexico has ground for hoping that the habit of insurrection has lost its quondam attractiveness in face of the menace from the air, which contributed so materially to the discomfiture of General Escobar and his adherents. Again, the action of the Government of Washington in declining to permit temporarily successful Mexican insurgents to remit public or private money seized in Mexico to the credit of their own accounts in United States banks seems likely to remove most of the gilt from any future rebel leader's gingerbread.

In these circumstances the Opposition, as is natural, denounces the present Government in Mexico as being tyrannical, oppressive, arbitrary, unconstitutional, corrupt, and shameless. Such is the habit of Oppositions in countries recently the prey of civil war, and, indeed, such were the bated comments of the defeated opponents of the first Tudor. But, while the casual visitor has no means of testing the value of these criticisms or of knowing on what grounds they may be based, he can at least gain the impression, even in so short a time as a month, that the present Government is firmly in the saddle, that a very large number of people whose business it is to be well informed on such subjects believe Mexico has at last entered upon a period of peaceful development, that times are likely to become better, and that, in spite of the gloom which presently enshrouds the prospects of the oil and silver-mining industries, prosperity has at last recognized the Revolution and is again knocking at the door.

(To be concluded)

William Easden, 18, of High Wycombe, was at Beaconsfield yesterday committed for trial at the Buckinghamshire Assizes on a charge of manslaughter. It was alleged that Easden, when taking two friends for a "joy ride" in a motor-car, knocked down and killed a youth named Joseph Hazelton.

CAMERA STUDIES OF ELEPHANTS

A BOOK OF PICTURES FROM "THE TIMES"

Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell's animal photographs are acknowledged without reserve as unsurpassed in hunting photography, and the success which was won by his book of big game pictures published by *The Times* last autumn has encouraged the preparation of another volume of fine camera studies of wild animals in their own haunts in Africa.

"Elephants and other Big Game Photographs," which will be published on April 9, is a collection of the pictures which attracted so much attention when they appeared recently in *The Times*. Lions were the predominant feature of the earlier volume; elephants are the chief subjects of the forthcoming work, which will contain as many as 28 studies reproduced in photogravure. Among the other animals depicted are rhinos—the massive bulk of one is shown on the move—water buck, hunting dogs, herds of impalla, eland, zebra, giraffe, and a gathering of vultures at their task of scavenging.

The elephant studies are both picturesque and amusing. We see family groups at water holes drinking and washing, herds moving leisurely but watchfully over the plain or in the bush, a mother annoyed at the inquisitive photographer, huge bulls scraping at the salt dust, a cow elephant about to charge, and other exciting and intimate incidents.

Mr. Maxwell, who considers elephant photography the most fascinating of the hunting offered by the animals of Africa, explains in an introduction that this series of pictures was secured during two short *safaris* in Kenya.

This volume is uniform with its predecessor—10in. by 12in., bound in full cloth and lettered in gold, price 5s. net (postage inland and abroad, 9d.). It will be obtainable by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

NEW SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE

SIR HERBERT BAKER'S PLANS

The High Commissioner for South Africa yesterday signed the lease of the new building, 73 to 75, The Strand, which he and his staff will occupy during the demolition and reconstruction of the present office buildings on the east side of Trafalgar-square. The demolition is due to begin in October, and the erection of the new building will start as soon after as possible.

Sir Herbert Baker, who designed the Union Government buildings at Pretoria, has been given a free hand in the designing of the new South Africa House, and it is understood that, while keeping in mind the desirability of harmonizing the external plan with the general character of the architecture of Trafalgar-square, he will give the interior a distinctly South African atmosphere, using hardwoods and marbles from the Cape. These hardwoods are now somewhat rare, and are mainly controlled by the Forest Department of the Union Government, being incorporated into the more important of the buildings constructed by the Government.

Mr. J. Cleland, chief architect to the Union Government, and Mr. O. W. Staten, Secretary for Public Works, have arrived in London, and will act as liaison officers between the Government and the architect. They expressed confidence yesterday that the new South Africa House will be a worthy contribution to the best of London's architecture.

NEW FASHIONS

MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY'S MODELS

The presentation of a new collection of models by Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, of Wigmore-street, took place yesterday at the May Fair Hotel. It was the first time they have had a public presentation of their models. It was, as might be expected, a very interesting and beautiful show, touching fashion at all points and demonstrating suitable clothes for all hours of the day.

The show opened and closed with a wedding gown and bridal retinue, and it was excellently managed. The first bridal gown was a lovely medieval gown in parchment satin embroidered in pearls, and the last was in silver brocade, light and exquisite, and with a silver lace train. The first bridesmaids were in pastel blue and pastel pink net, made in full-skirted picture style, and the second group were in yellow taffeta and chiffon and green taffeta and chiffon.

In between came the whole range of fashion. Black and white were allied in an evening ensemble of romaine, the white coming down with a deep point on the dress, which was belted in black and had a short coat trimmed with white fur. Black and pink were used in a smart day ensemble. Lovely evening gowns showed discreet length, and many had matching coats; an exquisite evening dress in pink romaine had a short matching beaded coat, and there was a charming dance frock, with a short cape in powder-blue georgette, made ankle length. Fringes were used on several draped gowns to give a flowing line. A lovely debutante's Court gown in silver lace had a silver lamé and lace train, and there was a matron's Court gown in pink satin with a velvet train.

Tea gowns were of great distinction and had many of the capes and other details of evening clothes, while they showed distinctive features of their own. There were tea gowns in flame and yellow georgette, in pink *façonné* with a high collar of ostrich feather, and a particularly charming one in pink gauze lace made with buttons down the front of the under dress and a long coat with a deep ruching of silk.

Coats and skirts by Debenham's tailor, M. Habetin, were shown in neat designs in kasha, tweed, speckled suiting, Cumberland homespun, beige, featherbask, and other materials. Many fine furs were shown, from silver fox ties to a handsome broadtail coat trimmed with silver fox, and a fine coat of dark Canadian mink. All the accessories, hats, shoes, and bags, were in keeping and were from the various departments. Jewels, wide diamond bracelets, carved emerald necklaces, and gorgeous rings were lent by Captain William Ogden.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DURHAM, APRIL 1

The following honorary degrees will be conferred on June 26 and 27:—

D.C.L.—Major-General Harold Ben Fawcus, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director-General of Army Medical Services; Baron Alexander Meyendorff, Reader in Russian Institutions and Economics in the University of London.

D.Sc.—Professor Frederick George Donnan, F.R.S., Professor of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry at King's College, London; Mr. Wilfred Hall.

D.Litt.—Mr. Heathcote William Garrod, C.B.E., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and until 1926 Professor of Poetry in the University; Professor Norman Kemp Smith, M.A., D.Phil., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.

M.A.—Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson; and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P. for the combined English Universities constituency.

DEAD BIRD AND NEST IN PIPE OF GEYSER

The discovery of a dead bird and nesting material in the main pipe of a geyser was mentioned at an inquest at Birmingham yesterday on the body of a man who died in his bathroom from gas poisoning. Returning a verdict of "Accidental Death" on JOHN MURRELL, 56, the jury suggested that persons wishing to instal geysers should be required to obtain a permit from the gas department of the corporation, who would satisfy themselves that the apparatus had been properly fitted.

MARKING OF IMPORTED SLATES

The Board of Trade announce that by virtue of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1930, all imported roofing slates sold or exposed for sale on or after June 28 must bear an indication of origin, applied to each slate by stamping, stencilling, or painting.

IMPROVING ENGLISH HOTELS

VIEWS BEFORE LICENSING COMMISSION

Mr. George Reeves-Smith gave evidence yesterday before the Royal Commission on Licensing, sitting at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, on behalf of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain.

Mr. Reeves-Smith, who is vice-chairman and managing director of the Savoy group of hotels, suggested that in order to facilitate and encourage the growth of hotels and restaurants both in London and the provinces there should be a special licence based on considerations which differed entirely from those which related to the sale of drink by means of publichouse licences. In the course of his evidence he told the Commission that English waiters now go abroad to learn French and German. In exchange French and German waiters come to England. It was most important for English boys who wished to become waiters to learn a foreign language. There was a school in England for the education of young men with the idea that they would become managers.

Owing to social changes, to the entirely different views now held in regard to taking meals in public restaurants, and to the domestic servant difficulty, a large proportion of the public of every class in London and on the road now took their meals in hotels and restaurants. He suggested that drinks should be served with *bona fide* meals for 2½ hours after the ordinary licensing hours.

A member of the Commission asked what was a *bona fide* meal.

Mr. Reeves-Smith.—One which is not taken as an excuse for getting a drink.

Mr. HALL.—Would you suggest it should be defined by the cost?—No, Sir, I do not think it matters whether the cost of the meal is 1s. or 20s.

Mr. FITTON.—Would you consider a chunk of bread and cheese a *bona fide* meal?—I think if a man has been out for a walk and fancies a meal of bread and cheese, that is a *bona fide* meal, and he should be able to get a tankard of beer with it.

LORD AMULREE (chairman).—What definition would you give for a *bona fide* traveller?—I think he is like the *bona fide* meal.

Mr. HICHENS.—A *bona fide* meal and a *bona fide* traveller would be a hopeless thing.

Mr. Reeves-Smith said that hotels, whether in town, country, or at the seaside, were now largely used as permanent or semi-permanent homes, and the increase in flats had created an increasing demand for restaurants at which meals might be taken as a regular practice. He thought hotel accommodation would be improved if they were granted a separate licence.

Mr. Reeves-Smith said that he did not think the fixing of permitted hours should be left in the hands of the local justices except in exceptional circumstances, such as for markets and fairs, &c. There was no reason why, after nine years' experience, they should not be fixed by Parliament, and the anomalies now existing be abolished by the re-arrangement of areas. He agreed that the hotel accommodation in some towns was not satisfactory. The habit of drinking between meals was now more or less a thing of the past.

Mr. Reeves-Smith, answering Mrs. SIMON, said that the status of the boys they got in England was much lower than that of the boys from abroad. "They are little gentlemen, these boys we get over from the Continent," he added. If the status of the hotels and restaurants were improved by their being subject to the suggested new form of licence, there was no good reason why the industry should not be followed as a profession, having a recognized status, and commanding salaries which—as was the case of managers of important hotels—would compare very favourably with the earnings of successful professional men.

THE ENGLISH WAITER

Mr. BENTLIFF wanted to know whether English waiters were inferior to foreign waiters.

Mr. Reeves-Smith replied that the English waiter, for the most part, was not nearly so good as the Continental waiter. He did not go through the five years' apprenticeship, and as a rule the boy did not come from such a good class of the community; his manners also were not so good.

Mr. BENTLIFF.—To what extent does the innate dislike of the Englishman to servility operate in keeping boys of a high social class from becoming waiters?—The Continental waiter looks upon his duties as those of a host receiving his guests, but that idea has not been captured by English waiters.

Sir Francis Towle gave evidence on behalf of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain. He emphasized that increase in travel had created an international standard of accommodation, and travellers were not content with a lower standard of accommodation in one country than they could obtain in other countries. Existing laws were to a great extent responsible for the difficulties under which the hotel system in this country laboured, and if we were to develop an increasing travel business and share in the enormous sums spent by visitors from the United States of America and from countries in Europe the hotels must be given the opportunity to develop. He said he had one manager who was at the university six years ago and another, only 29 years of age, who was previously at Sandhurst. Altogether he employed eight university and public school men, but it took a long time to persuade the parents that their sons were not to be connected with the drink trade.

Replying to Mr. HICHENS, Sir Francis Towle said that the consumption of alcohol in hotels was incomparably less than it was a few years ago. They rarely served wine or spirits with luncheons.

Mr. HICHENS.—Don't you think hotel proprietors should be compelled to place a bottle of water on the table when people are taking meals? Many people, when the waiter comes up with rather an aggressive air and says, "What will you have to drink?" don't like to ask for water.

Sir Francis.—If people want water they get it, and so far as my experience goes there is no delicacy on the part of diners in asking for water.

Sir Francis Towle, questioned by other members of the Commission, said that there was a great scarcity of hotel accommodation in London during the height of the season.

Mr. Reginald Cripps, secretary of the Central Public House Trust Association, gave evidence on the general history of the public-house trust movement.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER

PATIENT IN LAMBETH HOSPITAL

The Duchess of Leinster was found in a gas-filled room of a flat at Benedict-road, Brixton, early yesterday by her landlady, who was awakened by the sound of loud knocking. On going to the Duchess's bedroom she found it smelling strongly of gas. The Duchess, who was in a distressed condition, was taken to Lambeth Hospital. Last night she was stated to be going on satisfactorily. During the day she received a visit from her mother, Mrs. Etheridge.

Although she took the flat about a month ago in the name of Mrs. Williams, she told her landlady a few days afterwards that she was the Duchess of Leinster, and that letters addressed to her by that title would be arriving.

The Duchess of Leinster was formerly Miss May Etheridge, a well-known musical comedy actress, and married the Duke in 1913, when he was Lord Edward FitzGerald. There is one son, the Marquess of Kildare.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The English Church Union Anglo-Catholic Press Bureau has issued the following statement:—"In view of the proposal of the Archbishops' Commission on Religious Education that the National Society shall cease to exist as an independent body and shall be merged into a new Central Council of the Church for Religious Education, the council of the English Church Union have passed the following resolution:—'That this committee is strongly opposed to the proposal to extinguish the National Society as an independent organization, and re-form and rename it as a central council armed with administrative powers, and urges all E.C.U. members who are also subscribers to the National Society to use their best efforts to prevent the proposals being carried into effect.' This resolution implies no hostility on the part of the union to the establishment of an advisory education council of the Church Assembly, especially if it addressed itself mainly to the neglected areas of Church education among students of the newer universities, the technical colleges, and other departments of secondary and higher education. That is an entirely different question from the proposal to absorb the National Society in a new central council and is worthy of careful consideration."

Mr. Sidney Harold Gillett was last night elected a Common Councilman at a Wardmote for the Ward of Bassishaw by 202 votes against 108 for Mr. Ronald Isaac Paiba.

L.C.C. FINANCES

COST OF POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION

OVER £6,000,000 VOTED FOR RELIEF

Yesterday the London County Council took over the administration of the Poor Law in the Metropolis and other duties cast upon it by the Local Government Act of 1929. Formal reference was made to the matter by the chairman, Major Tasker, at the opening of the meeting of the Council, and it was agreed to record the statement in the minutes.

The General Purposes Committee brought up a report on the scheme made in accordance with section 124 (2) (b) of the Local Government Act, 1929, for applying the Council's superannuation and provident fund to such Poor Law officers as had been transferred. Points at issue between the Ministry of Health and the Council were the subject of a deputation to the Minister on March 21. The effect of the Minister's decision was that the transferred officers concerned should contribute rates varying between 2½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. of salaries or wages instead of the 5 per cent. suggested by the Council. The decision of the Minister involved an additional charge upon the rates estimated very roughly at £60,000 a year, as compared with what the charge would have been had the Council's suggested 5 per cent. been adopted. That charge was additional to the enormous liability for back service, the funding of which was made obligatory on the Council by the Local Government Act of 1929. Although it could not be accurately estimated at present, it was, on a capital basis, believed to be likely to run into millions of pounds. It would devolve upon the Finance Committee to report how those additional charges should be met.

Answering Mr. MANNING, SIR PERCY SIMMONS said that the preparation of the plans and specifications in connexion with the widening of Putney Bridge was well in hand, and it was anticipated that tenders would be received before the summer recess.

STATUE OF "EROS"

SIR MARSHALL HAYS informed Mr. J. P. BLAKE that it was certainly intended that the statue of "Eros" should be reinstated in Piccadilly-circus, but the exact position had not yet been settled.

The Finance Committee reported that the estimate in respect of costs in criminal cases—£26,570—was likely to be exceeded. Figures for the past three years were £21,829, £24,045, and £22,717, while it was expected that the charge for 1929-30 would be £34,570. Inquiries had been made as to the cause of the increase, and the Clerk of the Central Criminal Court stated that there had been a large number of "expensive cases" during the year. The increase had, however, arisen mainly out of an order of the Court made on January 29, 1929, to the effect that fees for professional assistance to prosecutors were to be allowed on such a scale as appeared to the Clerk of the Court to be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the case, the length of the trial, and the amount of work done, and that professional assistance included fees to counsel and payment of solicitors' charges.

The Council was asked to pass a supplemental estimate of £8,000.

Mr. J. P. BLAKE said that the position was a scandal. The Council did once try to struggle against it and took the case to the High Court. Although they lost, the Lord Chief Justice said it was a clear case of taxation without representation.

Mr. ANGUS SCOTT replied that the Council had taken the case to the Courts, but had been unable to secure redress. Nothing could be done unless the Council were prepared to promote legislation, and he was afraid they would not be successful. He was in agreement with Mr. Blake, that it was improper and unfair that the ratepayers of London should be contributing money without any representation whatever.

The Council dealt in detail with certain annual estimates and voted expenditure in connexion with the Finance Committee, the Transferred Services, the Central Public Health, the Establishment, the Local Government, the Mental Hospitals, the Parks and Open Spaces, and the Welfare of the Blind committees.

COUNTY HALL

On capital account £235,000 was voted for the completion of Section D of County Hall, £300,000 for the reconstruction of Westminster Bridge, £290,000 for the Royal Victoria and other docks approaches and improvements, £250,500 for Lambeth Bridge reconstruction, and £173,000 for Putney Bridge widening.

On Rate Account the Council voted expenditure on Debt Services. Charges for interest on, and redemption of, debt for 1930-31 amounted to £4,937,759, as compared with the revised estimate of £4,495,858. The main cause of the increase was the inclusion of £265,825 in respect of services transferred to the Council under the Local Government Act. Large sums were voted for Poor Law Administration. For Institutional relief £4,204,515 was voted, and for out-door relief £2,306,222. Other votes were:—Fire Brigade, £790,410; ambulance service, £51,195; main drainage, £571,220; and mental deficiency services and mental hospitals, £1,999,000.

Altogether the Council voted about £25,000,000.

THAMES MOTOR-BOAT SERVICES

Miss ISHBEL MACDONALD asked for a vote of £500 for preparatory work with a view to the establishment of a municipal motor-boat service on the Thames. She said the service tried from 1905 to 1907 was not given a chance to prove itself. There was "this great highway running through the centre of London not used at all to the advantage of the people." When the old service was being tried there was hardly a traffic problem in London at all.

SIR GEORGE HUME said nobody was more anxious to see a service on the river if it could be run without loss than he. It was not the fault of the party in power that there had been no solution of the London traffic problem. The party had attempted a solution. That had been put aside by the Minister of Transport and the Government. The responsibility was now on the shoulders of the Government. It so happened that there was a report on the subject from the Highways Committee and the Special Committee on Traffic. He urged the Council to adopt the recommendation of that Committee, which suggested to the Minister of Transport that in the consideration of the unification of London transport facilities regard should be paid to the possibility of a greater use of the river.

SIR WILLIAM RAY said that everybody in London would be glad to see a motor-boat service on the Thames, but there were many ways in which the Council could spend more profitably the deficit likely to be incurred. The Council would be prepared at any time to cooperate with private enterprise if any one came along with a reasonable scheme. The only way to put such a service on a satisfactory financial basis would be to run it in conjunction with other forms of traffic. He doubted whether private enterprise would consider the matter at the moment, for it was anticipated that the Minister of Transport would set up for London a traffic body to control all forms of passenger communication over a larger area than the county. That body, he understood, was likely to consist of five or six business men. It was unlikely, while some such scheme was buzzing in the brain of the Minister, that anyone would take the risk of setting up a river service.

The amendment was lost.

MUNICIPAL BANKING

Mr. EMIL DAVIES moved for the submission of a supplemental estimate of £500 for the promotion of legislation to enable the Council to establish a municipal bank. He said that every possible facility should be given to the poorer classes for the encouragement of thrift. He denied that facilities given by the great banks were sufficient. The poorer people did not feel comfortable in them, and consequently did not use them. What were wanted were banks or institutions open in the evenings where street traders, small shopkeepers, and working men and women could go. The Birmingham Municipal Bank had been phenomenally successful, one person in every three in that city having an account. The Council would make a profit out of such a bank.

Mr. ANGUS SCOTT replied that it would be impossible for a municipal bank to serve the Council in the same way as the Bank of England and the Westminster Bank.

The amendment was lost.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE CITY

Admiral Sirianni, Minister of the Italian Navy, and a Delegate to the International Naval Conference, paid an unofficial visit yesterday to the Baltic Shipping Exchange. He afterwards proceeded to Lloyd's, where he was received by Mr. Percy Hargreaves, the chairman, and shown over the building. Then he proceeded to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, where he was a guest at luncheon of Sir George Higgins, the chairman. He was accompanied by Mr. C. Camalich, of Messrs. Griffiths, Tate and Co., and Commander E. Ferreri, A.D.C.

NEW YORK TO BERMUDA FLIGHT

CAPTAIN YANCEY'S ATTEMPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 1

Captain Lewis Yancey, with two companions, Mr. William Alexander and Mr. Bouch, left New York at 9.39 a.m. to-day in a Stinson monoplane equipped with pontoons, in an attempt at a non-stop flight to Bermuda. Mr. Alexander, an experienced commercial pilot, is the pilot and Captain Yancey, the navigator of the Bellanca aeroplane which flew last year from Old Orchard, Maine, to Santander and then to Rome, is the navigator. Mr. Bouch, the owner of the machine, will act as wireless operator on the flight of 759 miles over the ocean.

The flight to Bermuda is of some difficulty because of the smallness of objective. Bearing in mind the possibility of overshooting their mark and coming down in the ocean, the airmen have provided themselves with anchors, 100 fathoms of stout line, repair tools, and a Very pistol for firing signal lights at night. The machine is fitted with a Wright Whirlwind 300 h.p. engine, which develops an average speed of 105 miles an hour. It has fuel enough to keep it aloft for 10 hours.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM

RESTORING A FINE HOUSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, APRIL 1

A telegram from Naples to the *Corriere della Sera* says that on April 21, the day of the celebration of the birth of Rome, there will be opened at Herculaneum the new entrance and the road leading to the excavations.

The work of excavating and restoring a house evidently inhabited by wealthy people is being continued. This house is of particular importance by reason of its size, the richness of the frescoed walls, and the multi-coloured pavements of mosaics and rare marbles. From the atrium a short staircase leads to the peristyle of the garden, which is extensive and surrounded by columns. In the centre there is a square bath of white marble, into which falls a stream of water from a fountain which has been repaired, and is fed through a big underground lead pipe which had already been found in a good state of preservation. At the back of the garden is the tablinum, with its walls frescoed on a green background.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN HONG-KONG

NEW SOCIETY FORMED

The Colonial Office announces the formation of the Hong-kong Society for the Protection of Children. One of the last acts of the late Governor, Sir Cecil Clement (now transferred to Singapore) was to preside over the inaugural meeting of the society, which was held in the City Hall on January 21 last.

The society aims at the protection of children and young persons by preventing, removing, or mitigating any injustice done to them, the safeguarding of their morals and the avoidance of any unnecessary suffering or injury to health; and generally the protection of the interests of children. The society further intends to take steps for the enforcement of any existing law for the protection of children or in their interests; to advocate and promote any amendment of any law which may be desirable in the cause; to educate the public generally in the interests of the welfare of the young; and to maintain an institution for the above objects. The movement has the support of the most prominent members of the Chinese community.

*** Last December an Ordinance was passed by the Hong-kong Legislature to meet the Colonial Office requirements for the suppression of the evils arising from the Mui-tsai system, which is that of the adoption or sale of Chinese girls between the ages of 4 and 14 as domestic servants. The system itself is to be brought to an end as soon as practicable.

BULGARO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, APRIL 1

Mr. Neville Henderson, the British Minister to Yugoslavia, arrived in Sofia last night. He called on M. Bouroff, the Foreign Minister, to-day, and had a long audience of the King this evening.

Although Mr. Henderson's visit was private, it is believed that his many conversations in Sofia will have some influence on Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. Mr. Henderson, who was the guest of Mr. Waterlow, the British Minister in Sofia, will leave for Belgrade to-morrow morning.

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER CHART

The weather chart published in column 7 represents the meteorological situation at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

The lines on the chart are "isobars," or lines of equal barometric pressure. The height of the barometer, reduced to sea level, is the same at all places lying on one of these lines, and has the value indicated at one end in inches of mercury at 32deg. F. and standard gravity, and at the other end in millibars (1,000 millibars = 29.53 inches of mercury). The millibar is approximately 1-1,000th of the average pressure of the atmosphere; it is the pressure of 1,000 dynes per square centimetre.

The words "High" (or H.) and "Low" (or L.) are given showing the regions of the chart where pressure is highest and lowest.

WIND

The wind at the various reporting stations is indicated by arrows. The direction is shown by drawing the arrow flying with the wind. Thus an arrow pointing directly towards the top of the page represents a south wind, and so on. The speed is given in miles per hour by the figure within the circle surrounding the station. Wind speed is also given on the Beaufort Scale by the total number of feathers on the arrow. The Beaufort Scale ranges from 0 (=calm) to 12 (=hurricane). When the wind reaches Beaufort force 8 it is regarded as a gale. A circle with "0" inside represents a calm.

The wind tends to blow along the isobars with the low pressure on the left and the high pressure on the right, but the direction is usually inclined somewhat towards the low pressure. Generally speaking, the closer the isobars in any region the stronger is the wind there.

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the air is shown by the figures placed outside the circles surrounding the stations.

WEATHER

The weather at each station is indicated by the following abbreviations:—b, little or no cloud; bc, sky half clouded; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; g, gloomy; h, hail; l, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing showers; r, rain; rs, sleet; s, snow; t, thunder; tr, thunderstorm; v, exceptional visibility.

Reports by wireless from ships are sometimes entered. In this case the name of the ship is given and the temperature of the sea is shown in addition to that of the air.

When an arrow is drawn from the centre of a depression the point of the arrow indicates the place where the centre is expected to be at 9 o'clock the next morning.

FOREIGN DECORATION

The King has given authority to Mr. John Rosarius Felix Paolus Agius to wear the Insignia of the Order of St. Sava, Third Class, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the King of Yugoslavia in recognition of valuable services rendered as honorary Consul of Yugoslavia at Valetta, Malta.

THE WEATHER

FAIR PERIODS: WARM

Meteorological Office, April 1

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large and deep depression on the Atlantic is moving slowly north and becoming less deep, and secondaries are likely to move northward over the British Isles. Warm southerly winds will continue, with rather unsettled weather, but there will be considerable fair periods in Eastern England.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind southerly, moderate or fresh; considerable fair periods, perhaps occasional rain; a tendency for thunder; warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS, AND SHETLANDS.—Wind southerly, moderate or fresh, strong locally at first; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; mild.

IRELAND.—Wind southerly, fresh or strong, moderating; occasional rain or showers; bright intervals; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Continuing mild and rather unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind southerly, moderate or fresh; fair; perhaps occasional rain; visibility good; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind southerly, fresh or strong, moderating; occasional rain; visibility moderate; sea rather rough, moderating.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind southerly, 15 m.p.h. at surface, and 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount with perhaps local thunder showers. Visibility, 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.37 a.m.; sets, 6.32 p.m.
Moon rises, 6.45 a.m.; sets, 10.53 p.m.
First quarter, April 6.
Lighting-up time, 7.2 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.34 a.m. and 4.2 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, APRIL 1, 6 P.M.

The large and deep depression centred to the West of Ireland moved slowly north-eastwards. Winds over the British Isles were mainly southerly, moderate in eastern districts, fresh to strong elsewhere. Mainly fair weather occurred in South-east England, but elsewhere weather was generally cloudy, with some rain at times. Apart from the West of Ireland, rainfall amounts were mainly small. Valentia had 24mm. (0.95in.), Blacksod Point 18mm. (0.71in.), Roches Point 14mm. (0.55in.), and Eskdalemuir 12mm. (0.47in.).

Apart from the South-Eastern districts sunshine amounts were small; Bournemouth had 6.9 hours, Worthing 6.6 hours, Dover 6.5 hours, Eastbourne, 6.4 hours, Ventnor 6.3 hours, Bexhill and Littlehampton 6.2 hours. Maximum day temperatures were above the average for the time of year; 60deg. was exceeded at several places; Kew and Hunstanton recorded 65deg., Cromer and Cleethorpes 64deg., Jersey 62deg. Screen minimum temperatures were mainly above 40deg.; at Valentia and Scilly the minimum was 50deg., and at Roches Point, Falmouth, and Guernsey 49deg.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, APRIL 1, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1006.1mb. (29.71in.), steady; temp., 62deg.; humidity, 62 per cent.; wind, S., light; weather fine.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 65deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 5hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 2; Clacton, 3; Lowestoft, 4; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, 1; Torquay, 5½; Ventnor, 4.

Manchester City magistrates yesterday granted W. Smith, the professional billiard player, summonses for alleged assault and threats against Clark McConachy, the New Zealand champion, whom Smith is playing in Manchester. The case will be heard on Friday.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	—	1	46	56	Dull, some rain.
Banff	0·3	0·3	41	50	Dull, some rain.
Berwick-on-T	0·1	—	42	51	Dull.
Bexhill	6·2	—	45	57	Fine.
Blackpool	0·3	2	46	59	Dull.
Bognor-on-Sea	6·0	—	45	57	Fine.
Bridlington	0·7	—	44	51	Cloudy.
Brighton	6·5	—	46	59	Fine.
Buxton	—	0·2	48	57	Dull, some rain.
Cheltenham	0·2	3	—	58	Dull, rain early.
Clacton	2·8	—	47	60	Cloudy.
Cleethorpes	4·9	—	45	51	Fair.
Colwyn Bay	1·2	—	45	64	Cloudy, rain early.
Cromer	0·1	3	48	58	Dull, rain.
Deal	2·2	—	45	64	Cloudy.
Douglas	5·8	0·3	45	60	Fair.
Dover	—	5	44	49	Dull, showers.
Dovercourt	5·2	—	44	58	Fine.
Eastbourne	6·4	0·1	46	56	Fine.
Exmouth	0·1	0·1	45	52	Dull, some rain.
Falmouth	—	1	49	53	Dull, some rain.
Felixstowe	5·2	—	43	54	Bright periods.
Folkestone	6·0	—	48	59	Fine.
Guernsey	3·3	—	49	62	Bright periods.
Harrogate	—	1	44	49	Dull, rain early.
Hastings	5·8	0·2	44	58	Fair.
Hunstanton	3·5	—	46	65	Bright periods.
Ilfracombe	—	1	49	60	Dull, drizzle.
Ilkley	—

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

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TWO PIECE SUITS

The present fashion for Two Piece Costumes in light weight materials is a very becoming one, and the garments illustrated are a few examples of the attractive styles to be seen in our Coat and Skirt Department on the Ground Floor.

TWO PIECE IN PANAMA GEORGETTE, dress with double box-pleat in skirt and vest and cuffs of embroidered georgette; coat with tuckings at foot to correspond with dress. In various colours. Stocked in three sizes. Price 10½ gns. Outsizes 21/- extra.

ATTRACTIVE TWO PIECE IN FLOQUELLA, in a large range of Spring colourings; dress with tuckings at waist and collar and cuffs of white pique; coat tucked to correspond. Price 10½ gns. Outsizes 21/- extra.

TWO PIECE IN PANAMA GEORGETTE, in dress with box-pleated skirt and reversed tuckings, finished with collar jabot and cuffs of contrasting georgette; coat with tuckings at foot and floral buttonhole. In several good colours. And two sizes. Price 10½ gns.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court News

Princess Helena Victoria left London yesterday for the country. She will return to London on Monday, and will leave immediately for a short visit to Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.

Princess Marie Louise, who has been on a visit to South America, will return to London on April 15.

The Marquess of Huntly, who returned to 24, Grosvenor-square on Monday evening from Paris, left for Orton-Longueville, Peterborough, yesterday.

The Countess of Ossory has arrived at 2A, Duke-street from Kilkenny Castle. She will leave London shortly before Easter for Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin will leave 42, Lower Sloane-street for Vichy at the end of this week. They expect to be away for about a fortnight.

Lady Monk Bretton left 11, The Vale, Chelsea, yesterday for Conyboro, Lewes.

Lord Doverdale will leave 10, Ennismore-gardens to-morrow for Westwood Park, Droitwich. Lady Doverdale will join him on Tuesday.

Lord and Lady Redesdale and their family have arrived at 26, Rutland-gate, and will be there until the end of May.

Lady Howard de Walden has returned to Chirk Castle, North Wales from Paris, and will be there until after Easter. Lord Howard de Walden, who is still with the scientific expedition in the Congo, is expected back early in May.

Lady Southwark has left 17, Clifton-gardens for The Red House, North Creake, Norfolk, where she will remain for several weeks.

The Hon. Mrs. Richard Preston will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Preston, on Friday, May 30.

Sir Ian and Lady Malcolm have left London until the beginning of May.

Sir William Himbury has returned to Manchester after his stay on the Riviera.

Sir George Sutherland wishes to thank all those who have kindly sent letters of sympathy to him in his great sorrow, and also to express his appreciation of the many beautiful flowers. He hopes in time to acknowledge them individually.

Frau Sthamer has left London for the Continent, and will be away for several weeks.

Squadron Leader Richard Spencer Lucy, A.F.C., Royal Air Force, and Mrs. Lucy, in consequence of the latter having succeeded to the estate of Riccarton, Mid Lothian, on the death of her brother, Lieutenant R. J. A. Cuming Gibson Craig, R.N., have assumed the surnames of Gibson Craig, and desire to be known hereafter as Squadron Leader and Mrs. Richard Spencer Gibson Craig Lucy.

Mrs. Robert Adeane gave birth to a son at 60, Oakley-street, Chelsea, on March 30. Both are well.

Mrs. Seymour Hughes has returned to 28, Eccleston-square from a cruise round South America.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. D. (Val) Beighton sail on April 4 for Australia, where they will reside in future. Address:—Care of Bank of Australasia, Martin-place, Sydney, N.S.W.

Mr. and Mrs. George Macmillan have left London for Italy, and will not be back until the middle of May. Only urgent letters will be forwarded.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Viscount Younger of Leckie, Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Stirling of Garden, Stirlingshire, and Major Francis John Pullar, Coneyhill House, Bridge-of-Allan, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Stirling.

Mr. Herbert Johnson and Mr. Kemmis Johnson (partners) and Mr. Neville Howard (son-in-law) were present at the memorial service for Mr. A. S. Jecks at St. Michael's, Cornhill, on Monday.

We have to announce the death of Jane Lady Furness, which took place at her London residence, 21, Grosvenor-square, on Monday evening.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

A special *matinée* performance of *Marigold* was given yesterday at the St. James's Theatre in aid of Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's appeal to provide maternity hospitals and other institutions with anæsthetics for mothers. Mr. Baldwin spoke during the interval. Lady Diana Cooper organized the sale of programmes, and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson was in charge of the children who sold chocolates and "Mother's Blue" buttonholes. The cast included Miss Joyce Moore as Marigold, Miss Jean Cadell as Mrs. Pringle, and Mr. Athole Stewart as Major Andrew Sellar. Among those who took tickets for the performance were:—

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees Van Swinderen, the Polish Ambassador, Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Richmond, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Sligo, Priscilla Countess Annesley, the Countess of Beauchamp, the Countess of Birkenhead, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Derby, Countess Grey, the Countess of Ilchester, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Viscountess Bearsted, Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Viscountess Leverhulme, Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Lady Ravensdale, Lady Violet Astor, Lady Jean Bertie, Lady Emily Dyke, the Countess of Plymouth, Lady Muriel North, Lady Hillingdon, Lady Delia Peel, Lady Plunket, Lady Apsley, Lady Congleton, Lady Darrington, Lady Emmott, Lady Fortes, Lady Kylsant, Lady Meichett, Lady Mildmay of Flete, Lady Bridges, Lady (George) Cooper, Lady Cunard, Lady Des Voeux, Lady Hulton, Lady Peto, Lady Studd, Colonel Sir Hildred Carlile, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Dr. Stella Churchill, Dame Louise Mellroy, Mrs. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Mrs. Arthur Henderson, and Mrs. Wesley Watson.

FUNERALS

Mr. Carlton Cross

The funeral of Mr. Carlton Cross, of Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Dorset, took place yesterday at Saint Mary's Church, Gillingham. The officiating clergy were the Rev. R. E. G. Newman (the vicar) and the Rev. G. W. S. Harmer. The chief mourners were Major J. K. Carlton Cross and Mrs. Cross (son and daughter-in-law), the Rev. Wilfrid Carlton Cross and Mrs. Cross (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. Roger Cross, Mr. Ronald Cross, Mr. A. N. Cross, Mr. John Cross (brother), Mr. A. W. Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke (brother-in-law and sister), Mr. H. P. Giffard, Mr. W. A. Briscoe (brother-in-law), and Mr. M. N. Clarke. Others present included:—

Sir Harold and Lady Pelly, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. James Lloyd-Anstruther, Colonel and Mrs. Todd Bullock, Colonel H. A. Erskine, Brigadier-General R. A. Bethell, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane-Benett-Stanford, Brigadier-General W. A. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. Isaac Bell, Mr. H. W. Reynard, Mrs. Frewen Lord, Commander Forbes, Mr. H. L. G. Hill, Canon C. P. S. Clarke, Colonel Borradaile, Mr. G. White Cooper, Colonel Godman, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Blackburn, Major Wallis, Major Donald Paton, Mr. E. Wightmack, the Rev. F. Meyrick-Jones, and Major B. E. Frome.

Mr. T. L. Bradley

The funeral of Mr. Thomas Losco Bradley, Master of the Rufford Hunt, took place at Nottingham yesterday. Mr. Bradley was buried in his hunting "pink," and his favourite fox terrier Nettle followed the *cortège*.

The funeral service began with a requiem Mass at St. Barnabas's Cathedral. The Bishop of Nottingham officiated, assisted by Father A. Baldwin. The bearers included Mr. Bradley's oldest tenant, his huntsman (Will Jacklin), and the first and second whips, who wore "pink." The chief mourners were Mrs. Losco Bradley (widow), Mr. and Mrs. T. Losco Bradley (son and daughter-in-law), and Mr. and Mrs. P. Pine (brother-in-law and sister). Among others present were:—

Colonel A. ffrench Blake, Joint Master, and Mr. C. W. Kayser, honorary secretary (representing the Grove Hunt), Mr. H. Crossley (Earl of Harrington's Hunt), Major Filmer-Sankey and Mrs. Owen Taylor (Joint Masters of the South Notts Hunt), Lady Ursula Filmer-Sankey, Captain G. G. Milward (South Notts Hunt), Colonel P. H. Warwick and Mr. H. D. Argles (Rufford Hunt), Mr. R. W. Kaye (late Master of the South Notts Hunt), Lord Charles Bentinck, Baron van der Hoop, Sir Dennis Beaufett-Bayley, Lady Isabel Argles, Lady McCreath, Mrs. W. Seely, Mr. E. M. P. de Lisle, Mr. Breedon Everard, Captain H. G. Sherbrooke, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. R. Franklin, Mr. A. M. Gamble, Major T. W. Hoskinson, Mr. H. Harwood Cash, Colonel G. E. Jacques, Mrs. Vere Laurie, Mrs. Hugh Bryan, Captain H. T. Crosthwaite, Colonel Humphrey Dene, Captain F. H. Horton, Colonel R. Thompson, the Rev. A. Walker, Major T. P. Barber, the Rev. M. Parmenter, Mr. R. A. Hanson, Mr. Cherry Downes, Mr. J. W. Cundy, Mr. T. Bailey Forman, Mr. W. F. Player, Mr. G. Fillingham, Mr. E. H. Spalding, Mr. T. Lindley, Mr. J. Farr, Mr. R. G. Pindar, Mr. W. J. Place, Mr. A. G. Mellors, Mr. J. Hole, Mr. G. Pearson, Mrs. Louis Cafferata, and Mrs. Felden.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Bt. Lieut.-Colonel J. Batten Pooll and Miss Shaw

The marriage arranged between Bt. Lieut.-Colonel John Batten Pooll, 7th Hussars, and Miss Gwendolen Shaw will take place at St. John's Church, Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, on Thursday, May 15, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. C. Pleydell-Bouverie and Miss Gelshenen

The marriage arranged between Christopher, eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Stuart and Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie, and Kathleen, only daughter of the late William Henry and Mrs. Carpenter Gelshenen, will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on April 30.

Mr. H. Schröder and Miss Darell

The engagement is announced between Helmut, only surviving son of Baron and Baroness Schröder, Dell Park, Englefield Green, and 35, Park-street, W.1, and Margaret, elder daughter of Sir Lionel and Lady Darell, Saul Lodge, Gloucestershire.

Mr. H. Campbell Jones and Miss B. E. S. Richardson

The engagement is announced between Humphrey, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Jones, of Threshers Dean, Headley, Epsom, and Barbara Eileen Stuart, second daughter of Sir Thomas Richardson (I.C.S., retd.) and Lady Richardson, of 27, Roland-gardens, S.W.

Mr. W. G. N. Walker and Miss B. Nairn

The engagement is announced between William G. N. Walker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Giles Walker, of Over Rankeillour, Cupar, Fife, and Bluebell, third daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Nairn, of Elie House, Fife, and Pitcarmick, Blairgowrie.

Flight-Lieutenant J. V. Kelly and Miss B. F. Garnett

The engagement is announced between John Vincent Kelly, only son of Major and the late Mrs. V. J. Kelly, of Dublin, Ireland, and Beryl Francis, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Garnett, of The Pryors, Hampstead.

Mr. J. F. Parker and Miss Garnett

The engagement is announced between Jack Fordham Parker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Parker, of Codsall, Staffs, and Ismee Ruth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Garnett, of The Pryors, Hampstead.

Mr. W. Bland and Miss Dease

The engagement is announced between William Bland, only son of the late Mr. Hum Bland and of Mrs. Bland, of Blandsfort, Abbeyleix, and Marion (Cis) Dease, only daughter of Major Edmund J. Dease, D.L., and Mrs. Dease, O.B.E., of Rath House, Ballybrittas, Portarlington.

Mr. G. T. I. Taylor and Miss Terry

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Thomas Ingram, only son of Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Taylor, of Moorcroft, Pedmore, Stourbridge, and Margery Joan, only daughter of the late Mr. Alfred E. Terry and Mrs. Terry, of St. Leonard's Grange, Beoley, Redditch.

Mr. K. W. Hervey and Miss Barclay

The engagement is announced between Keith Wilson Hervey, of East Bilney Hall, Norfolk, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hervey, and Hopé Marian, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. G. Barclay, M.C., and Mrs. Barclay, of Tittleshall, Norfolk.

Mr. G. K. F. Ruddle and Miss Allen

The engagement is announced between George Kenneth Fordham Ruddle, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Ruddle, of Harewood House, Langham, Rutland, and Nancy Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gwynne Allen, of The Dene, Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire.

Mr. J. Daybell and Miss E. G. Hughes

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Daybell and Miss E. G. Hughes will take place quietly, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on April 29.

MARRIAGE

Mr. J. R. Wingfield Digby and Miss M. B. Holford

The marriage took place at Sherborne Abbey yesterday of Mr. John Reginald Wingfield Digby, third son of the late Mr. W. J. K. Wingfield Digby, M.P., of Sherborne Castle, Dorset, and of Mrs. Wingfield Digby, of The Court, Chetnole, and Miss Margaret Betty Holford, second daughter of Captain T. P. A. Holford and of Mrs. Holford, of Duntish Court, Buckland Newton, near Dorchester. Canon S. H. Wingfield Digby (uncle of the bridegroom) and the Rev. W. M. Tod officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Major Charles Holford, wore a medieval gown of soft cream satin with long tight-fitting sleeves, the corsage embroidered with pearls. Her train of cream satin was embroidered with true lovers' knots in pearl and sprays of orange-blossom, and her white tulle veil, hemmed with silver thread, was held by a coronet of pearls and orange-blossom buds. She wore a string of pearls and a diamond brooch, and carried a sheaf of white lilies. Her train was carried by Master Percy Browne and Miss Anne Griffiths. The page wore a Kate Greenaway suit of lily-of-the-valley green satin with white frills, and the little girl wore a dress in the same style and carried a nosegay of pink rosebuds. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Leslie Holford, Miss Deirdre Holford, Miss Denise Holford (sisters of the bride), Miss Rosemary Stern, Miss Eleanor Holford, and Miss Lydia Wingfield Digby. They wore sleeveless frocks of lily-of-the-valley green ninon with frilled skirts, and little shoulder capes fastened in front with a single pink rose. They had wreaths of green leaves on their hair and carried sheaves of pink roses, and wore necklaces of jade beads. Captain J. Bentley was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Duntish Court, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Holford, Mrs. C. Holford, Colonel James Holford, Captain John Holford, Major and Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Dundas, Major and Mrs. Corbett, Major Watt, Captain and Mrs. Watt, Mrs. J. Wingfield Digby, Colonel and Mrs. F. Wingfield Digby, Major and Mrs. Ewart Wingfield Digby, Colonel and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wingfield Digby, the Misses Wingfield Digby, Mr. Simon and Mr. George Wingfield Digby, Mrs. R. H. Wingfield Digby, Lord and Lady Digby, Lieutenant-Colonel and Miss Digby, Commander and Mrs. Brind, Colonel and Mrs. Cuninghame, Colonel and Mrs. Clark, the Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis, Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly, Captain and Mrs. Eccles, Miss Guest, Captain and Mrs. Vivian Kennard, Mrs. Milne, Captain the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Lambart, Sir Hubert and Lady Medlycott, Major and Mrs. McCreery, Mr. Hugh Neville, Major and Mrs. Phipps Hornby, Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Pinney, Colonel and Mrs. Sutton, Captain and Mrs. Taylor Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Vesey, Colonel and Mrs. Hardy, Captain and Mrs. W. F. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. and Miss Fisher-Rowe, Captain L. R. Livingstone Learmonth, Captain the Hon. Gerald and Lady Lilian Digby, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clare Walbridge, Mrs. Bramwell, Captain and Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Major Harrison, Miss St. Maur, Colonel and Mrs. Duff, and Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

The honeymoon is being spent in the New Forest, and the bride travelled in a navy-blue crêpe de Chine dress and a coat to match with an ermine collar.

HUNT BALL

The Berwickshire

The Berwickshire Hunt ball was held at Marchmont House last night, by permission of Captain and Mrs. J. H. F. McEwan. There was a large gathering, including representatives of the Jed Forest, North Northumberland, Lauderdale, and Buccleuch Hunts. James Raymond Newton's Havana orchestra from Newcastle played. Among those present were:—

Captain and Mrs. McEwan, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Colonel and Mrs. Stirling of Garden, Lord and Lady Doune, Mr. Patrick Buchan Hepburn, Miss Iseult Barclay, Miss Doris Barclay, Miss N. Milne Home, Miss Atkinson Clark, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Cornish Torlock, Mr. Snowdon Paterson, Mr. Jas. Steven, Colonel Menzies, Mrs. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Buchanan, Miss Findlay, Mr. Adams, Lady Bridget Douglas-Home, Lady Rachel Douglas-Home, Miss Jean Scott, Miss Maymie Scott, Lady Margaret Spencer, the Earl of Home, Lord Dunglass, the Hon. Henry Douglas-Home, Mr. Ian Pitman, Mr. Wolf Murray, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Alick Fraser, Miss Sheila Fraser, Miss Brenda Fraser, Captain H. M. Swan, Mr. Stanley Slinn, Colonel Trotter, Lady Edith Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Lady Janet Montgomerie, Miss Herbert Percy, Miss Rumbold, Lady Anne Egerton, Brigadier-General Baird, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. H. Graham, Miss Trotter Mr. H. Trotter, and Mr. P. Trotter.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27 and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

The annual service of the Liverpool Cathedral Builders will be held in the Cathedral on Saturday, May 3. The sermon will be preached by the Dean of Norwich (Dr. Cranage).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD BUCKINGHAMSHIRE'S SETTLED LAND

A further grant of probate in respect of the estates of the late Right Hon. Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, seventh Earl of Buckinghamshire, of Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks, of Fordel, Inverkeithing, Fife, and of Camperdown House, Dundee, who died on January 15, aged 69, has been issued in respect of settled lands valued at £56,859. A grant in respect of unsettled property valued at £19,096 has been issued, notice of which was published in *The Times* of March 17, making the total value of the property passing by his death £75,955.

The Hon. Robert Barnard de Grey, of Carlisle-road, Hove, who died on January 2, aged 71, intestate and a bachelor without parent, son of the fifth Baron Walsingham, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £10,091, with net personalty £9,987.

Mr. Frederick Lees, of Ashford Hall, Bakewell, Derby, mining engineer, who died on November 20, aged 73, left estate of the value of £113,323, with net personalty £90,496.

The Rev. James Hector de Courcelles, M.A., of Arundel-gardens, Kensington, W., who died on January 21, left estate of the gross value of £11,323, with net personalty £10,051. He left:—

The advowson of Brimpton, near Reading, to the use of his niece, Constance Dorothy Barbara Fane, for life, and then to the use of the Provost, Fellows, and scholars of Worcester College, Oxford, "to the intent that the same shall constitute a memorial of my late wife, Matilda Chrysognona de Courcelles, and myself, and be known as "The de Courcelles Gift."

£100 to his cook, Lucy Heath, if still in his service.

Mrs. Arabella Clara Kitchin, of Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells, who died on January 21, widow of the Rev. J. G. Kitchin, left estate of the gross value of £34,198, with net personalty £34,073. She gives:—

£300 if still in her service, or £250 if not, to her maid, Alice Harding.

Mr. George Brown, of Teignmouth-road, Cricklewood, N.W., and of The Lord Palmerston, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, S.E., who died on February 10, left estate of the gross value of £30,482, with net personalty £29,789. He left:—

£50 to Kate Collins, formerly in his employ, and £50 to Ethel Hutchings, whether still in his employ or not.

The Rev. Alfred Ernest Lloyd Kenyon, of The Rectory, Ludlow, who died on January 25, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £18,222, with net personalty £17,960. He gives:—

£500 to the Parochial Church Council of Clun, Salop, for the repair and maintenance of the structure of the parish church; £500 to the Parochial Church Council of St. Mark, Noel Park, Wood Green, for like purposes; and £250 to the Shropshire Bishopric Committee.

The residue of his property in trust for two life interests, and then as to £2,000 to the Charity of W. H. K. Gibbons, for the benefit of widows and children of clergymen who have held livings or curacies in the County of Salop.

Mr. Frank Alexander Milne, J.P., of Summerhill, Barnet, who died on February 5, aged 75, left £14,691, with net personalty £13,745. He left:—

£200 to his servant, Annie Williams; £150 to his clerk, Edward Fields; and £50 to the Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays.

Mrs. Agnes Emma Jane Thacker, of Birchfield-road, Handsworth, Birmingham, who died on November 20, left estate valued at £6,016 gross, with net personalty £5,735. She gives:—

£100 to the vicar and churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Birchfields, towards the fund for the erection of a parish hall.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Ainslie, Mr. Ainslie Douglas, of Delgaty Castle, Turriff, Aberdeen (personal estate in Great Britain £3,968) (total personal estate)	£7,485
Alabaster, Mr. Henry (83), of the Seldon Park Hotel, Sanderstead, Surrey, late chairman of the Electrical Review, Limited (net personalty £83,210)	64,868
Allan, Mr. William Adams (60), of Westward, Tankerville-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, general manager and director of Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Limited, and a director of Messrs. Bainbridge Brothers (Leeds) (net personalty £6,222)	15,660
Allen, the Rev. James (63), of The Parsonage, Milton, Weston-super-Mare, curate-in-charge of St. Jude's Church, Milton (net personalty £559)	709
Armitage, Mr. Charles, of Manningham-lane, Bradford, estate agent (net personalty £13,807)	20,383
Ash, Mr. William (68), of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, builder and merchant, a director of the firm of Messrs. Blatchford, Ash, and Co., Limited, builders, &c., of Okehampton (net personalty £1,294)	8,495
Avton, Mr. George (79), of Monument-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (net personalty £57,256)	58,103
Evans, the Rev. James Lachlan, M.A. (71), of Gordon-square, W.C., rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, E.C. (net personalty £11,026)	11,128
Festing, Mrs. Mary Anne, of Kentisknowle, Kents-road, Torquay, widow of Captain J. M. C. Festing, R.N. (net personalty £33,157)	33,293
Fuller, Mr. Frederick Charles (76), of Oaklands-road, Bedford, brewer (net personalty £9,897)	13,361
Gill, Mr. George Douglas (58), of the Commercial Bank, Tain, Ross and Cromarty, bank agent (personal estate)	14,841
Graham, Mr. James Edward, K.C., of Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, advocate (personal estate)	39,312
Lawford, Mr. Herbert Bowring, of Abbotswood-road, Streatham, S.W., solicitor (net personalty £12,533)	14,290
Marsden, Mr. William (63), of Halifax-road, Brighouse, Yorks, brassfounder (net personalty £9,653)	10,699
Rogan, the Rev. John, of The Manse, Lundie, Dundee, minister of Lundie and Fowis-Easter (personal estate)	1,053
Rostron, Miss Matilda Haworth (54), of Garnett-street, Ramsbottom, Lancs, who had for some years lived the life of a recluse, a spinster without parent, brother, or sister (or issue of them), or grandparent (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £4,246)	4,283
Style, Mr. Sydney, of Hope-street, Liverpool, formerly solicitor, of the firm of Style, Lindsay, and Squarey (net personalty £964)	1,065
Swinburne, Canon Stanley (85), of Catton House, Old Catton, Norfolk (net personalty £36,748)	37,019
Thompson, the Rev. Ralph Percy, M.A., of Binsgardens, Kensington, W. (net personalty £1,651)	1,753
Ward, Mr. Henry, of Longmore Villa, Church Aston, near Newport, Salop, retired farmer (net personalty £12,838)	13,418
Wright, Mr. Albert (69), of Derrington-avenue, Crewe, for many years manager of the Junction Hotel (net personalty £13,696)	14,214

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CANONRIES OF MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Canon C. V. Merriman, Canon W. G. Edwards Rees, Canon A. C. Thompson, and Canon W. H. Smartt, being honorary canons of Manchester Cathedral not now resident in the diocese, have resigned their canonries and have each received at the hands of the Bishop the title of Canon Emeritus. Canon Carpenter, on becoming Master of the Temple, has resigned his canonry. The Bishop of Middleton expressed the wish some time ago to resign his canonry, and the Bishop has now acceded to his wish. By the action of the Dean and Chapter permanent seats in the choir of the Cathedral have been assigned to the Bishops of Hulme and of Middleton.

The Bishop of Manchester has invited the following to become honorary canons, and they have accepted his invitation:—The Rev. M. S. Baylis, vicar of All Saints, Bury, and rural dean; the Rev. C. P. Keeling, rector of Gorton and rural dean; the Rev. H. D. Lockett, rector of Fallowfield; the Rev. A. R. Mackintosh, vicar of St. Mary's, Oldham, and rural dean; and the Rev. H. N. Ross, vicar of Eccles and rural dean.

NOTES

The Ripon Diocesan Conference will be held at Leeds on May 5.

The Archbishop of York will preach at a Sunday school teachers' service in Lincoln Cathedral on Saturday, May 24.

A sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Lincoln to defray the expense of obtaining a report on the Church schools of the diocese, and of estimating the approximate cost of alterations necessary to convert some of these schools into central schools. It is hoped that the whole survey will be finished at Whitsuntide.

The Bishop of Salisbury ordained as deacon in St. Osmund's Church, Parkstone, Dorset, on Sunday, Frederick Philip Charles Swaab, B.A., of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and Ely Theological College, who was licensed to the curacy of St. Osmund, Parkstone.

The Archbishop of New Zealand and the Bishops of Oxford, Peterborough, Gippsland, and Swansea and Brecon will speak at the annual conference of the Church of England Men's Society, which will take place at Reading on June 24 and 25. Special sermons will be preached in the Reading churches on the Sunday before the conference, and the delegates will be welcomed by the Mayor of Reading on the evening of June 23.

BIRDS AT PLAY

THE DIVERSIONS OF SEAGULLS

(From a Correspondent)

Many birds seem to possess a sense of fun—an idea of playing games with each other, and even of perpetrating a practical joke. The crow family are most gifted, one would think, with bird humour, and in particular the jackdaw—have we not the "Jackdaw of Rheims"?—and the chough. A tame chough I knew well many years ago was never weary of tweaking the house dog's tail as he lay asleep, and then instantly taking cover; on his native sea-cliffs, too, the chough is a most amusing fellow. Even the stately raven unbends, especially in spring time, and engages in drolleries with his mate. The starling also, is on occasion full of whimsies, as anyone can testify who watches him with his kind. I have seen one oyster-catcher bump into another standing happily in a doze on one leg and knock him over.

But seagulls are birds that do not, on first thought, readily associate themselves with humorous fancies. The bigger ones have such a cold, baleful eye, and look too sinister for play, and yet it is of one of them, the herring gull, that the following incident is related.

On a certain chimney of a house near a southern sea-cliff is a revolving cowl that appears to be unusually loose; it spins round with a very slight wind. This cowl is beloved of herring gulls that congregate thickly in this neighbourhood, and the precarious seat is seldom for long untenanted, though there is only room for one at a time. In a gentle breeze a gull will maintain its balance in fair comfort by a judicious shifting of its feet as the cowl revolves at an easy pace. But a sudden gust, or a stiffening of the wind causes a more rapid spinning, and then the fun begins. In a moment or so the gull, in spite of clever foot-work, finds its equilibrium completely upset; there is a loud squawking and a wild flutter of big wings; then off it goes with great commotion in ludicrous disarray, and another is ready to take its place, and yet another as each, despite its struggles, loses its balance in turn. The efforts of the competitors are punctuated by loud cackling cries from the gull spectators who cluster on the adjoining house-tops. Whether marks are scored and the game is won by the most agile and lasting performer one cannot tell, but it almost seems so. Gulls, like other creatures, get tired of a game. After a spell of these gymnastics they all fly off in search of food or some other amusement, and for a while the cowl is deserted.

A favourite diversion with many species of gulls, as also with rooks and crows, is to carry crabs, mussels, and other shell-fish from the beach to some height and drop them on stones or hard sand beneath. (In this same way did the eagle of old drop the tortoise on to the ill-fated bald head of Aeschylus in mistake for a stone.) The bird follows swiftly, reaching the ground almost as soon as the mollusc. If the shell be broken, well and good; the contents are then speedily devoured. But if not, there is a bark of disappointment, and the prey is carried up once more. This process is repeated sometimes for an hour, numbers of gulls being engaged in it at the same time.

Some gulls have a habit of padding with their feet—one might almost term it dancing—on wet sand or mud uncovered by the ebbing tide in order to attract worms to the surface. I have watched both herring and black-headed gulls perform these antics, several together strung out in a line. Once while so engaged two herring gulls emitted queer grunting sounds at regular intervals, so this performance became a veritable "song and dance." It is an odd custom, but, judging by results, not unprofitable.

In many places where gulls are fed frequently some of them become very familiar, sidling up and taking—snatching, perhaps, is the better word—food from one's hand. Some years ago the inhabitants of a cottage in Sark succeeded in taming a herring gull to an unusual degree. It came very often for food at all times of the year, pattering about inside the cottage as well as around the garden. In winter, when doors and windows were shut, it tapped imperiously at the window. On being let in it made for the hearth and warmed itself at the fire between the cat and dog, who from long habit made no attempt to molest it. My informant, an eye-witness of this eccentric behaviour in a gull, was told that the bird had been coming to the cottage for 20 years. Perhaps it does so still.

THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPLECHASES

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT AT HAWTHORN HILL

There was a large crowd at Hawthorn Hill yesterday. The weather was ideal, as there was a soft wind blowing and the sun was out all day. The new tweed suits were chiefly seen in beige, green, and brown, flecked with bright colour.

The Marchioness of Blandford, who wore a squirrel-dyed beige fur coat, with a fox collar to match, and a brown velvet hat, was with her sister, the Hon. Lady de Trafford, who chose a navy blue gabardine tailor-made coat and skirt with a silver fox fur and a navy blue felt hat. Lady Rachel Howard wore a beige and brown tweed coat and a nutria collar with a brown felt hat, and was walking with her sister, Lady Katherine Howard, who was dressed in a ginger-brown long suède coat, with a beige jet hat bound with brown petersham.

The Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson was in a grey flecked dark wool long coat, and a small knitted hat to tone. Sir Anthony Lindsay-Hogg was seen at the open ditch with Lady Lindsay-Hogg, who was dressed in a green-black-and-white plaid coat and skirt, with a beret of the same material and a pale yellow blouse. The Hon. Mrs. Brabazon selected a black leather coat collared with nutria, and a brown felt hat. Lady Victoria Villiers chose a pepper-and-salt tailor-made suit, with a fox fur and a brown felt hat. Mrs. Hubert Loder wore a navy blue tailor-made coat and skirt, a fox fur and a brown toque. Mrs. Frank Chapman, in navy blue, was with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. F. Chapman, who wore a beige flecked brown coat and skirt, with a canary-yellow felt hat and jumper to match. Miss Quilter was seen in beige and mixture, with a red felt hat, scarf and handbag to tone. Among others present were:—

Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Sir Robert Wilmot, Sir Peter Grant Lawson, Lord Stavordale, the Duke of Norfolk, Captain Sale, Mr. P. Dunne, Brigadier B. N. Serrison-Brooke, Brigadier-General G. C. B. Paynter, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Lonckton-Arundell, Colonel Lord Henry Seymour, Major J. L. Steed, Captain A. Heywood Lonsdale, Major W. G. G. Stewart, Major R. W. Lewis, Colonel R. Pollock, Miss Nora Wilmot, Mr. Edgar Barker, Mr. Reginald Prest, Mr. G. W. Pennington, Mr. Herbert Rivett, Captain G. Whittaker, Mr. W. J. Anstruther Gough, Mr. A. W. A. Smith, Mr. R. F. S. Gooch, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Mr. E. O. Kellett, Mr. C. K. Finlay, Mr. J. Powell Edwards, and Mr. J. R. Durtan Matthews.

THE ATHENÆUM

The committee of the Athenæum yesterday elected the following gentlemen under the provisions of Rule II. of the club, which empowers the annual election by the committee of a certain number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, and the arts, or for public service:—

Mr. William Reid Dick, R.A.; Brigadier-General Sir Harold Brewer Hartley, C.B.E., F.R.S., M.C., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford; and Mr. Allen Mawer, Provost of University College, London.

LONDON FASHIONS

DIFFICULTIES IN LINE

While some of the changes in dress are welcome enough, others demand too much alteration for one season. The improved finish in day clothes is an advantage. The redingote and coat frock, in madiana, charmelaine, fine serge, and other fine woolliens, look all the better for capelets, boleros, Eton coats, and such devices to help the transition from a straight to a curved bodice line and definite waist. The lengthened skirt is so little longer in the morning that it gives no trouble.

In more elaborate afternoon clothes, however, and in the filmy frocks for Ascot that are already being shown, there is more disturbance. Many of them are long all the way round down to the ankle, and, made of floral chiffons and filmy georgettes, with coats and boleros and capes, they are not unlike evening dresses. Out of doors they are sure to look untidy and be difficult to manage.

The tight hip line in the princess evening frock can be worn by few without modification, and it affects all ceremonious dress, such as may be worn with a train at Court. There are, however, semi-boleros, either back or front, short wing draperies under the arms, and intricate piecings and incrustations on hips to prevent an ugly tightness. The new materials are skilfully used in this princess line. There is the new double georgette called "fleur de soie," which drapes exquisitely without clinging too much, and there are excellent uncrushable black nets, such as fine jersey net, a new fishnet, and net sewn with cire to look like cire lace. There are many crêpe satins, a new slightly harder satin, and chiffon lamés that drape well.

Dance frocks are, on the whole, reasonably long. The best are not quite ankle-length and show two distinct styles. For example, where the princess line is kept, fullness is given to it by panels set in perpendicularly at intervals on the skirt, and there is the Victorian design which aims at many frills and layers of tulle or chiffon. Pastel colours are seasonable; there are no hard tones this year, but hyacinth, pale delft, powder blue and turquoise, primrose yellow, pale rose, and other delicate colours suitable for young girls can be lightly embroidered with silver and crystal, or formal flower trimmings.

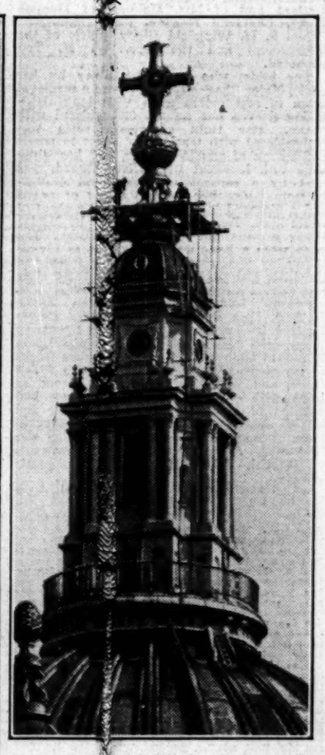
THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPLECHASES AT HAWTHORN HILL

THE GRENADIER GUARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.—The field taking the first jump in the race for the Grenadier Guards' Challenge Cup at the Household Brigade Steeplechases at Hawthorn Hill yesterday. The winner, Mr. W. R. West's Irish Cheddar, is leading. Mr. J. A. Goschen's B[illegible]nor was second and Mr. W. H. Goschen's Snowflake V. was third.

FRAU WAGNER, the widow of the composer, has died at Bayreuth, aged 93. We reproduce an early amateur photograph showing her with her husband and a guest at their Bayreuth home. Wagner died in 1883.

THE SCULPTOR AT WORK.—An old photograph showing Mr. Alfred Gilbert at work in his studio on the figure of Eros. The memorial was unveiled in Piccadilly Circus in 1893.

"EROS" TO RETURN TO PICCADILLY.—The London County Council decided yesterday that Mr. Alfred Gilbert's famous Shaftesbury Memorial with the figure of Eros is to be erected again in Piccadilly Circus. Our first photograph, taken before the monument was removed in 1925, shows the Eros figure in its old surroundings. In the second picture the fountain has been superimposed on a photograph of Piccadilly Circus taken yesterday. It gives an idea of how it will appear against the loftier buildings that have taken the place of Nash's Quadrant.



THE CROSS OF ST. PAUL'S.—Workmen engaged on regilding the cross over the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. A photograph taken yesterday from the roof of *The Times* building, Printing House-square.

DAFFODILS AT KEW.—A cluster of daffodils growing under the trees at Kew Gardens, which are now bright with spring flowers.

IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDENS.—Thousands of daffodils are now in bloom in the gardens of the Inner Temple. This bed, 150 yards long, can be seen from the Embankment and has attracted a great deal of attention.

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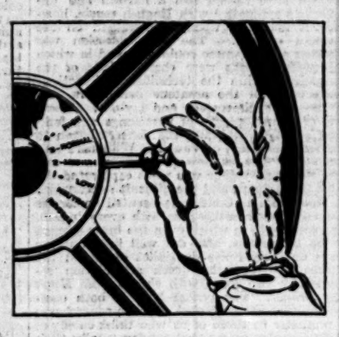

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Obituary

FRAU WAGNER

WORK FOR HER HUSBAND'S FAME

Frau Cosima Wagner, who died at Bayreuth yesterday at the age of 92, filled a place of great importance in the history of music, although she herself was no musician. This was due, not merely to her association with three of the most eminent of modern musical reformers, but to her individual strength of character and energy of will.

Frau Wagner was the younger daughter of Liszt by the Comtesse d'Agoult, the friend of George Sand, who was known by her pen-name of "Daniel Stern." Her elder sister, Blandine, was the second wife of Emile Ollivier, the Minister of Napoleon III. Cosima was born in December, 1837, at Bellaggio, on Lake Como, and was educated in Paris, where she first met Richard Wagner, in 1853. She was married to Hans von Bülow, the composer and musician, in 1857. Wagner (not an unbiased witness), writing in 1864 to Frau Eliza Wille, describes it as "a tragic marriage"; and speaks of Cosima as "young and most exceptionally gifted, the very image of Liszt, but intellectually his superior." The liaison began about the time that Wagner found a period of repose at Triebschen, near Lucerne; his first wife, Minna, and he had separated in 1861, and she—not the least tragic figure in the story—died at Dresden in January, 1866. Siegfried Wagner was born in the summer of 1859; in the following year the civil marriage took place between his parents, and in 1872 the religious ceremony was performed according to the Lutheran rites.

From the moment when she united her life to Wagner's Cosima devoted herself with wonderful energy and persistence to the work of obtaining universal recognition for his compositions and writings. To her, as well as to Liszt and to King Ludwig II., must be given a share in the credit for the realization of what is called the "Bayreuth Idea." To select almost at random a little town where the only traditions were those of the most rococo kind, and its only interest the fact that Jean Paul was born there, to transform it into the central shrine of the cult of one musician, to make a great commercial success of what had been a failure at first, and to maintain that success for many years afterwards—this is what the "Bayreuth Idea" achieved.

From the first Wagner's house of Wahnfried at Bayreuth was a kind of Court during the Bayreuth performances; there Frau Cosima held a quasi-regal state, and her rule, after Wagner's death, was absolute and despotic. She had a considerable instinct for the dramatic side of the works of her husband, and emphasized it, as many people think, at the expense of the musical effect. More than one of the older disciples of the master was banished from the inner circle of the devotees when his artistic convictions chanced to run counter to Frau Wagner's, and the result of the numerous changes of conductors at Bayreuth, and the consequent breaking of the great musical tradition established there by Wagner himself, gradually alienated many of those who loved the music-dramas mainly for their musical beauty. On one occasion she suffered a defeat which must have been extremely mortifying to one of her character; she refused her consent to the project of performing *Parsifal* in New York, but the Americans found it possible to do without that permission. This was several years before 1913, the year in which, the copyright of *Parsifal* having expired, the work became the common property of the world and was performed in every opera house of repute in Europe.

Frau Wagner's part in arranging the story of her husband's life so as to place it in a light favourable to the ideal of him which she wished to maintain, and the controversy which gathered round the subject, and which only subsided after the publication of the autobiography "Mein Leben," in 1911, and the criticism it naturally aroused had received the fullest publicity, need not be now discussed. Wagner's faults and frailties may be left buried with him in that dismal tomb at the Villa Wahnfried. The greatness of his works lives, and his wife's cooperation in presenting it to the world is what we would most wish to remember at her death.

In her later years Frau Wagner became nearly blind and physically very feeble. Her son, Siegfried, took over the direction of the Bayreuth Festivals, and she lived in strict retirement, seeing only her children and grandchildren. It may well be, therefore, that she knew nothing of the book which Count du Moulin Eckart, Wagner's godchild, published last year at Munich under the title of "Cosima Wagner: ein Lebens- und Charakter-Bild." This enormous and uncritical work, full of flattery, is nevertheless of interest, for the Count had access to much unpublished material. Especially interesting is the picture of Cosima's pre-Wagnerian period, when she could call her mind her own, before she became what he calls "die Retterin des Meisters und seiner Genius." The picture of her which emerges from Count du Moulin Eckart's voluminous and sentimental pages is hardly that which he intended. It is one of a strong personality, with little sense of humour, a highly-cultivated woman of powerful emotions, but incapable of originating anything, and to be remembered solely in relation to her father and her two husbands. "She is a genius, he is an *épicier*" was George Eliot's comment when the Wagners visited London in 1877; the truth is that she brought much-needed domestic peace to the later years of a great man, whose kingdom she ruled after his death with much of his own masterful egotism.

Another work, "The Truth About Wagner," by P. D. Hurn and Waverley Lewis, which was reviewed in *The Times* last February, must be mentioned. It is professedly a study of the Hon. Mrs. Burrell's material for her "Richard Wagner's Life and Works, 1813-1834," which was privately issued in 1898, and it is largely devoted to the rehabilitation of Minna, Wagner's unhappy first wife, whom the authors regard as his "true" wife.

Frau Wagner's daughter, Eva, became in 1908 the second wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, biographer of his father-in-law, and perhaps the bitterest of anti-English renegades during the War. He died in 1927.

SIR NOEL KERSHAW

Sir Noel Thomas Kershaw, K.C.B., died suddenly yesterday, at Dorking, at the age of 66.

Born on December 24, 1863, he was the son of the Rev. G. S. W. Kershaw, of Fledborough, Notts, and was educated at Malvern. He entered the secretary's department of the General Post Office in 1886, was appointed private secretary to the President of the Local Government Board in 1897, and became assistant secretary in 1899. He was created C.B. in 1906, was promoted to K.C.B. in 1916, and retired in 1919. He married first, in 1887, Annie Gordon, daughter of Major Balderston, late I.A., and secondly, in 1927, Gladys Florence, daughter of the late Mr. Eustace Haddock, of Argentina. He leaves one daughter, the wife of Major J. P. M. Hibbert, late R.F.A. (T.F.).

The funeral will be at Dorking Cemetery on Friday, at 12.

FLEET-SURGEON CORRIE

Fleet-Surgeon Alfred Thomas Corrie, R.N., retired, died at 27, Torrington-place, Plymouth, on March 28. He entered the Navy as surgeon on March 30, 1872. Three years later, when serving in the corvette Pearl, he was present at Santa Cruz, South Pacific, when a treacherous attack was made on shore by natives which resulted in the death of Commodore Goodenough and two men. Dr. Corrie was in medical charge of the boats sent to punish the outrage. He afterwards contributed valuable papers to the proceedings of the learned societies, including one on Lord Howe Island, which appeared in the "Transactions" of the Royal Geographical Society. He was promoted to staff surgeon in March, 1884, and fleet-surgeon in September, 1892. From 1900 he was medical officer of the gunnery school and dockyard at Sheerness, and retired in August, 1902. He was elected a member of the Council of the Epidemiological Society in 1896.

THE REV. SIR CHARLES GRAHAM-MONTGOMERY

The Rev. Sir Charles Percy Graham-Montgomery, Bt., died yesterday at 35, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, at the age of 75.

Born on September 6, 1855, the third son of the third baronet, he was educated at Winchester and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1880. He was formerly vicar of Shapwick, of Norton St. Philip, Bath, and of St. John the Evangelist, Taunton, retiring in 1915. He succeeded his brother, Sir Basil Graham-Montgomery, as sixth baronet in 1928. He married first in 1887 Minnie Gertrude Compton, daughter of Major-General Chamberlain Walker, Bombay Staff Corps; she died in 1922; and he married secondly in 1923 Rose Kathleen Blunt. His elder son was killed in the War, and his younger son died at the age of 16. He is succeeded by his cousin, Mr. Henry James Purvis-Russell-Montgomery, of Hattonburn, Convener of Co. Kinross, who assumed the additional names of Purvis-Russell in 1906. He married Maud, M.B.E., daughter of Mr. Purvis-Russell, of Warroch, Co. Kinross, and has two sons and three daughters.

MR. J. E. SMITH

A correspondent writes:—The most enduring work of Mr. John Edward Smith, F.S.A., whose death was recently announced in *The Times*, is probably to be found in his studies of the history of the parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, in those books which are a mine for the antiquary and the genealogist—namely, "Parochial Memorials of St. John's," "Local Government in Westminster," "Bygone Briefs" (of St. Margaret's), and "A Catalogue of Westminster Records." The last-named work contains the story of his rescue from an unventilated and reeking cellar in the Caxton Hall of some tons of dumped records of both parishes, and the finding of 11 cases of neglected documents, including churchwardens' accounts from 1460, in the tower of St. Margaret's Church. In 1929 he published a study on "The Parliamentary Representation of the County of Surrey, 1290-1924." Only last year he rallied to the defence of his first love on learning that the model of the proposed Sacristy for Westminster Abbey had been allowed to encroach into St. Margaret's graveyard, and his exact knowledge and sagacity proved valuable in the measures taken to repel the intrusion.

PROFESSOR WATERS

Professor Poulton writes:—

It is probable that some of those who realize the heavy loss which Oxford has suffered in the early death of Professor Waters are unacquainted with the extent and depth of his work in entomology. Our late Professor of the Romance Languages was a leading authority on the British "Micros"—the great assemblage which includes far more than half the species, the total being about 2,170, of lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) known in this country, an assemblage which, in spite of its familiar name, contains many rather large moths and even a giant like the "Goat moth" (*Cossus*), as well as all the smaller species such as the "clothes moths" and their allies.

My friend Mr. H. J. Turner, late hon. librarian of the Entomological Society of London, a devoted student of the "Micros," writes of Professor Waters as "a man to whom the younger naturalists could look up as an authority who would always help them in their difficulties"—and there are plenty of difficulties in the subject and but few trustworthy guides. "Now that he has passed away, I know of no one to take his place as a student of the British 'Micros.' In consulting him I always felt that he was a naturalist whose knowledge was firmly based on experience in the field." He will always be remembered in the Hope Department of the Oxford University Museum, which owes so much to his kind and most efficient help.

MR. G. B. LLOYD

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. George Butler Lloyd, of Shelton Hall, whose death was announced in *The Times* of Saturday, was a well-known public man in Shropshire, where he did a great deal of public work in a quiet and unostentatious way. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Butler Lloyd and of Jane Emilia Hunt, a sister of the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer. Dr. Butler, the distinguished headmaster of Shrewsbury School, was his great-grandfather. He was educated at Marlborough and at St. John's College, Cambridge. In early life he entered the Salop Old Bank, of which he became senior partner, until its merger in Lloyds Bank Limited, of which he was then made a director. Mr. Lloyd took a great interest in educational matters, and was for many years chairman of the Shrewsbury School Board, and at his death he was senior member of the governing body of Shrewsbury School. He was twice Mayor of Shrewsbury, and an alderman of the corporation, and in 1913 he was elected Unionist member for Shrewsbury. He married, in 1880, Constance Mary, second daughter of Colonel Richard Jenkins, and had four children, his eldest son, Mr. William Lloyd, being a Judge in Nigeria. Mr. Lloyd was one of the kindest and most unassuming of men, and his death leaves a gap which it will be difficult to fill. He and his wife had only just celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury made them a presentation of plate, in which many friends joined.

Mr. Harold Lancaster Sheppard, who for 24 years had been employed in the office of the Commissioner's Secretary at Scotland Yard, died yesterday at the age of 46. After being a clerk for some years he became assistant secretary, a responsible position which he had occupied for the past two years.

A correspondent writes:—May an old friend and former pupil of Canon O. W. Tancock venture to add a word to the obituary notice which recently appeared in *The Times*? In his undergraduate days he was President of the Oxford Union Society—a notable distinction when one remembers how many illustrious names are to be found in the long roll of those who have held that office.

Jane Annette Lady Furness died yesterday at her residence, 21, Grosvenor-square, in her 75th year. She was the only daughter of Mr. Henry Suggitt, of Brierton, Durham, and she was married in 1876 to Mr. Christopher Furness, the shipowner and shipbuilder, who was created Lord Furness, and who died in 1912, leaving an only son, the present Viscount Furness. The funeral will be at Winksley, Yorkshire, to-morrow, at 1.30. There will be a memorial service at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, at 11 o'clock the same day.

The Kenya Rifle Association will this year send a team to Bisley to compete for the Junior Kolapore Cup.

THE LATE LORD BALFOUR

MEMORIAL MEETING IN LONDON

Some 3,000 persons attended the memorial demonstration held last night in honour of the late Lord Balfour at the Albert Hall. Dr. Chaim Weizmann was in the chair, and the chief speakers were:—

Dr. J. H. Hertz (the Chief Rabbi), Mr. Amery, Lord Melchett, Mr. Felix Warburg, Mr. Nahum Sokolow, Mrs Philip Snowden, Lord Cecil, Sir Robert Hamilton, and Colonel Wedgwood.

Sympathetic messages were read from Professor Albert Einstein, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Leon Blum (leader of the Socialist Party in France), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and Lord Reading.

DR. WEIZMANN said he hoped and prayed that it might be given to them and to those who would come after them to erect an undying memorial to Lord Balfour, and that that memorial would express itself in land, in villages, in trees, in a Jewish material and moral civilization. That material and moral civilization would be linked up through the name of Balfour, the proud son of a proud nation, with the nation which had taken upon itself to help them on in the building up of Palestine.

THE CHIEF RABBI (Dr. J. H. Hertz) said that the life of Arthur James Balfour could be summed up as a series of great ventures of faith. The venture of faith with which his name would always be remembered was the declaration concerning the Jewish National Home.

Mr. AMERY said he could assure them that Lord Balfour's policy had not died with him. That policy had been endorsed by every Government in every Parliament which had sat since 1917. It was a policy which involved difficulties, material and political, which it was unwise to ignore or minimize or, for that matter, to exaggerate. He firmly believed that they could trust the British Parliament and the British people to make good the pledge which Lord Balfour gave them and to carry out to its full fruition a great conception which would bring a new uplifting and a new mission to their ancient people, and added honour and strength to the British Commonwealth.

THE MANDATE

LORD CECIL, referring to the suggestion that Great Britain should free herself from some of the obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations, read the preamble to the Mandate for Palestine, and said that nothing could be more precise than the words of that statement. They were a reiteration of a pledge made before the Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly of the League of Nations, a re-endorsement of a pledge already made to the Jewish people throughout the world. Even if it were possible that the League could release this country from its pledge, even if we were conceivably base enough to ask to be released, the pledge to the Jewish people would still remain.

Alluding to the provision in the Mandate for the close settlement of Jews in Palestine, Lord Cecil said that if that article had been present to the minds of the members of the Palestine Commission when they made their Report they would have worded it differently. Any suggestion, too, that there could be any re-examination of the British policy could not be tolerated. That policy could not be placed in doubt for a single instant. (Cheers.)

LORD MELCHETT said it was indeed more than remarkable that a man of entirely different race, upbringing, and religion, whose main thoughts necessarily concentrated on subjects affecting British and Imperial politics, should have found both the instinctive sympathy and the time to devote himself as Lord Balfour did to his very last hour to the Zionist cause. He had a real understanding of all that was implied and all that could be achieved by the restoration of the National Home in Palestine. He saw in it the possibilities of a great and important cultural revival the fruits of which would benefit all humanity.

TUNG OIL PRODUCTION IN THE EMPIRE

FAVOURABLE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

For some years there has been a growing interest in the question of the development of tung oil production within the Empire, and as a result of efforts which have been made by the Research Association of British Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers, aided by the authorities at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Sir William Furse, the Director of the Imperial Institute, it is hoped that in the near future the requirements of this country will be met by produce from Empire plantations.

Tung oil is an essential raw material of varnish manufacture and is, indeed, indispensable for certain types of varnish. The chief source of supply is China, but in recent years America has successfully undertaken the cultivation of tung oil trees in Florida, Cuba, Hawaii, and elsewhere in the Pacific. Tung oil was first introduced into England in 1880, but little interest was shown in it until the Great War, when it was found that its water-resisting properties made it necessary for aeroplanes.

The need for a close study of the prospects of tung oil plantations within the Empire became apparent early in 1927, in view of the political situation in China, and the matter was taken up by the Research Association of British Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers. With funds subscribed by the industry, 700lb. weight of selected seed of the 1927 American crop was purchased and distributed to farms and estates, Government agricultural stations, and forest officers over a wide area. As a result it has been found that the most promising areas for the production of trees are the north-east part of the Indian Empire and middle east Africa, while promising reports have also been received from Australia and New Zealand.

The distribution of the seeds has been effected with the help and advice of Sir William Furse and Dr. Hill, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The age when the trees begin to fruit depends on the soil, rainfall, and treatment. In some localities in China the trees fruit at three years, but usually the fourth and fifth year brings the first commercial crop, after which the yield steadily increases up to the ninth or tenth year. Since 1927 there have been annual distributions of seeds, and it is hoped that the first fruits of the experimental plantations on a commercial basis will be reaped two years hence.

It is understood that the Empire Marketing Board, which has taken an interest in the subject and accepted a certain amount of responsibility for the development of the project, will shortly publish a memorandum on tung oil production within the Empire.

JURY'S CENSURE OF MOTORIST

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Hawke, DENIS LYON MORROW MOONAN, 25, on bail, was found *Not Guilty* on an indictment and coroner's inquisition charging him with the manslaughter of Sidney Edmunds Jenkins by knocking him down with a motor-car in the South Carriage-road, Hyde Park, on the evening of March 1. Mr. Gerald Dodson and Mr. G. G. Raphael prosecuted; Mr. W. A. Fearnley-Whittingstall appeared for the defence. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. DODSON said it was alleged that the defendant drove his motor-car on the wrong side of a refuge. The car struck Jenkins and he was carried a distance of about 75ft., receiving such injuries that he died the same night in St. George's Hospital. The defendant, in the witness-box, said that Jenkins was crossing the roadway, looking straight ahead. He (Moonan) sounded his horn and steered to go behind Jenkins, but the latter doubled back and turned right in front of the car. Witnesses were called for the defence. The jury, in returning their verdict of *Not Guilty*, said that they thought the defendant was deserving of severe censure. MR. JUSTICE HAWKE warned the defendant of the dangers of speed, and he was then discharged.

FRAUDS ON THE BENEVOLENT

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before Alderman Sir William Pryke, AGNES WOOD, otherwise AGNES GILES, 68, living in Seven Sisters-road, N., was charged with obtaining charitable contributions by false pretences. It was stated that she posed as a collector for the South London Mission and obtained £45. She also collected £74 on behalf of the Metropolitan Poor Children's Welfare Committee. The donations were paid to her at City offices, where she called. She had no authority to collect in either case. She paid over £2 to the South London Mission and from £2 to £3 to the other charity. The defendant said she had authority to collect for the charities referred to, and the arrangement was that she was to retain half the proceeds for her expenses and commission. Sir William Pryke sentenced her to three months' imprisonment in the second division.

SEX EQUALITY IN INDUSTRY

WOMEN'S ADVANCE TOWARDS GREATER POWER

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The organizers of the National Conference of Labour Women have adopted the practice of preceding the conference with considered reports upon the principal subjects to be discussed. This year there are reports on "Equal pay for equal work" and on "First steps towards a domestic workers' charter."

In the Labour movement there is unquestioned acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work, but the discussion of means of applying the principle has not gone very far. It may be inferred from the report to be submitted to the Women's Conference that the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations is only deterred from advocating the through application of the principle of equal pay, supplemented by a system of family allowances, by a desire not to take a decision in advance of—and possibly in conflict with—that of the Labour Movement, whose policy is decided, it must be remembered, by organizations mainly composed of men. The report answers objections that have been raised to equal pay. In reply to the argument that women normally leave their work on marriage and are in industry for a shorter period than men, and that therefore girls are not worth training for the better-paid jobs and the less difficult ones must be allotted to them, the report says that long training is no longer the custom and that "there are few processes which the worker cannot quickly learn." That men have greater physical strength than women is admitted, but the bearing of this fact on wages is limited, it is suggested, to certain heavy trades and does not extend to the large field of machine industry, where muscular strength is not required. Where rates of pay for women are equal to men's it is normally due to the action of trade unions the bulk of whose members are men and not to the efforts of women's organizations. The report, therefore, emphasizes the need for the better organization of women.

It is, of course, usual in wage discussions to regard a man as having family responsibilities. The report deals rather tentatively with this phase of the problem of equal pay. It points out that it is not true in all cases that a man has family responsibilities and that a woman has not, but says that "so long as it is normally the fact that a man must provide for his children, so long will there be a tendency to give men more money than women—to pay, in short, what is regarded as a married man's wage to all men and a single woman's wage to all women. In the opinion of many people this difficulty can best be dealt with by the establishment of a universal system of family allowances, but no definite conclusion has been reached on this policy by the Labour movement."

A TEST RESOLUTION

The opinion of the conference on the subject will be tested by a resolution to be brought forward by the Norwich Women's Central Council, which declares that "an essential step towards economic equality between men and women must be the State provision of family allowances for all dependent children." The report itself suggests that steps in the direction of equality and freedom for women should include the securing of model conditions of municipal and State employment, and the abolition of all regulations requiring dismissal of women on marriage, whether teachers, civil servants, or municipal employees, or in other employments.

"With the extension of the franchise to women of 21," the report says, "women workers are able to exercise far greater powers and are beginning to realize that they may well exercise them in the direction of improving their economic condition. Changes in population and social custom result in a large number of women remaining unmarried and in a still larger number, when they do marry, having small families, which require less constant attention. Many such women, desiring to secure a higher standard of life, return to industry, and single women may remain in it all their lives. More women are therefore available for employment for a longer period of their lives."

The second report, which is intended to prepare the way for the preparation next year of a domestic workers' charter, also draws attention to the "great opportunity" which women employed in domestic service have of using their political power. Strictly comparable figures are not available, but if the 1921 Census figures of domestic servants over 20 years of age are set beside the 1929 electoral figures there is a guide to the importance of the domestic servant vote in some constituencies. In Kensington there were 82,000 women electors and 23,000 resident domestic workers; in Westminster 59,000 women electors and 20,500 resident domestic workers; in Hampstead 40,000 women electors and 11,000 resident domestic workers; in Chelsea 26,000 women voters and 8,000 domestic workers. "For the first time women employed in domestic service are able, if they choose, to make their wants known and to achieve their demands by the organization of their political power. . . . The number of domestic servants is large enough to dominate political issues. If they acted in an organized manner they could turn the scale in their own favour and make these constituencies as representative of domestic workers' interests as a Durham county constituency, for example, is representative of miners and their wives or a Lancashire town of the textile workers."

Seven questions are suggested as suitable for inclusion in the charter—namely, the organization of domestic workers in trade unions; training; recruitment; unemployment insurance; the filling of vacancies; wages, hours, and general conditions of work; and recreation.

LORD D'ABERNON ON RESOURCES OF BRAZIL

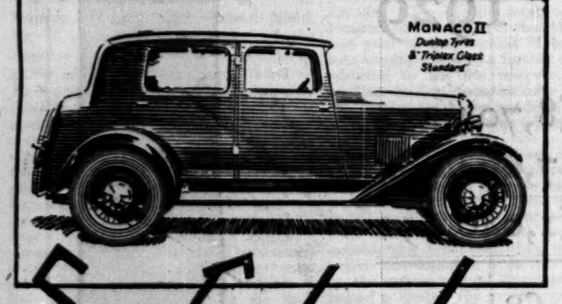
The possibilities of Brazil as a future supplier of some of the raw materials most necessary to Britain were demonstrated at the showing of two films at the Regent-street Polytechnic last Monday. SIR KYNASTON STUDD presided, and LORD D'ABERNON, who spoke, referred to the work of the British Economic Mission to Brazil, of which he was the head. A deep impression had been made upon his mind by the vast opportunities which the country afforded, and he strongly urged the students who would shortly be leaving to take up their careers to study Portuguese. In this manner they would get into direct touch with the people of a land of almost boundless resources. Senhor J. C. MUNIZ, Brazilian Acting Consul-General in London, then read a paper in which he pointed out that Brazil was in a position to supply Great Britain with many of the most essential raw materials. Brazil was a first-class producer of such important agricultural products as wheat, coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. Her mineral wealth included large reserves of high-grade manganese ore and over a third of the world's iron. Brazil was also developing into an important industrial country. He concluded with a description of the newly established orange and refrigerated meat trades, and two films on these subjects were shown.

PORTSOKEN WARD CLUB

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended the seventh annual dinner of the Portsoken Ward Club at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday night. ALDERMAN ISIDORE N. JACOBS was in the chair. Responding to the civic toast, proposed by MAJOR W. W. GRANTHAM, K.C., the LORD MAYOR remarked that the Ward Club had done a very great deal of good service in the municipal life of the City, and the Ward had supplied two well-known Lord Mayors—Sir Henry Isaacs and Lord Bearsted. SIR T. CATO WORSFOLD, submitting the toast of "The Club," said that it was founded by Alderman Isidore Jacobs. The club carried on the ancient traditions of guild life and friendship which had made the ward of Portsoken famous as far back as the twelfth century. The CHAIRMAN, responding, expressed the regret of the members of the club at the absence of their president, Mr. David Davis, L.C.C., owing to serious illness. Those present included:—

Alderman Sir Charles Batho, Alderman Maurice Jenks, Judge Holman Gregory, Judge Shewell Cooper, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., Deputy J. J. Bedding, Mr. A. E. Smith, the Rev. J. F. Marr, vicar of St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. R. Marsetti (past president), Mr. D. W. Fenton Jones, Mr. A. S. Butler, Mr. J. Portela, Mr. S. A. V. Butler, Mr. L. G. Waldben, Mr. H. E. Taylor, Mr. R. Wyatt Mahan, Mr. H. C. Hawkins, Dr. Galt, Mr. J. Wiabey, Mr. Victor Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Whittaker, Mr. P. Youlden, Mr. H. J. Burgess (president, Aldgate Ward Club), Mr. Alfred Meyers, Mr. H. Jacobs, Mr. H. Percy Shepherd, Deputy Peter Newson-Smith, Mr. H. Roper Barrett, Deputy F. G. Collins, Mr. A. Watts (President, Bishopsgate Ward Club), Alderman J. T. Saunders, Mr. E. H. Dutton (Vice-President), Mr. E. L. Laws (hon. secretary), Mr. Adolph Kiff, Mr. R. E. Clark, Mr. W. Leuw, Mr. R. Tanner Smith, and Mr. A. E. Hammond.

Charles Cozens, 40, of King's-road, South Harrow, a ticket collector employed by the Metropolitan Railway, last night fell in front of a train outside West Harrow Station and was killed.



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QUINQUENNIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

EXTRACT FROM BONUS REPORT, 1929

Amount of Life Assurance Fund as at 31st Dec., 1929	£8,704,234
Liabilities brought out by the Valuation	7,664,084
Surplus	£1,040,150
Surplus now divided	£803,474
Interim Bonus paid during Quinquennium with Interest thereon	83,509
Surplus divisible in respect of Quinquennium ending 31st Dec., 1929	£886,983

The rates of Bonus range from £2.2.0 per cent. per annum to upwards of £4 per cent. per annum.

In addition to the reserves, as brought out by a very stringent valuation, the Society has made the following SPECIAL RESERVES:

INVESTMENT RESERVE FUND £100,000

CARRIED FORWARD £203,629

TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED £8,900,000

The sum now apportioned to Policies participating amounts to two-fifths of the aggregate premiums paid, or assumed to be paid, during the quinquennium in respect of such Policies. The minimum rate of Interim Bonus payable has been fixed at £2 2s. per cent.

NEW SUMS ASSURED IN 1929 £2,043,719

For Full Prospectus Write to-
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CITY NOTES

GILT-EDGED STOCKS AND MONEY

LIFE ASSURANCE VALUATION

Although the pace of the gilt-edged market has slackened in the past few days, there is no change in the fundamental conditions which caused the recent advance in British Funds and other fixed interest-bearing securities. When acute monetary scarcity gave way to conditions of relative abundance, bringing rates down with a run, the market was rather slow to realize the inevitable effect of this important monetary transition on fixed interest-bearing securities, and the sudden great strength of the market two or three weeks ago was due to an outburst of buying, mainly by professional investors, to make up for lost time. They had a natural anxiety to purchase fixed interest-bearing securities before their prices were affected too much by the transfer of funds from bank deposits (on which interest is now only 1½ per cent.) to securities giving a better yield. Obviously the pace was too hot to last, and a slowing down of the movement was to be expected, especially as profit-taking by professionals who bought early in the movement was too tempting to be resisted. The upward tendency of fixed interest-bearing securities should, however, continue in so far as it is due to easy monetary conditions, because there is no sign of any impending change of importance. Pressure for money in Lombard-street this week has been the result of end-of-the-quarter payments and other exceptional transactions, and the temporary disturbance they cause is of no more than passing significance. It is true that Germany took £932,000 out of the £969,000 of gold available in the open market yesterday, but the German absorption of gold is an exotic movement. Financial conditions in that country have been very trying for a long time, and very high rates have to be paid by borrowers—the result of unwise finance during and after the War, which denuded the country of working capital. These high rates have induced a fresh flow of foreign funds to Germany from America, as well as from France and other lending countries; hence the gold exports to Germany. To-day the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan will be dealt in ex dividend, and the two categories of this stock, "A" and "B," will therefore disappear. The price is expected to be about 103 ex dividend.

Delayed Company Accounts

In answer to questions put by Sir Bertram Falle and Sir Herbert Nield, Mr. W. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, states that the number of public companies which have failed to file a return in respect of 1929 has now fallen from 2,600—the number when his attention was first drawn to the subject—to less than 1,000, but that there are approximately 400 cases in which the returns are incomplete. These are now the subject of correspondence between the Registrar of Public Companies and the boards concerned. Sir Bertram Falle sought to ascertain, without complete success, why, if the Companies Department is efficiently organized, so many companies have been allowed to default in their statutory obligation to file their annual accounts, but there is little doubt that criticism in Parliament and the Press of the delays have lately considerably reduced the number of defaults.

An Example of Dispatch

There was published yesterday by the London County Freehold and Leasehold Estates its full report and accounts for the year ended March 31. The issue by a company of its annual report within 24 hours of the close of the financial year is a performance that must surely be unique, and affords a welcome contrast to the delay that is sometimes allowed by company directors to occur in the furnishing of reports and audited statements. The company, of which Mr. A. C. Bourner, F.C.A., is chairman, was made a public undertaking in 1925, and its progress since has been rapid and uninterrupted. In a letter addressed to shareholders last October the chairman stated that the revenue for a complete year, taking into account the increase in capital, would not be less than £175,000. Although the company has not had the full use of this increase in capital for a complete year the net revenue is £175,025. It compares with £133,489 for the previous 15 months, and after paying a dividend of 10 per cent., which requires £125,988, there will remain £49,037 to be added to the reserve and "carry forward." The latest balance-sheet shows assets amounting to £3,868,911. There is an issued share capital of £1,500,000 and loan capital of £1,633,922, while current liabilities amount to £112,506. The present position, therefore, is that the company has a surplus of assets over all liabilities and capital of £622,481.

Constantinople Telephone Company

The control of another British-owned telephone company operating abroad—the Constantinople Telephone Company—has been acquired by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (the Behn organization), which in a relatively short period has built up a world-wide system of telephone and telegraphic communications, and established numerous plants for the manufacture of equipment. It is important to record this latest transaction, as competition between British and American communication companies has become very keen, and to remind those concerned that the disposal of the control of British companies means the diversion of manufacturing business from British to American companies, a fact that does not seem to be widely realized. It will be remembered that the Postmaster-General, in a recent statement in the House of Commons, admitted that he was responsible for the placing of £1,000,000 of orders with a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Stewarts and Lloyds Record Output

Presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of Stewarts and Lloyds, held at Glasgow, Mr. Allan Macdiarmid (the chairman) was able to congratulate the shareholders on a record output of tubes and a substantially increased profit. In view of the present condition of the heavy industries of the country this result is very gratifying. Reference was made to the valuation of the company's assets that took place during the year, the figures of which have been adopted by the board in the current accounts. The chairman quoted a letter from the firm of valuers, which concluded by saying: "The effect of this [valuation] is to assess the capital value of the company's works as a pre-War concern having the additional advantage of the modern plant which has been extensively provided in recent years." One of the secrets of the success of Stewarts and Lloyds is undoubtedly the vigilance with which the company watches new processes and spends money in replacing obsolescent equipment. Last year alone the outlay on new plant amounted to £450,000. An encouraging allusion was made to the Coley process for the production of zinc and possibly other metals, the patents for which are held by the N.C. Metal Company and are being commercially exploited by the Zinc Manufacturing Company. The reduction plant installed in England by the latter company was reported to be working efficiently, and the company is erecting a large reduction plant in Tunis (where it has control of large supplies of ore) and additional distillation furnaces in England.

Indian Trade in 1929

The analysis of Indian trade statistics provided by Sir Charles McLeod in his speech to shareholders of the National Bank of India yesterday was of a more encouraging nature than might have been expected in view of the decline in the prices of many of India's staple exports. Indian exports in 1929 showed a reduction of Rs.9,00,00,000. There were marked differences, however, in the movements of individual commodities, the quantity of wheat exported falling from 115,422 tons to 14,204 tons. On the other hand, India imported 706,331 tons of wheat last year, against only 149,175 tons in 1928. This remarkable change was due to the failure of the Northern Indian crop for 1928-29 owing to drought. The value of India's total imports was similar to that of 1928—namely, Rs.2,48,00,00,000; of this total cotton piece-goods accounted for Rs.61,00,00,000 in both years. Lower values were reflected in a falling-off of nearly Rs.7,00,00,000 in exports of jute, but cotton exports increased by about Rs.4,00,00,000. Jute, however, continues to be India's largest export, a position formerly held by cotton. Sir Charles McLeod was by no means pessimistic in his view of Indian trade prospects. He does not fear serious internal dissensions, and in their absence looks for a revival of business. The National Bank of India possesses several offices in East Africa, and while conditions there in 1929 were not favourable he held out the possibility of trade improvement in these territories.

Transvaal Mine's Improvement

Owing to the fact that it covers the first full year's working of the enlarged crushing plant, the annual report of the West Rand Consolidated Mines reveals a marked improvement in results. As will be seen from the following table, profits for 1929 show an increase of 145 per cent. over 1928:—

	1929	1928	1927
Tons crushed	1,043,300	643,000	468,900
Total yield	£1,128,468	£691,777	£470,707
Yield per ton	21-62s.	21-52s.	20-06s.
Costs per ton	18.04s.	19-35s.	19-05s.
Profit	£206,110	£83,868	£40,411
Ore reserves (tons)	4,005,000	3,502,000	3,100,353

The encouraging progress made in 1929 has been fully maintained in the current year, monthly profits being at the rate of £20,000. One of the most satisfactory features of the report is that the increase last year in the amount of ore crushed was accompanied by a further substantial addition to the ore reserves. Further, another million tons of fully developed ore of slightly lower grade is available, so that total ore reserves represent about five years' supply for the mill. These additions to the ore reserves are the result of an energetic development programme. A slight increase last year in the grade of ore milled was partly due to the smaller proportion of development rock crushed, and as ore reserves are approaching dimensions which warrant less active development a further reduction in the percentage of development rock mined is likely; the average grade of ore milled may therefore show further improvement.

Equity and Law Life Valuation

The Equity and Law Life Assurance Society is one of the offices which does not publish its bonus report until the meeting. The report presented yesterday for the five years ended December 31 last stated that during the period premiums amounted to £4,258,336, and net interest to £1,432,255. Claims absorbed £2,394,774, and the life assurance fund on December 31 last amounted to £8,704,235, as compared with £5,043,156 on January 1, 1925. The valuation as at December 31 last showed that the liabilities were £7,664,085, leaving a surplus of £1,040,150. Of this the directors have transferred £33,047 to the staff pension fund and have retained as a special reserve £203,629, making the amount now to be divided £803,474, after allowing for £78,268 paid as interim bonus on claims during the past quinquennium, which, with interest thereon, gave a total surplus divisible in respect of the quinquennium of £886,983.

High Rates of Bonus

Of the sum of £803,474 now to be divided, £714,776 represents the policyholders' share and £88,698 the proprietors' proportion, being one-tenth share of the total. The policy-holders' share is equivalent to reversionary bonuses of £966,153 on policies assuring £8,380,846. The report states that the rates of bonus range from £2 2s. per cent. per annum to upwards of £4 per cent., according to the class and duration of the policy and the age of the assured. This is a moderate statement, for Mr. North Hickley, the chairman, remarked yesterday that the highest bonus actually allotted was £8 per cent. per annum. The bonuses are calculated partly on the reserve held against the sum assured and partly on the premium, and the present rates are equivalent to an average bonus at the high rate of £2 6s. 10d. per cent. on the existing sum assured and bonus, and represent a repayment to the policyholders of 40 per cent. of their premiums during the past quinquennium. The minimum rate of interim bonus payable in respect of policies maturing during the current quinquennium has been fixed at £2 2s. per cent. per annum. The society, which has been established for 85 years, has never failed to declare a quinquennial bonus, and was one of the few which made bonus distributions during and after the War. It has strong reserves, and the directors evidently have good ground for their statement that the financial position of the society is such that its bonus-earning power should be well maintained. After describing yesterday the results and the attractive terms offered by the society—the average sums assured with it have always been exceptionally large, conducing to low working expenses—the chairman announced the forthcoming retirement of Mr. W. P. Phelps, who has been a member of the staff since 1888, and actuary and manager since 1904. Mr. Phelps, who has long held a distinguished place in the actuarial profession, has been elected to a seat on the board of the Equity and Law, and is to be succeeded as manager and secretary by Mr. A. C. Thorne.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RALLY AFTER WEAK OPENING

DOLLAR SHARES FIRM

The Stock markets opened yesterday with a dull tone. The fall in gilt-edged securities was attributed to the keenness of the demand for money, due in part to the large extent to which holders of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan were exercising their option to pay up in full under discount. Dealers reported that selling was light, and this appeared to be confirmed by the readiness with which the gilt-edged market rallied during the afternoon. To-day the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan will be dealt in ex-dividend, in consequence of which the necessity for maintaining two classes of stock ("A" and "B") will disappear; the market expects the stock to open at or about 103 x.d. In the Foreign Railway group the Argentine lines remained heavy, except Entre Rios, which was inquired for before the dividend, which is expected to be announced almost immediately. Oil shares received support, together with the shares of dollar industrial companies, Margarine Unie, Leyland, and Imperial Continental Gas. Higher prices were quoted for a number of Rubber shares.

The Five per Cent. War Loan was steady at a shade under 103. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, after marking down to 78, rallied to 78⅛, which is within ⅛ of Monday's version script closed firm at 3¼ premium, having been down to 3⅛ premium. Funding "Fours" moved within a range of 90¼ and 91 5-16, closing ⅛ lower on the day at 91¼. Conversion "Fives" fell ⅛ to 103⅛ for the "A" and 104¼ for the "B." Small declines took place in Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols and Local Loans. India Three per Cents. fell 1 to 54½. Among the new Corporation scripts Bristol declined ⅛ to 2½ premium, and fractional falls were shown in Southampton, Hull, and Swansea. The Home Railway market after a heavy opening became firmer, and on balance small gains were shown in L.M.S., North-Eastern, and Southern stocks.

Hardly any change occurred in the Foreign market, where, as usual on the first of a month, a number of bonds were quoted ex dividend. One or two Brazilian loans showed small falls. The Rescission easing to 60½. The Cordoba Central Railway traffic showed a decrease of £18,000, making the aggregate decrease for the 38 weeks £422,000, but the stocks, which were depressed on Monday, experienced no further fall. The stocks of the four leading Argentine companies declined ⅛-1 per cent., but Entre Rios was firm at 70 or over; the market expects the Entre Rios dividend announcement to be made to-day. Leopoldina advanced to 56.

Oil shares were firm, there being a little activity in the Eagle issues, particularly Canadian Eagle, which advanced to 13s. 3d., or to within a little of Mexican Eagle, which hardened to 13s. 4½d.; after hours Mexican Eagle were bid for at 13s. 4½d. Royal Dutch, Burmah, Anglo-Persian, and Lobitos were higher, and Trinidad Leaseholds rallied to 3½.

There was a further advance in leading Russian shares, though the business involved was very light. Rubber Trust, at 38s. 9d., and Anglo-Dutch and Malayalam at 34s. 9d. and 27s. 6d. respectively, were all 6d.-9d. higher, while Allied and several others hardened. Plantations were quieter, but the tone continued firm. Amalgamated rose to 22 and Upper Assam to 2½.

RISE IN LEYLAND

Business in the Industrial market was of a very limited character, but the tone remained fairly firm, particularly for international shares. Brazilian Traction opened with a rise which was not fully maintained, the shares closing at 9½, after touching 9¾d., but Hydro-Electric showed an upward tendency during the day and closed at about $51. International Nickel opened at $44 and did not fluctuate more than ⅛ either side of that level all day. They were bid for at $44 in the street. Columbia Graphophone were firm, and Gramophone Co. advanced, touching 4½ at one time. Margarine Union and Unie rose 3-16 to 3 11-16. Imperial Chemical showed small rises, after having opened dull, and other shares to close better were Associated Cement, General Electric, Imperial Continental Gas, and Snia Viscosa. Tobacco shares were dull, British-American falling 1-16 to 5 13-16, and one or two textile and engineering shares declined, including Bleachers, Calico Printers, Harland and Wolff Preferred, and Vickers, the last named closing at 8s. 3d., against 8s. 7½d. on Monday. Strength was shown by Leyland Motor, which rose over 2s. to 62s. 9d. bid. A further rise—to 28s. 6d.—took place in British Can.

There was again some support for Rhodesian shares, among which Chartered rose from about 38s. to 38s. 9d. N'Changa hardened to 3½ bid, and Bwana M'Kubwa to 20s. 9d., while Southern Rhodesia Base Metals rose to 13-16 and reacted to about 11-16. Apart from small rises in De Beers, Gold Fields, T.C.I., and Rand Selection, there was no movement of note in South African shares. There was a little support for Consolidated Main Reef on the introduction of the shares on to the Paris Bourse. The tin group was little affected by a fall of £4 3s. 9d. in the metal. Ashanti were better at 20s. Rio Tinto advanced a full point to 45½.

OILFIELDS IN GERMANY

AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, April 1

Much interest has been aroused here by a report that a foreign subsidiary of the Cities Service Corporation has an option to purchase all the Treasury stock of the North European Oil Corporation, which wholly owns four German oil companies—the Oldenburgische Erdoel G.M.B.H., Explora G.M.B.H., Westoel G.M.B.H., and Oestoel G.M.B.H. The Doherty interests which control the Cities Service Corporation will not comment upon the report.

The report says that the Doherty interests, if the option is exercised, are prepared to put $8,000,000 into drilling for oil in the North German plain where the North European Corporation has leaseholds of several million acres. This plain is in the centre of a triangle formed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Hanover. It is said that a well drilled near Hanover, after four oilfields had been accidentally discovered when drillings were made for salt domes, yielded 105 barrels of petroleum in 12 minutes before the flow was shut down, and that American oil engineers are confident that with American methods huge amounts of petroleum and its products can be extracted from the North German fields. One American oil expert goes so far as to say that German oil will yet pay German reparations.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, March 31

The North American Company, which controls public utility enterprises valued at about $1,000,000,000 (£200,000,000), has arranged to merge its operating properties in California with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, provided the consent of the California Railroad Commission can be obtained. If the merger is consummated the North American Company, through its subsidiary, the Western Power Corporation, will become the largest stockholder in the Pacific Gas and Electric Company through the ownership of more than 32 per cent. of the outstanding Pacific Gas Common shares.

NEW RUBBER CONTRACT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Rubber Exchange here inaugurated trading to-day in an additional contract described as No. 1 standard. The contract consists of 10 tons and fluctuates in 1-100ths of a cent per lb. Only certificated rubber is deliverable against the new contract, in contrast to the old contract, which provides differentials covering delivery of inferior grades. Closing prices of the new contract to-day were:—May, 15.72c.; July, 16.29c.; and Sept., 16.68c.

On April 12 the Batavier Line will celebrate the centenary of its weekly passenger and cargo service between London and Rotterdam.

MONEY MARKET

CREDITS AGAIN SCARCE

GOLD FOR GERMANY

Borrowers experienced a decidedly difficult day yesterday in the Money Market. It soon became evident that large payments were being made in full under discount on the new Conversion Loan, while other cash displacements were also on a big scale. The dividend on the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was, as usual, not fully available on the day of payment, and evidently the market on balance lost a considerable sum as the result of the various cross payments. One of the large banks lent freely at 3 per cent. for the night, but another followed its practice of calling heavily on a Tuesday, and borrowers frequently found it necessary to pay up to 4 per cent. for fresh accommodation. A further small amount was borrowed from the Bank of England at 4 per cent. for a week. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 3 per cent. The pressure for money would have been still greater had it not been for purchases of May bills at 2¼ per cent. by one or two of the large banks. With money still in short supply and bills continuing to come forward in increasing numbers, discount rates again displayed a firm tendency, most of the leading houses quoting 2⅜ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills in the afternoon. Sales were occasionally reported at $2^{29}/_{32}$ per cent. Germany obtained nearly the whole of the £969,000 of bar gold in the bullion market at 84s. 10½d. per oz. The Berlin rate moved slightly in favour of sterling, closing at 20.37½m., while the New York rate was finally also higher at $4.86^{9}/_{16}$.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent.; to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1¼ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2½–¼	2½–2¼	2⅝–2½	2½	2⅝–2⅞	2⅞–3

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	3 months	4 months	6 months
⅝	⅝	⅝	¾	¾	¾
$^{25}/_{16}$	$^{25}/_{16}$–$^{29}/_{32}$	⅝	2⅝–2⅞	2⅝–2⅞	2⅞–3

BANK OF ESTONIA

Liabilities.	Mar. 23
	Kr.
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	3,118,430
Current liabilities:	
Notes in circulation	38,574,161
Sight deposits and current accounts	19,062,271
Other liabilities	9,894,531
Assets.	
Reserve:	
Gold coin and gold bullion	6,458,381
Net foreign exchange	20,357,066
Subsidiary Estonian coin	1,175,633
Home bills discounted	14,589,237
Loans and advances	13,105,710
Immovable property and equipment	1,849,601
Other assets	12,719,744

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the afternoon New York came in a buyer of sterling, with the result that the New York exchange moved up and closed at $4.86⅛ compared with $4.86⅛ on Monday. The premium on forward dollars was ¼c. for all periods. The Montreal rate was also higher at $4.86¹¹/₁₆. At 20.37½m. the German exchange showed a rise of ¼pf. Dutch currency was again in demand, and the Amsterdam rate closed at 12.11¹⁵/₁₆fl., against 12.12¹⁶/₁₆fl. Spanish pesetas showed further slight appreciation, the Madrid rate closing at 38.95½p. The Italian rate was lower, being quoted at 92.10¾. While the Hong-kong rate (1s. 6¼d.) was slightly lower, the Shanghai rate was higher at 1s. 11⅛d. A setback occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, which closed at 42.18¾d., but the Rio exchange recovered to 5⅝d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	April 1	March 31
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.88⅛–4.89	4.86⅝–4.89
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅞–86⅞	4.86⅞–4.89
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25–124.30	124.20–124.30
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.85⅝–87½	34.87–34.88
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.90–92.95	92.80–92.85
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½–12½	25.15–25.19¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	192.23	192.20–192.40	193.25–193.45
Madrid	Pta. to £	25.2215	38.90–39.10	38.95–39.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	110.00	108¼–108¾	108¼–108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼–12¼	12.11¼–12¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–20.38	20.37–20.37½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.585	34.50–34.54	34.50–34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.54–27.58	27.55–27.57
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	164–164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.37–43.42	43.37–43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.20–25.27
Bucharest	Let to £	813.6	817–820	817–820
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	1.0501	1.0501
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼–275¾	275¼–275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	43.66	485–487½	485–487½
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	670–675	670–675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾–17¼	18.16¾–17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¾–09¾	18.09¾–09¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–18¾	18.16¼–18¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	971⅞	97⅞–97⅝	97⅛–97⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–⅞	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–⅞	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–⅞
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–⅞	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–⅞
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/6–1/6¼	1/5⅞–1/6⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅝–2/0⅞	2/0⅜–2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael		1/10⅞–1/11⅛	1/10⅝–1/10⅞
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹¹/₃₂–¹⁵/₃₂	2/3¹¹/₃₂–¹⁵/₃₂
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10¾–11¼	12.10¾–11⅝
Manila	Per dol.	24.06d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/4¹⁵/₃₂–5/4¾	5/3½–5/3⅝
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42/15⅛–42/32	42/15⅛–42/32
Montevideo	Per £	40	39.92	39.90
Valparaiso	Per dol.	5¼d.	44⅛–45	44¼–45¼
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	12.47⅛	12.47½
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	4.675.000	4.675.000

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	95 10 0	94 18 9	94 7 6	93 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

BANK OF ENGLAND

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
March 27—	£	March 27 —	£ Nil
Sovs. —	1,000,000		
Bar gold ..	1,000		
March 28 ..	Nil	March 28	
March 29 —	Nil	March 29 ..	Nil
March 31—		March 31—	
Sovs. ..	25,797	Sovs. —	2,000
Bar gold ..	40		
		Influx — ..	1,024,887
Total ..	£1,026,887	Total ..	£1,026,887

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,817,920; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the £969,000 of Bar Gold available was sold at 84s. 10½d. per oz., compared with 84s. 10d. per oz. on March 25. Germany took practically the whole of the amount, namely, £932,000, the balance of £37,000 being divided between India and the home and Continental trade.

Silver was a quiet market. The cash price remained at 19⁷/₁₆d. per oz., but the forward quotation rose 1/16d. to 19¼d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on March 27 to midday on March 31, amounted to £1,203, while exports amounted to £1,569,979, of which £1,490,036 went to Belgium. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £111,987 and exports amounted to £128,367.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

	March 1930	March 1929	Per cent. Inc. or dec.
	£	£	
Birmingham	11,149,000	11,942,000	— 6·6
Bradford	4,288,000	5,891,000	— 27·2
Bristol	5,117,000	5,294,000	— 3·3
Hull	3,488,000	3,978,000	— 12·3
Leeds	4,373,000	4,379,000	— 2·4
Leicester	3,547,000	3,592,000	— 1·2
Liverpool	91,451,000	94,159,000	— 7·9
Manchester	52,332,000	57,971,000	— 9·6
Newcastle	6,980,000	6,480,000	+ 7·7
Nottingham	2,675,000	2,812,000	— 4·8
Sheffield	4,484,000	4,675,000	— 4·0
Total	£129,804,000	£141,173,000	— 8·0

There were 26 working days in March, 1930, against 25 in March, 1929.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER EXPANSION IN BUSINESS

IRREGULAR MOVEMENTS

NEW YORK, April 1.—A further expansion in speculative activity was noted on the Stock Exchange to-day, sales at 5,384,000 shares reaching the highest total for the year, but the market had an irregular tendency though selling was well resisted.

Although the opening was irregular oil stocks and leading industrials, notably steel issues, were in active demand. The buying of oil stocks was brought about by reports of a further hardening of gasoline prices in sections of the country and the upward movement in steel issues was stimulated by predictions of improvement in the industry. Bethlehem Steel were in demand in expectation of a favourable statement from the management at the annual meeting. Declines occurred on the appearance of realizing orders, but the market rallied again under a renewed demand for steel issues, with large dealings in Bethlehem Steel, including a sale of 13,000 shares at 110 after the statement by the president of the corporation that the first quarter's earnings are estimated to exceed $2.50 per share, with the April operations scheduled at 85 per cent. of capacity. Prices eased again after midday on fresh realizing and increased professional selling.

Rallies occurred in the afternoon owing to renewed support for oil and steel issues, shorts being induced to cover by the failure of selling drive to force out any extensive liquidation. The firmness of Steel Common, which was due to reports that the Corporation's mills were operating 83 per cent. of capacity compared with 78 per cent. in the two preceding weeks, prompted covering throughout the list, as the increase was interpreted as an indication of an upward trend in general business. Support for leading industrials continued to the close of the session, but realizing was evident in other directions, and final changes were mixed.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 1	Mar. 31
Montreal on—				
London, cable	£1	$^{9}/_{32}$	4.86⅞	4.86½
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86¼
Cables	£1		4.86⅜	4.86½
60 days' sight	£1		4.84¹⁵/₁₆	4.84¹⁵/₁₆
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.85⅛	4.84⅞
Seven days	£1		4.85⅝	4.85½
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91¾	3.91¾
Rome, sight	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24
Amsterdam, sight	100fl.	40.20	40.09¼	40.08½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77½	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	2.96½	2.96½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	23.97½	23.88
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.95½	13.95½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	19.56¼	19.55
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	12.50	12.46
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	14.10¼	14.10¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.47¼	17.47¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
B. Aires —	1 peso	Cents 42.56	Cents 38.59	Cents 38.59
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.65	11.65

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices April 1	Mar. 31
Atchison	233⅜	239½
Atl. Coast	172⅜	174½
Do., Pref.	122	122
Brooklyn	81⅞	81⅞
M. K. & T.	7⅜	7⅝
Can. Pac.	213	214
Cent. N. J.	280¼	280¼
Ches. & O.	228	228
Ch. G.W.	17⅛	17⅛
Do., Pref.	47¼	47¼
Ch. Mil. & St. P.	8⅜	8⅜
Ch. Rock Is.	124	124
Del. & Hud.	178⅛	178⅛
Del., Lack.	148⅜	148⅜
Erie	60⅜	60⅜
Do., 1st Pf.	65	65
G.N., Pref.	100	100
Ill. Cent.	129½	129½
Interboro	35	35
Rapid Tr.		

INDUSTRIALS

Int. Match	82⅞	83¼
Int. Nickel	42⅝	42⅞
Int. Paper	28¼	28¼
Int. Tele.	70	70¼
Kennecott	59½	59
Kresge S. S.	32½	31¾
K'ger. S.	51¼	51⅜
Liggett & M.	115	112⅝
Loose, Wiles	69½	67⅝
Mack Trucks	85⅝	85¼
Monty'g'y W.	38½	38⅛
Nash M'tors	47⅞	48⅛
Nat. Biscuit	89¼	88¾
Nat. Cash R.	67½	66⅞
Nat. Dairy	51¼	51⅜
N. Amer.	126⅜	125¾
Packard	22⅛	21⅝
Pan-A. Pet.	55⅜	55⅛
Pub. Ser. N.J.	113½	108⅝
Pullman	83⅝	82⅞
RadioCorp.	56	54⅝
Reming'n Rd	42½	43⅛
Ryl. Dutch	53⅛	53⅛
Sears R'bk	86¼	83⅝
Shell Trans.	45⅝	45¼
Shell Un.	23¾	23⅝
Simms Mfg.	40	45
Std. Brands	26	24¼
Std. Gas	12¹³/₁₆	11⅝
Std. Oil of Cal.	68¼	66
Do., N.J.	75⅝	73⅞
Do., N.Y.	55⅝	53¼
Studebaker	41¼	40¼
TexasCorp.	58⅛	58¼
Tex. G. Sul.	64¼	64½
Tidewater	15⅞	15⅞
Un. Carbide	104⅛	104¾
Un. Fruit	92	90½
United Gas	44⅝	43¾
U. S. Rubber	10⅝	10⅛
U.S. Steel	197½	195¾
Do., Pref.	145½	145½
W. Un. Tel.	189	185½
Woolworth	186	185
Worth'n Pump	65⅝	65
Youngst'n Sheet	125½	125
	149	149¾

KERB STOCKS

Mid. West Utilities	13	13
Pennroad	42½*	42⅝
Silica Gel	37⅜	37⅝
Stand. Oil of Indiana	25	25
Swift Int.	15⅛	15⅝
Tri-Cont'l	11²/₁₆	11⅜
VacuumOil	154	154

BONDS

Fin., 6% 1945	97½	97½	97½
Fren. 7½% 1941	123	123	123
Do. 7% '49	118	118	118
Ger. 7% '49	109¼	109¼	109
Greek 7% 1964	100	99¾	
Hamb'g. 6% 1946	97	97	
Hungary, 7½% '44	103¾	103¾	
Ital. 7% 1951	100	100⅛	
Jap. 6½% 1954	103¾	103⅝	
Nord Rly. 6½% '50	103¾	103¾	
Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102¼	
P.L.M. 6% 1958	102½	102½	
Do. 7% 1958	104½	105	
Poland, 7% 1947	86⅜	87¼	
Do.,

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Subscribed Capital	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Number of Shareholders	2,712

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA.	TUTICORIN.	MOMBASA.	Kenya Colony.	British East Africa.
BOMBAY.	COCHIN.	NAIROBI.		
MADRAS.	RANGOON.	NAKURU.		
KARACHI.	MANDALAY	KISUMU.		
CHITTAGONG.	COLOMBO.	ELDORET		
AMRITSAR.	KANDY.	ENTEBBE.	Uganda.	
CAWNPORE	NUWARA ELIYA.	KAMPALA.		
DELHI.	ADEN.	JINJA.		
LAHORE.	STEAMER POINT, ADEN.	TANGA.	Tanganyika Territory.	
	ZANZIBAR.	DAR-ES-SALAAM.		

AGENCY:
GALLE, CEYLON .. .. .. MESSRS. CLARK, SPENCE & CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., Chairman. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE. ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. C. NICOLL, Esq.
W. SHAKSPEARE, Esq.

General Manager .. W. ROSS MUNRO, Esq.
London Manager .. E. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.
Sub-Manager and Accountant .. G. B. LINTON, Esq.

London Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

Solicitors .. MESSRS. SANDERSON, LEE & CO.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

The Rupee Assets and Liabilities have been converted at the rate of 1s. 6d. per Rupee.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital Authorised and Subscribed, 160,000 Shares of £25 each, £4,000,000 Paid up £12 10s. per share	2,000,000 0 0		By Cash on hand, at call and at Bankers ..	4,463,120 16 1	
To Reserve Fund	3,000,000 0 0		By Bullion on hand and in Transit	451,388 10 6	
To Current, Fixed Deposit and other Accounts, including provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Contingencies	31,467,322 6 1				4,914,509 6 7
To Bills payable	813,115 14 10		By Indian Government Rupee Securities		5,804,641 5 5
To Acceptances for Customers	650,127 6 3		By British Government Securities, Indian Government Guaranteed Debentures and other Securities (of which £300,000 War Loan lodged with Bank of England as Security for Government Accounts) ..		6,070,155 7 9
To Profit and Loss Account, as under ..	588,461 16 7		By House Property and Furniture (at cost, less amounts written off) ..		545,514 17 7
			By Bills of Exchange		7,450,326 9 6
			By Discounts, Loans Receivable, and other sums due to the Bank ..		13,083,752 10 8
			By Customers for Acceptances per Contra		650,127 6 3
	£38,519,027 3 9				£38,519,027 3 9

To Bills receivable, re-discounted, £4,974,124 9s. 11d. of which, up to 17th March, 1930, £3,931,494 13s. 4d. have run off. Forward Contracts outstanding for the purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers £8,428,091.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To 1st Interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June, 1929	200,000 0 0	By Balance at 31st December, 1928 ..	607,328 18 10
To Expenses of Management at Head Office and Branches, including Directors' Fees £6,250 ..	636,880 12 5	DEDUCT— Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1928 .. £200,000 0 0	
To Balance	588,461 16 7	Amount written off House Property Account .. 30,000 0 0	
		Officers' Pension Fund .. 50,000 0 0	
		Amount carried to reserve fund for the year ended 31st December, 1928 .. 50,000 0 0	
			330,000 0 0
		Balance brought forward ..	277,328 18 10
		By Gross Profits for the year ended 31st December, 1929, after providing for all bad and doubtful Debts ..	1,138,013 10 2
	£1,415,342 9 0		£1,415,342 9 0

W. ROSS MUNRO, General Manager.
G. B. LINTON, Sub-Manager & Accountant.
C. C. McLEOD, R. LANGFORD JAMES, J. P. HEWETT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the certified Returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is full and fair, containing the particulars required by the Regulations of the Company, and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

London, 18th March, 1930.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,
W. A. BROWNE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, } Auditors.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO EMPLOYERS

"There are already of course many Pension Schemes in Industry, but none that in scope compares with this one—drawn up after eighteen months' intricate planning by the experts of the Legal and General Assurance Society Limited."

Extract from "Sunday Express"

This extract refers to the Special Pension Scheme of the Gramophone Company, Ltd. (H.M.V.) which has just been inaugurated—perhaps the greatest Scheme of its kind in this country. Now the Lancashire Electric Power Company has completed a similar contract and Pension Schemes for other large Industrial Firms also come into operation to-day. All these schemes include Life Assurance Benefits for the dependants of the Employees.

The subject of pensions for Employees is of great economic importance deserving special investigation by all Manufacturing, Commercial and Utility Undertakings, Public Bodies and similar Institutions.

Details will be furnished on request. Booklets relating to the subject are available. Please address all communications to:—

LEGAL & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LIMITED ESTD. 1836
10 Fleet Street
London
E.C.4

W. A. WORKMAN, F.I.A., General Manager.

Assets exceed £21,000,000

COMPANY RESULTS

WEST RAND CONSOLIDATED

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Brit. Oil and Cake Mills ..	Fin. 7½†	Same	—	12½†	12½†
Hornsey Tea ..	Int. 10	Same	April 11	—	—
Joseph Lucas ..	Int. 5	Same	May 1	—	—
Lower Perak Rubber	5	8	—	5	8
Sungei Kinta Tin	Fin. 7½	—	April 17	12½	—
U.S. and S. Amer. Invest. Trust	Fin. 9½	9	—	14	13½

† On the Ten per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares.

Amalgamated Dental (formerly Claudius Ash Sons and Co. and De Trey and Co.).—Interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares in respect of 1929, payable on May 1.

Richard Thomas.—The directors state that while the business of the company continues to show improvement, they are unable to recommend the payment of the preference dividend due on April 31. The dividend on these shares is now in arrears as from March, 1926.

Caledonian Insurance.—Dividend for 1929 on the 129,000 old shares at the rate of 17s. 6d. per share, subject to tax (the same as for 1928), to be paid by equal half-yearly instalments on May 15 and November 11 next, and a dividend on the 26,000 new shares at the rate of 8s. 9d. per share, subject to tax, to be paid on November 11.

GROVES AND WHITNALL

Groves and Whitnall (brewers) report a profit of £207,476. A final dividend of 12½ per cent., making 25 per cent. (the same), is recommended, and £64,760 (against £58,787) is carried forward, subject to directors' fees.

NEW STEYN ESTATE GOLD

A net loss of £3,383 is reported by the New Steyn Estate Gold Mines for 1929 (against a net loss of £3,555 for 1928), reducing the credit balance to be carried forward from £26,794 to £23,410. Meeting, May 13, in Johannesburg.

PANTIYA TEA AND RUBBER

The net profit of the Pantiya Tea and Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to £4,798 (against £4,287 for 1928), subject to a provision of £500 (the same) for depreciation. A final dividend of 10 per cent. is proposed, making 15 per cent. for the year (the same), and the balance forward is reduced from £4,374 to £4,173. The crop rose from 364,167lb. to 446,193lb. Meeting, April 9.

LAWSONS

The net profit of Lawsons, Limited (Warehousemen, &c.), for the year was £59,597, and the sum available for appropriation in the profit and loss account is £56,628 after payment of the Preference dividend and allocating £10,000 to reserve. The directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary capital of 1s. 9d. per share, tax free, leaving £22,168 to go forward, subject to directors' fees.

INTERNATIONALE BANK, AMSTERDAM

The accounts of the Internationale Bank, Amsterdam, for the year 1929 shows that the profit for the year amounted to 2,266,959fl. (against 2,268,187fl. for 1928). A sum of 1,000,000fl. (same as last year) was placed to reserve fund, which now stands at 6,000,000fl. on a capital of 16,000,000fl. A dividend of 6 per cent. (same) was recommended and 105,646fl. carried forward (against 106,594fl.).

PORTMORE TEA

The accounts of the Portmore Tea Company of Ceylon for 1929 show a net profit of £15,302 (against £16,724 for 1928), which is arrived at, however, after transferring £4,000 from general reserve. The total dividend for the year, with the proposed final payment of 25 per cent., is 40 per cent. (against 42 per cent.), leaving £2,744 to be carried forward. The crop for the year was virtually unchanged at 352,565lb. Meeting, April 9.

TRUST AND AGENCY OF AUSTRALASIA

The net profit of the Trust and Agency Company of Australasia for 1929 amounted to £83,558 (against £83,189 for 1928). The Preference stock dividend takes £50,000. The reserve allocation is again £13,000, raising that account to £268,000, and, as previously announced, the total distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is unchanged at 20 per cent., free of tax. The balance forward is slightly higher at £21,634 (against £21,126). Meeting, April 10.

KOMBOK (F.M.S.) RUBBER

The output of the Kombok (F.M.S.) Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to 1,038,701lb. (against 806,383lb. for 1928). The accounts show that the profit amounted to £18,139 (against £18,783) and that £9,565 was brought forward. The directors have placed £2,500 (the same) to reserve for amortisation of estate and recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. (against 7½ per cent.), leaving to be carried forward, subject to staff commission, £13,205. Meeting, April 9.

HIGHLAND TEA

The Highland Tea Company of Ceylon obtained a net profit of £17,430 for 1929 (against £20,560 for 1928), excluding £1,651 brought forward. A final dividend of 15 per cent. is now proposed, making 25 per cent. for the year (the same), while £2,669 (against £3,223) is to be written off estates account, leaving £1,912 to be carried forward. The crop amounted to 727,585lb. (against 722,313lb.), and the average net sale price was 1s. 4.765d. (against 1s. 5½d.) per lb. Meeting, April 9.

CROMLIX RUBBER ESTATE

During 1929 the Cromlix Rubber Estate and Produce Syndicate harvested 506,000lb. of rubber (against 435,250lb.). The crop realised an average gross price of 9.77d. per lb. (against 9.21d.). The net profit was £6,044 (against £3,320), and £5,382 was brought forward. There has been placed to depreciation account £1,000 (against nil). The dividend for the year, which it is proposed to pay on April 10, is 7½ per cent. (the same), and £5,926 is carried forward. In 1928 the sum of £288 was placed to income-tax account. Meeting, April 8.

McILROYS STORES (HANLEY)

The second accounts of McIlroys Stores (Hanley), covering a period of one year and four days to February 20 last, show a net profit, subject to income-tax schedule "D," of £11,254 (against £4,387 for the preceding period from October 15, 1928, to February 16, 1929). It is proposed to pay on April 12 a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, and to increase the carry-forward from £831 to £935. The dividend for the preceding period was 2 per cent., being at the rate of about 6 per cent. per annum. Meeting, April 10.

MOUNT VERNON (CEYLON) TEA

The net profit of the Mount Vernon (Ceylon) Tea Company for 1929 amounted to £14,681 (against £14,004 for 1928). A final dividend of 15 per cent. is proposed, making 30 per cent. for the year (the same), £607 is written off estates account (against £3,155), and £2,000 is placed to reserve (against nil). The amount to be carried forward is £1,651 (against £1,578). The outturn rose from 421,573lb. to 468,691lb.; the average net price realized was 1s. 6.292d. (against 1s. 6.261d.) per lb. Meeting, April 8.

RUBBER ESTATES OF CEYLON

A net profit of £5,127 is reported by the Rubber Estates of Ceylon for 1929 (against £3,589 for 1928), before providing £750 (the same) for depreciation of buildings and machinery. A dividend of 2½ per cent. is proposed (the same), and the carry-forward is increased from £2,052 to £2,754. The rubber crop rose from 775,805lb. to 1,065,608lb., costs declined from 7.62d. to 6.77d. per lb., and the net average sale price fell from 8.17d. to 7.88d. per lb. The profit on the sale of copra and coconuts fell from £720 in 1928 to £400. Meeting, April 9.

MEYER AND CHARLTON GOLD

The profit of the Meyer and Charlton Gold Mining Company for 1929 amounted to £30,764 (against £24,386 for 1928). After deducting taxes, &c., and transferring £3,535 to special reserve for miners' phthisis compensation fund, the carry-forward is increased from £62,920 to £86,363. No dividend is proposed for the second successive year. The tonnage milled was again a record at 203,200 tons (against 202,700 tons). Working costs were almost unchanged at 20.68s. per ton, but the revenue from gold rose by nearly 5d. per ton. Meeting, May 13, in Johannesburg.

SOLICITORS' LAW STATIONERY

Sales of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society for 1929 amounted to £320,043 (against £310,506) and the profit to £51,468 (against £45,728). The directors recommend a dividend of 12 per cent (against 10 per cent.), which, with the cost of bonuses to solicitors having accounts with the Society and to the staff, absorbs £46,087, and £5,000 is added to reserve. This leaves £10,198 to be carried forward, against £9,817 brought in. In response to the offer in June last of 15,000 £1 shares at 30s., applications for 56,004 shares were received. The premiums, less the expenses of issue, have been added to reserve. Meeting, April 8.

PILMOOR RUBBER

During 1929 the crop of the Pilmoor Rubber Company amounted to 792,641lb., of which 796,773lb. were delivered in the form of latex under the contract made in 1925. This contract expired on December 31 last, and the board state that "it was impossible to obtain a further renewal upon satisfactory terms." The net profit amounted to £19,910 (against £15,685), and a net balance of £1,644 was brought in. The final dividend of 10 per cent. now proposed makes 15 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.), and after transferring £2,000 (against £3,000) to reserve, a balance of £2,534 is carried forward, subject to staff bonus. Meeting, April 9.

BRITISH ENGINE, BOILER, AND ELECTRICAL INSURANCE

The revenue account of the British Engine, Boiler, and Electrical Insurance Company for the year ended December 31 shows that premiums, &c., amounted to £415,350 (against £401,991 for 1928), while claims and other expenses, including taxes, amounted to £372,928 (against £361,308). A sum of £36,019 is carried to profit and loss account (compared with £29,291), which account is also credited with £25,291 (against £25,905) for interest and rents. After transferring £20,000 to the pension fund (the same), £15,000 is transferred to a contingency fund (against nil) and £1,334 (against £10,000) to the reserve fund. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 15s. per share (the same), making the total distribution for the year 30s. (against 29s.).

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NEAR EAST

The net profit of the Commercial Bank of the Near East for 1929 amounted to £10,467 (against £10,533 for 1928). No change is made in the dividend for the year at 6 per cent., and £1,000 is again transferred to reserve, while the balance forward is £293 (against £366). The balance-sheet shows deposits at £294,586 (against £299,920). On the assets side cash amounts to £18,500 (against £31,118), money at call to £60,000 (against £68,880), remittances in transit to £17,133 (against £5,593), balances with foreign bankers, &c., to £20,435 (against £13,522), bills discounted to £62,121 (against £93,942), investments to £104,578 (against £86,900), and advances, &c., to £220,059 (against £217,149). The total of the balance-sheet is £685,683 (against £691,121). Meeting, April 16.

MEAKERS

The net profit of Meakers, Limited, hosiers, outfitters, &c., for the year ended January 31 amounted to £46,932 (against £36,272 for the preceding year). A dividend of 5 per cent. (against nil) has been paid on the Ordinary shares (which are privately held), and after deduction of this amount and providing for the accrued Preference dividend the directors propose to transfer £10,000 to amortization of leases account, to write £10,000 off freehold and leasehold premises account and a similar sum off fixtures, fittings, and showcases account. The carry-forward is reduced from £25,071 to £18,813. It is proposed in the near future to issue the remaining balance of 50,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, which in the first instance will be offered to the existing shareholders.

YASUDA BANK

The profit and loss account of the Yasuda Bank (Tokyo) for the half-year ended December 31 last shows that the net profit amounted to 5,870,566 yen (against 6,032,038 yen for the latter half of 1928). A sum of 1,350,000 yen (against 1,400,000 yen) is placed to reserve funds, and the dividend is at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum (against 10 per cent. per annum), while 4,583,828 yen is carried forward (against 4,357,011 yen brought in). Deposit, current, and other accounts at December 31 amounted to 658,094,259 yen (against 721,945,616 yen at December 31, 1928). The main asset items compare as follows:—Cash, 82,055,391 yen (against 82,969,140 yen); money at call and short notice, 4,685,000 yen (against 8,182,000 yen); bonds, Debentures, and securities, 248,673,242 yen (against 278,308,121 yen); bills discounted, 37,703,964 yen (against 45,539,889 yen); advances and overdrafts, 447,060,289 yen (against 483,001,534 yen).

RADCLIFFE'S EDIBLE PRODUCTS

The first accounts of Radcliffe's Edible Products, covering the period from November 18, 1928, to January 31, 1930, show a net profit of £13,693, out of which £1,200, representing the proportion of profits earned prior to incorporation, is to be used in writing down preliminary expenses and £2,800 is to be placed to income-tax reserve. An interim dividend of 15 per cent. has been paid on 200,000 Ordinary shares of 1s. each, while Preference shareholders have received, in addition to the fixed 8 per cent. per annum, a participating dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. on 500,000 Ordinary shares of 1s. each, leaving £690 to be carried forward. The directors have obtained a controlling interest in a business which can be carried on in cooperation with the company's present business. The present accounts do not include any return from this subsidiary business. Meeting, April 16.

WITPOORT GOLD AREAS

The report of the Witpoort Gold Areas for 1929 states that, as a result of the capital reconstruction, £157,812 was obtained by the issue of 631,250 shares of 5s. each for cash, thus providing the capital necessary for dewatering the workings and for development work in the old mine and new lease areas. Down to the end of last year £71,970 had been expended, leaving an available balance of £85,842. The General Mining and Finance Corporation guarantees that a sum of £200,000 in all will be spent on development operations, and the company has undertaken to expend a further £50,000 on development if 50 per cent. of the development in the main drives shows a mean value of 550in.-dwt. over an assumed stoping width not exceeding 40in. Development was commenced about the end of September last year. The results accomplished to the end of the year show that, of 520ft. sampled, 245ft. were payable at an average value of 15.9dwt. over 28in. Meeting, May 13, in Johannesburg.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT AND VARNISH

The accounts of the Indestructible Paint and Standard Varnish, Limited, for 1929 show a net profit of £35,350 (against £25,522 for 1928), in addition to which £3,483 was brought forward and profits amounting to £7,442 arose from the sale of shares. The distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is to be brought up to 15 per cent. (against 12½ per cent.), while it is proposed to transfer £3,000 (against £3,300) to reserve for income-tax, £2,500 to a depreciation reserve and £7,458 (against £6,500) to the reserve account, and to write off share issue and contract expenses amounting to £6,027. The amount to be carried forward is £4,190. It is also proposed to transfer the share premium account of £11,042 (arising out of the purchase of new businesses) to the reserve account, which will then stand at £45,000. A large part of the year, states the report, was occupied in consolidating the businesses taken over in May. The company could not obtain the maximum benefit from its new acquisitions since it was only possible to deal with a small proportion of the new business in the London factory. Meeting, April 10.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER

The consolidated profit and loss statement of the Canadian Western Lumber Company and subsidiary companies for 1929 shows that the profit amounted to $1,248,856 (against $1,241,731 for 1928), to which is added interest on investments amounting to $114,621 (against $136,366). After payment of interest for the year on the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Income Debenture stock, there is a balance of $609,106 available for arrears of interest on the latter stock. This balance, together with the undistributed amount brought forward, enables a payment of 11 per cent. to be made on the Cumulative Income Debenture stock in respect of arrears. When this has been made (warrants will be sent out on June 1 next) the accumulated arrears outstanding will be reduced to $1,963,416. Under a scheme having for its object the retirement at maturity (December 1, 1945) of the outstanding amount of the Income Debentures there has been deposited with the British Empire Trust Company £356,185 nominal of the company's Income Debenture stock. Meeting, May 7.

NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK

Following the issue of the financial results, published recently, the full report of the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company for 1929 is now available. The report states that the profits, which increased from 23,614,315 Swiss francs to 30,272,321fr., include for the first time the total trading results of the two amalgamated companies—Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss and Peter, Cailler, Kohler, Chocolats Suisses, S.A. The report refers to financial benefits arising from and foreshadowed by the amalgamation, and states that the business benefited by falls in prices of raw materials, particularly cocoa and sugar. Selling prices were reduced also, however, competition remaining keen; there was a general over-production of milk products, the effects of which, it is stated, will certainly continue to make themselves felt during 1930. The company has taken a participation in the Sarotti Company, of Berlin, and in the Hollandia Anglo-Dutch Milk and Food Company, of Vlaardingen. The report refers also to satisfactory experiences of the company's interests in America, Argentina, Cuba, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, South Africa, and Australia, in spite of economic difficulties arising during the year. Meeting, April 16, in Cham, Switzerland.

WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE

The report of the Wesleyan and General Assurance Society for the year ended December 31 states that the total number of policies issued in the ordinary and industrial departments was 173,962, assuring £4,472,422. The claims and surrender values paid in all departments amounted to £961,281. The premium income was £1,790,365, and the gross interest revenue was £454,058, giving a total income from these two sources of £2,244,423, an increase for the year of £82,612. The assurance funds amount to £9,163,174, an increase of £571,304. The general and investments reserves together amount to £190,000. The surplus in the ordinary department enabled the rates of bonus declared for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928 to be maintained—namely, £2 2s. per cent. under endowment assurances, and £2 8s. per cent. under whole life assurances. The balance of surplus carried forward undivided in this department was £70,717. The directors have declared £93,603 as divisible profit in the industrial department, and have allocated £56,216 in providing additional benefits for policy owners, and two sums of £18,738 each to the outdoor staff and the ordinary department. The balance of surplus carried forward undivided for all Departments was £119,326.

LONDON COUNTY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

The accounts of the London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Limited, for the year ended March 31 were issued yesterday—i.e., the day following the close of the financial year. They show a net revenue of £175,021 against £133,489 for the preceding accounting period (15 months). A final dividend of 5½ per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year) is proposed on £1,289,612 share capital. The total dividend for the year absorbs £125,989. For the preceding period, although the rate of the dividend totalled 12 per cent., the amount absorbed, owing to the smaller capital ranking, was £75,750. The directors also propose to make transfers of £6,000 (against £5,000) to Debenture stock redemption account, £8,000 (against £6,000) to amortization of leaseholds account, £8,000 (against £6,000) to maintenance of properties account, and £10,000 (the same) to contingencies account, while the carry-forward is increased from £47,246 to £64,282. Two issues of capital were made to shareholders during the year, making the issued capital now £1,500,000. The directors also recommend that a further 500,000 shares be created, increasing the capital to 2,000,000 shares of £1 each, but it is not intended to issue any of these shares at present. The directors have acquired the shares of the Portman Estates Mansions, Limited, Western Mansions, Limited, and Queen's Club Garden Estates, three property companies owning flats in Marylebone, Westminster, Holborn, and Kensington, and have purchased properties during the year in Hampstead, Paddington, Wandsworth, and Westminster. Meeting, April 16.

ABSTAINERS AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The report of Abstainers and General Insurance Company states that the triennial valuation of the liabilities under insurance contracts as at December 31, 1929, has been made by the actuary. The life assurance funds amounted to £2,768,689, and the net liability was £2,548,354, leaving a surplus of £220,335. The total surplus for the period, including £7,207 for interim bonuses paid during the triennium, is £227,542. The amount required to provide a bonus of 40s. per cent. on whole life assurances and 38s. per cent. on endowment assurances for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929 (the bonus being calculated on the sum assured) is £198,740. The capital redemption fund amounted to £11,620, and the net liability was £11,176, leaving £444. The total surplus accounts to £227,986, including the balance brought forward from the last valuation of £1,824. The surplus in respect of the past three years is, therefore, £226,162, of which £7,207 has been paid in interim bonuses. The directors propose to appropriate £10,000 in allotting a reversionary bonus to policyholders, to transfer £4,000 to the profit and loss account and £5,000 to the superannuation fund, and to carry forward £7,039, which will remain in the life assurance and the capital redemption funds. They propose to allot a reversionary bonus to participating policies of £50 and upwards in force on December 31, 1929, at the rate of 40s. to each £100 of assurance in the case of whole-life assurances and 38s. in the case of endowment assurances for each year's premium received during the three-year period, and in the case of policies where no further premiums are payable at the same rate for each full year such policies have been in force during the period. They also propose to pay an interim bonus of 1s. per £100 of assurance in the case of whole-life policies and 38s. in the case of endowment assurance policies for each year's premium received during the current valuation period in respect of all participating policies of £50 and upwards becoming claims by death or maturity. They recommend a dividend at the rate of 1s. per share for the year ended December 31, less tax.

WEST RAND CONSOLIDATED

The report of the West Rand Consolidated Mines for 1929 states that the enlarged plant, which came into operation during November, 1928, continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, with the result that the tonnage milled reached 1,043,300 tons—an increase of 400,300 tons compared with 1928. Working costs were lower by nearly 1d. per ton milled, and, as revenue from gold increased by over 1d. per ton, the working profit showed an increase of £117,583, the profit per ton being ½d. higher. Including sundry revenue, the profit for the year is shown at £206,110 (against £83,868). This has been dealt with as follows:—Miners' phthisis terminal assessment, special reserve, £5,086; interest on loans, £35,476; French fiscal tax, £835; companies' tax and licence, £509; revenue appropriated for capital expenditure, £164,204. Included in the above figure of £164,204 appropriated for capital expenditure is £95,385, representing the capital expenditure for the past year. Ore reserves as calculated at the end of the year show an increase of 503,000 tons in the fully developed payable tonnage at 4,005,000, while the stoping width shows a decline of 1in. at 48in., and the average value is unchanged at 5.6dwts. In addition to the above-mentioned tonnage, there is in the mine a fully developed tonnage available for stoping of over 1,000,000 tons, which, although of a lower grade than the ore included in the ore reserves, can nevertheless be profitably worked on the present scale of working costs. Apart from expenditure on the south shaft, very little further capital expenditure remains to be incurred on the present programme, for the reason that the new plant is completed and the incline shafts have, with one exception, attained their final depth. The formulation of definite proposals to meet future expenditure on the new deep-level shaft has not yet become necessary, as active sinking operations will not be commenced until it is desirable to do so for the maintenance of the ore reserve, the time being dependent upon the results from future development. The shaft is estimated to cost approximately £350,000, of which £31,680 was expended in 1929, and £50,000 will be required during the current year, leaving the balance of approximately £268,000 to be spent over a period of some four years from the date when it is decided to commence sinking the shaft. Meeting, May 13, in Johannesburg.

THE QUARTER'S CAPITAL ISSUES

According to the usual table compiled by the Midland Bank, new capital issues in the United Kingdom made during March amounted to £26,584,000. This compares with £26,155,000 in February and £16,925,000 in January. The total in March, 1928, was £33,781,000. As usual the compilation excludes all direct borrowings by the British Government for national purposes, shares issued to vendors, allotments arising from the capitalization of reserves, issues of a refunding nature, or sales of short-dated bills.

Issues for the first three months of 1929 amounted to £69,464,000, as compared with £114,247,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1929. Of this total £36,250,000 was raised for borrowers in the United Kingdom, £7,187,000 for India, £12,051,000 for other British countries overseas, and £13,976,000 for foreign countries.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec from July 1*
Assam-Bengal (March 1)	Rs.4,68,000	+7,411	−8,01,304 (Apl. 1)
Cent. Uruguay	£36,353	+8,691	+34,849
Do., Eastern	£9,570	+3,776	+13,307
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£5,803	+2,402	−1,460
Do., Western Extn.	£2,805	−571	−6,719
Cordoba Central ..	£47,000	−18,000	−422,000
H. E. H. Nizam's (Co.'s Rlys.):— (Mar. 8)			
Broad gauge system	Rs.1,56,767	−1,28,296	−7,76,182 (Apl. 1)
Do., Hyd. Gd. Valley ..	Rs.1,11,254	−1,08,803	−2,93,030
Do., Govt. lines worked by H.E.H.:—			
Broad gauge ..	Rs.27,019	−20,070	+7,88,447
Metre gauge ..	Rs.38,052	−14,404	+5,93,500
Metropolitan ..	£35,900	−600	+16,500
Mid. of W. Australia (Feb.) ..	£20,313	−149	+1,645
San Paulo ..	£29,620	−6,945	−17,422 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown
† The company is in voluntary liquidation

YEAR'S REVENUE

Owing to an inaccuracy in presentation in yesterday's issue the following tables are published of the year's revenue of the United Kingdom.

I.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the undermentioned periods of the Year ended 31st March, 1930, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarter from January 1 to March 31, 1930, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the preceding year.				Year ended March 31, 1930, compared with the preceding year.			
	Quarter ended March 31, 1930	Quarter ended March 31, 1929	Increase	Decrease	Year ended March 31, 1930	Year ended March 31, 1929	Increase	Decrease
ORDINARY REVENUE	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Inland Revenue—Income-tax ..	162,088,000	162,207,000	—	121,000	237,626,000	237,620,000	—	194,000
Surtax, including arrears of Super-tax	41,270,000	41,010,000	260,000	—	58,390,000	58,150,000	240,000	—
Estate, &c., duties	21,070,000	20,310,000	860,000	—	80,570,000	80,570,000	—	800,000
Stamps	8,390,000	9,600,000	—	1,210,000	25,270,000	30,060,000	—	4,390,000
Excess Profits duty and Corporation Profits tax ..	2,240,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	—	2,450,000	1,700,000	550,000	—
Land tax and mineral rights duty, &c. ..	690,000	670,000	20,000	—	880,000	840,000	40,000	—
Total Inland Revenue ..	£235,746,000	£234,817,000	£2,260,000	£1,331,000	£405,388,000	£406,940,000	£830,000	£5,384,000
Customs and Excise—								
Customs ..	29,101,000	28,568,000	533,000	—	118,488,000	118,972,000	916,000	—
Excise	29,100,000	30,265,000	—	1,165,000	133,600,000	134,000,000	—	6,500,000
Total Customs and Excise	58,201,000	58,833,000	533,000	1,165,000	252,088,000	252,972,000	916,000	6,500,000
Motor Vehicles duties (Exchequer share)	3,159,644	2,669,000	490,644	—	4,320,468	4,226,067	894,401	—
Post Office (net receipt)	650,000	900,000	—	250,000	900,000	8,100,000	1,100,000	—
Crown Lands ..	280,000	290,000	—	10,000	1,290,000	1,210,000	80,000	—
Receipts from Sundry Loans ..	9,185,503	7,818,424	1,367,079	—	24,239,596	28,110,697	4,528,899	—
Miscellaneous—								
Ordinary Receipts	2,084,109	1,464,770	619,339	—	15,432,854	13,142,946	—	2,710,092
Do., Special Receipts ..	6,408,317	14,751,399	—	8,343,082	31,831,830	43,402,345	—	17,470,515
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	315,714,573	321,543,593	5,270,062	11,099,082	734,188,748	758,104,055	8,149,300	32,064,607
			£5,829,020 Net Decrease				£23,915,307 Net Decrease	
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE								
Post Office ..	16,550,000	16,200,000	350,000	—	58,900,000	57,200,000	1,700,000	—
Motor vehicle duties apportioned to Road Fund	13,634,356	13,068,000	566,356	—	21,881,532	21,130,933	750,599	—
Total Self-balancing Revenue ..	30,184,356	29,368,000	916,356	—	80,781,532	78,330,933	2,450,599	—
Total	345,898,929	350,911,593	6,186,418	11,099,082	814,970,280	836,434,988	10,599,899	32,064,607
			£4,912,664 Net Decrease				£21,464,708 Net Decrease	

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WESLEYAN & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Chief Office—BIRMINGHAM.

Chair

COMPANY MEETINGS

EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

TOTAL ASSURANCES EXCEED £15,000,000

THE QUESTION OF SINGLE PREMIUMS

THE QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION

BONUS RATES

MR. NORTH HICKLEY'S ADDRESS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society was held yesterday at the offices of the society, 18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.

Mr. L. W. NORTH HICKLEY (chairman of the company) presided.

The MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. W. P. Phelps, M.A., F.I.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report and the accounts having been in your hands for some time, I have no doubt you will have mastered their contents, but I trust you will bear with me while I deal with some of the salient points which arise thereon.

During the past year the society reached its 85th birthday, and at this meeting it is the duty of the board to present to you the results of the seventeenth quinquennium, which involves a valuation of our assets and liabilities and the proposal of your board for dealing with the surplus shown.

The annual report shows that we have not during the past year attained such large figures as in the year ended December 31, 1928, but it will be a satisfaction to you to note that except for that year the gross and net amount of assurances effected are the largest in the history of the society, amounting to over £2,000,000 gross and over £1,700,000 after deducting re-assurances effected.

The net amount of assurances in force on December 31, 1929, held at the sole risk of the society was £15,397,000, an increase of over £700,000 on this figure over the previous year.

Mortality was heavy in 1929. The incidence, however, was such that the actual strain on the funds was 81 per cent. of that anticipated, and consequently good profit has accrued from this source.

ADVANTAGES OF QUINQUENNIAL VALUATIONS

I have noticed that there has of late been a movement in favour of triennial and even annual valuations and distributions, and suggestions are from time to time made that we should make some change in this respect. Your board is of opinion that, at any rate for the present, it is safer to adhere to our quinquennial method, and such decision has the support of Mr. Phelps. That this is wise seems to be supported by the fact, among others, that during the last five years the mortality profits show considerable fluctuations. The average for the years 1925-27 is 60 per cent., 1927-29 91 per cent. of that expected. The average for the quinquennium is 73 per cent. These figures vary so much that to take an average of less than five years would not be desirable.

Again there have been considerable fluctuations up and down in the value of all investments during the past five years, and though we have been fortunate through the nature of our holdings to have escaped anything like serious loss the conservative policy of taking five years on which to base our calculations involves less risk. Under these circumstances we feel that the exercise of a little patience by our with-profit policyholders and our shareholders is on the whole good for both their souls and their pockets, and in the interest of the society generally. After all, the very existence of life assurance business is based on the laws of average, and five years is not too long a period on which to base our calculations.

SINGLE PREMIUMS

The single premiums received during the year are very large, and no doubt a number of these are in respect of policies that have been effected with a view to easing the burden of surtax. I note that, though these policies have been very freely accepted by a large majority of life assurance offices, many chairmen in their speeches to annual general meetings seem ashamed of this business, some even suggesting it is immoral.

Personally, while I prefer whole life and endowment policies, I do not despise the single premium policies or think it wrong to accept them, so long as each case includes a genuine life assurance, without which this society has refused to consider them. It may be prophesied that these single premium policies will not be effected in the future on such a large scale. It is understood that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer does not look upon them with favour, so I hope our supporters will direct their efforts to obtaining the old-fashioned whole life assurances and endowment policies, which I believe to be the wisest and best form of investment a man can make to provide for those that come after him, or for himself in his old age.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND DEATH DUTIES

I do not agree that it is wrong for the taxpayer to take any legal course to limit his liability to direct taxation. No Chancellor of the Exchequer can grumble when income and surtax amounts to 10s. in the £ of income per annum in a man's lifetime and estate duties up to 50 per cent. on the capital he leaves on his death if every legal means are taken to limit such taxation. That more advantage is not taken of life assurance to recoup the huge sums payable for death duties, even on comparatively small estates, is, I think, astonishing, but to some extent is due to the fact that the sums payable on death on such policies effected out of savings already highly taxed are taxed on the same scale as his general estate. Not only are they so taxed, but they are added to his general estate for the purpose of aggregation and thereby increase the rate. There are many of the legal profession in this room who know of the hardship of aggregation, so I will not labour this point, but am sanguine enough to hope that some Chancellor of the Exchequer will recognize that some relief should be granted in this respect.

The profit made on reversions last year shows the very substantial figure of £100,000, and having regard to the heavy fall in all trust securities, which would be reflected in the value of the funds representing those reversions, the profit points to the care with which they are selected and the reserves held with regard to this class of investment.

LOW EXPENSE RATIO

The ratio of expenses that would be obtained by a comparison of the premiums received during the year with the expenses (including commission) incurred does not give a satisfactory criterion owing to the large amount of single premium business which has been transacted. This ratio works out actually at under 8½ per cent., but does not have much significance. I can, however, state that the expense of conducting the society's business continues to be, as usual, exceptionally low, and it will always be our effort to maintain what has always been so great a feature of our accounts, and to keep this figure down to a minimum. Apart from single premium cases effected for surtax purposes the average amount of policy issued is £2,676—a very high average, pointing to a very good selection. The average amount of the policies effected with the society has always been high, and is a great factor towards economy in our expense ratio.

VALUATION OF ASSETS

Another quinquennium having been completed on December 31 last, the whole of our assets have been carefully revalued. Our convertible or Stock Exchange securities have been taken at their selling price on December 31 last, when, owing to the general fall in values, they stood at the lowest point for many years past. It may be thought unfortunate that this fall should have come with the end of the quinquennial period instead of in the current year. On the other hand, it should be a satisfaction to you to know that we have cut our loss without touching our investment reserves, and have seen that loss more than recovered since the year closed, the effect being that we start the next five years with a very substantial asset. The actual amount we had to write down owing to depreciation in value of our Stock Exchange investments represents only 1¼ per cent. of the value of these securities, and only 8/3 per cent. of the total invested funds of the society, and, as I have said, the small loss has been more than recovered since the close of the year. A list of our Stock Exchange securities is in the room and available for your inspection.

MORTGAGES AND REVERSIONS

Mortgages and reversions have been stringently valued and written down where necessary, and I have no hesitation in assuring you that the values shown in our balance-sheet are amply justified. Much has been said and written lately on the subject of investment of assurance companies' funds and the necessity of those investments being married to liabilities. I think we may safely say that not only has the marriage in our case proved a happy one but that the risk of divorce may be disregarded. We are able through our many friends in the legal profession to secure first-rate mortgages, and our experience has been that losses in these classes of investment are very few indeed. They give a good rate of return, bring us good policies, and contribute largely to the margin we earn on our funds over and above the 3 per cent. on which we value.

Our reversions and our holding in the Law Reversionary Interest Society give us no anxiety, and I am sure you will agree are most suitable investments for a life assurance society's funds. Our mortgages represent 32 per cent. in value of our funds, loans on policies 28 per cent., convertible and Stock Exchange securities 24 per cent., reversions nearly 7 per cent., and our holding of stock of the Law Reversionary Interest Society nearly 6 per cent.

THE LAW REVERSIONARY SOCIETY

Our holding of stock of the Law Reversionary Interest Society (valued at a little over 112 per cent., a very conservative estimate) represents practically the whole of that society's capital. The quinquennium of that company synchronizes with that of our society. A very careful valuation of its assets has been made, and the dividends paid have contributed considerably to the surplus earned on our funds. We are very grateful to Mr. Mayne, the secretary, and his staff for the results obtained.

The goodwill of that society is a very real asset, though not valued in its balance-sheet, and brings us in touch with a large number of solicitors and others through whom, and with whom, we are glad to do business.

The gross rate of interest earned on our entire funds, excluding reversions purchased by the society during the year, but including a substantial bonus from the Law Reversionary Society, was £5 10s. 6d., as against £5 3s. 11d. in 1928, and the corresponding rate after deducting income-tax was £4 12s. 7d., as against £4 6s. 6d., a satisfactory increase having regard to the fact that every extra shilling per cent. earned on our funds represents an annual sum of £4,500 per annum, or in a quinquennium £22,500.

Allusion was made at the last annual meeting to the great loss we suffered through the death of Lord Phillimore, which occurred after the annual report had been issued. I will not, therefore, say more than that we have missed him very greatly.

We welcome Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Holme to the board, and I may say they have all proved most valuable directors during the year.

QUINQUENNIAL RESULTS

Turning to the quinquennial results, which are before you, it is with great satisfaction we are able to report that the new business transacted in the five years is considerably larger than in any previous quinquennial period, the gross and net figures for the five years being £9,419,365 sums assured gross and £7,475,224 net, as against £5,455,755 and £4,837,031 in the previous quinquennium. The life assurance fund has increased during the five years by £2,760,000.

The investment reserve, amounting at the end of the previous quinquennium, December 31, 1925, of £100,000, has been maintained intact. The result of the valuation is to show a surplus (including £116,635 carried forward five years ago) of £1,040,150, not taking into account interim bonuses paid during the quinquennium, which, with interest thereon, amount to £83,509, and without taking into account interest accrued on our investments and mortgages, but not paid on December 31, 1929.

After carrying a sum of £33,047 to the staff pension fund and retaining and carrying forward as a special reserve the sum of £203,629, which will be available for any purpose—in addition to the £100,000 investment reserve fund—there remains a sum of £803,474 surplus, as against the sum of £588,000 last quinquennium.

PROPOSED BONUSES

Your directors have decided to divide this sum among the policyholders entitled to share in the profits and the shareholders in accordance with the provisions contained in the articles of association.

The policyholders' share of the divisible surplus will provide bonuses to with-profit policyholders ranging from a minimum of £2 2s. per cent. per annum to upwards of £4 per cent. per annum (the highest bonus actually allotted being over £8 per cent. per annum) according to the class and duration of the policy and the age of the assured. The directors have also decided in respect of the current quinquennium to increase the minimum rate of interim bonus on claims to £2 2s. per cent. per annum.

Their share of the surplus provides for the shareholders a half-yearly dividend for the next five years at the rate of 8s. 6d. per annum per share free of income-tax—equivalent at the present rate of 4s. in the £ to a gross dividend of 10s. 7½d. per share per annum. The equivalent dividend paid five years ago before the shares were split amounted to 6s. 2d. and 7s. 9d. respectively, so that the amount now paid represents an increase of 37 per cent.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS' RECORD

The average rate of bonus now declared works out at £2 13s. 11d. per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or at £2 6s. 10d. per cent. per annum on the sums assured and existing bonuses and represents a repayment to with-profit policyholders of 40 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the quinquennium, the reversionary value being considerably higher. These bonus figures taken in conjunction with our very strong financial position will be the more appreciated when it is remembered (as is often forgotten when agents of other companies are competing against us for business) that during the 85 years of the society's existence it has never failed to pay a bonus—not even during and shortly after the period covered by the War, when the majority of our competitors passed their bonus altogether.

We hope you will agree that with these results our policyholders and proprietors will be satisfied. We have a good article to sell at a competitive price, and I hope our inspectors and agents will be able to satisfy the public that the Equity and Law can offer absolute security with our non-profit policies and that there is every reason to anticipate that the future holds good prospects for those who look upon with-profit policies with our fine old society as an investment and security which cannot be equalled, quite apart from the provision for old age and their dependents that they assure.

RETIREMENT OF MR. PHELPS

I have now to refer to a subject which you will hear of with the deepest regret, as I have to announce the early retirement of our manager and secretary, Mr. Phelps. Words fail me altogether to express my feelings on the subject. He has been a member of our staff since the year 1888, and since the year 1904 has occupied the responsible position of manager and secretary of the society. His knowledge and experience of everything to do with life assurance are second to none, and it seems impossible to think of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society without associating with it the name of Mr. Phelps as its manager.

I have no doubt he will be able to give us some interesting facts in connexion with his work and experience here during the past 42 years—what it was like here when he first joined us and perhaps what he was like and something about the growth of the society and its business since he first joined the staff. He has been constantly courteous to everyone, both inside and outside the office, with whom he came into contact. His advice to the board all through his long service has been invaluable. He has endeavoured to teach us something about figures and has been most patient and tactful with us, and as our board is composed of members of the legal profession that is no mean task. He has gathered round him a staff all of whom I know love him and with whom he has always been in sympathy. It must be remembered that it is not only as an actuary we shall miss him, but as a far-seeing man of the world who has ever had the best interests of this society at heart and has served policyholders, proprietors, and the public without sparing himself.

Your board and the staff will miss him greatly, but cannot deny he has earned a rest. I hope he will enjoy it for many years, though I believe he will miss us and his work here, which I believe has been a labour of love.

He has, I am glad to say, promised to give us the benefit of his advice in future and has accepted a seat on the board on his retirement, so we shall often have the benefit of his wide experience on all matters which pertain to the business of the society.

I am glad to say that Mr. Thorne, who first joined us in the year 1893, succeeds Mr. Phelps, and we feel confident that in him we have secured one who will maintain the high traditions of this old society and help us to continue to administer its affairs to your satisfaction. Mr. F. A. P. Lewty, F.C.A., succeeds Mr. Thorne as actuary.

Another matter to which I must refer is the retirement of our accountant, Mr. Quick, who has been in the service of the society for 46½ years and has been responsible for the balance-sheet for 35 years. He also feels that he has earned a rest, and we hope he will enjoy it for many years.

I would also refer to our inspectors and agents, who have done much in producing so fine a result as is shown.

I see in the room many old supporters of the society, whom we welcome most cordially, including Sir Ernest Bain, Mr. Laurence Crowther, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Rex; also Sir Albert Wyon, representing Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., our auditors, whose certificate on our balance-sheet is evidence of our prosperity and to whom the policyholders and proprietors should be grateful, as their labour is no sinecure.

I think I have covered the ground and will now move the adoption of the report and accounts and ask my deputy to second it.

Mr. P. G. COLLINS (deputy-chairman) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mr. J. R. YATES proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Sir Robert W. Dibdin, Mr. L. W. North Hickley, Sir Bernard E. H. Bircham, K.C.V.O., and Sir Dennis H. Herbert, K.B.E., M.P.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. K. BALL and unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. RIVINGTON, seconded by Mr. G. L. WHATELY, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were reappointed auditors.

Sir ALBERT W. WYON, acknowledging the reappointment of his firm, said that he would like to thank Mr. Phelps and Mr. Quick for the assistance which they had given to him in auditing the books of the society during the past 14 years.

Mr. H. S. SAUNDERS proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their work during the past year.

This was seconded by Mr. S. GRANVILLE SMITH and unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment.

On the proposition of Mr. SAUNDERS, seconded by Mr. H. S. SIBKETT, the auditors were thanked for their past services and their remuneration was voted.

On the motion of Mr. BALL, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his conduct of the meeting.

Sir ERNEST BAIN proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the manager and staff, which was seconded by Mr. LAURENCE CROWTHER and unanimously accorded amid cheers.

MR. PHELPS'S REMARKS

Mr. W. P. PHELPS (manager and secretary), responding on behalf of the staff, said that his 40 years with the society had been a very happy period, a fact which he attributed to the assistance which he had always received from the directors and the cooperation and support which had always been rendered to him by the staff. He had seen the society grow from small beginnings to its present strong position. He looked upon it as an honour to be invited to join the board on his retirement, and he was pleased to do so because it would keep him in active touch with the work in which he had been engaged all his life and with his colleagues on the staff who had rendered him such loyal support during his term of office.

The proceedings then terminated.

GERMAN COAL SYNDICATE DIFFERENCES

EXTENSION ENFORCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, MARCH 31

At to-day's last negotiations at Essen the Ruhr collieries failed to affect a settlement regarding the contemplated extension for a period of 10 years of the Rhenish-Westphalia Coal Syndicate, which was renewed in 1925 for five years and expired to-day. The principal stumbling-block was the old controversy between the two main groups of members—viz., the pure collieries on the one side, and the smelting works possessing coalmines of their own on the other—concerning the syndicate's general accounting system and the payments of the levy raised by the syndicate for defraying general expenses and maintaining competitive prices for sales of coal to foreign countries or in the contested areas at home. The levy amounts to 2.20 reichsmarks per ton at present.

The smelting works originally had refused to enter into any new agreement under which, as since 1927, the levy would be imposed on their selling quotas, as well as on their quotas for the consumption of coal in their own plant. Although both parties endeavoured to effect a compromise on this point in the course of the last few days the difference still remaining between their respective standpoints proved too great to be overcome. Under the German Coal Economy Laws the German Minister of Economics will now decree with immediate effect a compulsory extension of the old syndicate agreement for four weeks.

An important point on which, apart from minor issues, an agreement had already been reached during the early stages of negotiations was that henceforth the opening of new mines will not automatically entitle a concern to an increase in its quota in the syndicate as hitherto. The conditions on which an increase may be granted are very severe, and can only apply to members of the syndicate with an exceptionally favourable selling basis, so that the chances of obtaining an increased quota are negligible. The syndicate has adopted this measure with a view to counteracting excessive expansion and production.

MARCH MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage crushed	Output	Profit
Bandoe Coal	—	51,065 tons	—
Bisie Tin Dredge ..	—	42 tons	—
Kamuntine Tin	—	109 tons	—
Lonely Reef Gold ..	22,000	3,905oz.	£8,039
Stagrenni Gold ..	—	66,372 tons*	—
S. African Coal ..	—	61,617 tons	—
Senoi Kinta Tin ..	—	183½ tons	—
Tongah Tin	—	364½ tons	—

* For February.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

RWANA M'KUDWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Mindola Hole, 25ft. from 357ft. to 361ft., assays 4.42 per cent. copper for true width 3½ft., hole finished."

NEW VAAL RIVER DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION.—The diamonds registered on the New Vaal River Estate during March amounted to 680 carats, realising £3,339.

LONELY REEF GOLD.—Cablegram:—"Driven 360ft., of which 220ft. were sampled, having payable values for 25ft., averaging 10dwt. over 20in."

OBDVILBE DREDGING.—The gross returns for 31 days to March 28 from No. 1 Dredge Pato amounted to £14,200 from 93,016 cub. yards.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY.—During the four weeks ended March 29 the coke ovens produced 18,833 tons of coke, 185,517 gallons of tar, and 261 tons of sulphate of ammonia. Blast furnaces 1 (Nos. 1 and 3) produced 20,700 tons of pig iron. The open hearth produced 22,700 tons of steel; the Blooming Mill 21,535 tons; the 28in. Mill 14,178 tons; the 18in. Mill 3,199 tons; the 12in. Mill 3,384 tons; the 8in. Mill 2,092 tons; and the Rod Mill 6,477 tons. The Steel Foundry produced 1,101 tons of castings; shipped 83,680 tons of ironstone. At Broken Hill crude ore raised 11,126 tons, of which 607 tons siliceous dispatched to Broken Hill Associated Smelters. The crushing plant treated 10,719 tons sulphide ore, producing on treatment at Sulphide Corporation Mill 2,065 tons lead concentrates, assaying 8.6 per cent. zinc, 65.1 per cent. lead, and 48.7oz. silver per ton; and 812 tons zinc concentrates, assaying 3.2 per cent. lead, 5.7oz. silver and 53 per cent. zinc. The slime flotation plant treated 15,742 tons oxidized slime residues, producing 1,956 tons lead concentrates, assaying 39.7 per cent. lead, 17.7oz. silver per ton; 1,019 tons oxidized lead concentrates dispatched Broken Hill Associated Smelters. Zinc concentrates dispatched 562 tons. Zinc roasting plant and sulphuric acid plant operated on behalf of Electrolytic Zinc Company as usual.

YEKEFLYAY OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended March 29 at Bolivar was 114,677 M. tons (previous week, 122,600 M. tons); and at Maracaibo 6,504 M. tons (6,398 M. tons).

BOSTON WHALING.—Catch for the week ended March 26 was 1,700 barrels of oil; total catch to date, 185,300 barrels.

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED

HOME AND OVERSEA ACTIVITIES

RECORD OUTPUT AND SALES OF TUBES

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 7½%

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES AND PLANTS

MR. ALLAN MACDIARMID ON THE VALUATION REPORT

The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, was held yesterday in the Accountants' Hall, 220, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

Mr. ALLAN C. MACDIARMID (chairman of the company) presided over a large attendance of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume that in accordance with your usual practice you will take the notice calling the meeting as read. (Agreed.) I shall now call upon the secretary to read the auditors' report.

The SECRETARY (Mr. William Stewart) read the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN.—I take it that, as has been our custom, you will hold as read the directors' report, a copy of which has been sent to all shareholders? (Agreed.)

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The profit and loss account for the year covered by the accounts under consideration shows a profit before charging depreciation of £694,770, and your directors have decided to recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. be paid on the Deferred shares of the company as against 5 per cent. for the year 1928. In view of the present condition of the heavy industries of the country this must be considered a fairly satisfactory result.

The balance-sheet and profit and loss account have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the new Companies Act. This has involved a certain amount of rearrangement, but the result has been to produce such a clear statement that I do not think it necessary for me to comment on or explain any of the items.

MESSRS. BARR AND SON'S VALUATION

You will see from the report that during the year a valuation of the properties and plants of the company was made by Messrs. James Barr and Son, of Glasgow. The directors have adopted that valuation and have given effect to it in the accounts of the company. The writing off of the sum of £200,953 in name of depreciation for the year, as shown in the profit and loss account, reduces the values at which these assets stood in the books of the company to the actual figures brought out in the valuation. The remit to Messrs. Barr included valuations of the properties and plants of the principal subsidiary companies in Great Britain. These valuations have been adopted and applied in the books of the subsidiary companies, and effect has been given to them in the accounts of the parent company. In a letter relative to their report Messrs. Barr set out the basis of their valuation. The letter concludes by saying: "The effect of this is to assess the capital value of the company's works as a pre-War concern having the additional advantage of the modern plant which has been extensively provided in recent years."

MODERN CHARACTER OF THE PLANTS

Messrs. Barr inspected and valued separately each individual item and they report that the plants, &c., are of a modern character, fully equipped and suitable to the business carried on, that they have been well maintained and are in good order, and that the mineral fields afford ample supplies. It must be a matter of satisfaction to you to have these assurances from such an undisputed authority in his profession as Mr. Barr is well known to be, and it must also be satisfactory to you to know that the properties of the company stand in the balance-sheet on so sound a basis. While the main purpose in obtaining this valuation was to serve considerations connected with the new Companies Act, the detailed valuation will prove of great value in other directions; in particular, it will give us a sound basis for estimating and costing purposes, which is a matter of the greatest importance in the conduct of a competitive business such as ours.

RECORD OUTPUT

The output of tubes made and sold during the year increased by some 30,000 tons and was again a record. (Cheers.)

The outlay on new plant amounted to £450,000. To retain the position which your company holds in the tube industry of the world, and to maintain and increase earning capacity, new processes and developments must be watched with the utmost vigilance, and capital expenditure is constantly necessitated both to replace obsolescent equipment and on such extensions as are required by the modern trend of improvement and development.

The amount owing to the company's bankers has, you will observe, increased considerably during the year. The position is being closely watched by your directors, and later on, if conditions are favourable and the amount of our requirements can be more definitely judged, a proposal for dealing with this matter on a more permanent basis will probably be made.

SOUTH AFRICAN AND AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS

The results of the trading of Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Limited, for the nine months ended June 30, 1929, have been published. They disclose a profit of £29,508 3s. 10d., which has enabled dividends to be paid in full on both classes of Preference shares. The tube plant at Vereeniging is working well, but some difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of suitable material. These difficulties have to some extent been overcome and negotiations are in progress, which, it is hoped, will provide a satisfactory solution.

An agreement has been signed for the erection of tube works in Australia in cooperation with the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited. Plans are being prepared, but owing to financial conditions in Australia both parties agree that it would be unwise to hurry forward the erection of the works.

THE COLEY PROCESS

Considerable progress has been made with the development of the Coley process. A complete reduction plant has been installed in England by the Zinc Manufacturing Company, a licensee of the N.C. Metal Company, and is running efficiently. The distillation of the product is being carried out at our own spelter works at Halesowen, near Birmingham, which have been leased to the Zinc Manufacturing Company, and the resulting spelter is being used in our tube works galvanizing department, where it is proving itself satisfactory. The Zinc Manufacturing Company is also, I understand, erecting a large reduction plant in Tunis and additional distillation furnaces in England. With regard to the remaining patent rights belonging to the N.C. Metal Company, negotiations for licence or sale are still proceeding. We have confidence in the process and have added during the year to our interest in the company.

THE EMPLOYEES' SHAREHOLDING SCHEME

Under our employees' shareholding scheme subscriptions for a fourth issue of shares were invited during the year. Share certificates for the third series will be issued within the next few months. The scheme continues to be well supported by the staff and employees.

We have to record with deep regret the death during this year of Mr. R. A. Morrison, who was appointed a director of the company at our last meeting. His untimely death has deprived the company of one of its most efficient officers and the members of the board of a colleague esteemed for his ability and his personal qualities. To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Morrison's death, the board appointed Mr. Peter Rintoul, chartered accountant, as a director of the company. Mr. Rintoul needs no introduction. He is already well known as one of Glasgow's leading business men. You will, I am sure, agree with me that we have been fortunate in securing the services of a man of such eminence in his profession and of such experience in banking, finance, and the administration of industry. (Cheers.)

I have again to express the directors' appreciation of the loyal and efficient support received from the staff and employees during the year.

THE OUTLOOK

The problem of forecasting the future trend of trade and profits is no easier this year than usual. At the present moment the world's buying capacity appears to be at a very low ebb, and there are no obvious indications of improvement, rather the reverse. For your company much will depend upon whether it is possible to maintain the spirit of mutual forbearance which has existed during the past year between ourselves and some of our competitors, and we see not without hope in this respect. (Cheers.)

I now move: "That the report and accounts for the year 1929, as submitted to this meeting, be hereby received and adopted."

Mr. A. W. LLOYD.—I beg to second the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Before I put that resolution to the meeting are there any questions? No questions were put, and the CHAIRMAN declared the motion carried. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.—I move: "That the dividends as detailed in the directors' report to the shareholders, dated March 24, 1930, be paid, these dividends to be paid on and after April 4, 1930, to the shareholders whose names are on the register at this date, and that £125,496 4s. be carried forward to the accounts for the year 1930."

Mr. A. W. LLOYD.—I beg to second this resolution.

The resolution was carried.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN.—I have to intimate the retiral of Mr. H. Eliot Howard, Mr. Samuel Janson Lloyd, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Peter Rintoul (and with your consent I propose to move the re-election of these directors *en bloc*, and I move that Mr. H. Eliot Howard, Mr. Samuel Janson Lloyd, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Peter Rintoul, directors who retire at this meeting, be re-elected directors of this company."

Mr. A. W. LLOYD seconded, and the motion was approved.

Mr. JOHN SANDILANDS moved that Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., chartered accountants, London, be reappointed auditors of the company for the current year.

Mr. JOHN PARR seconded, and the motion was adopted.

The proceedings then concluded.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

TAX-FREE DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

SOUND INVESTMENT POSITION

FINANCIAL AND TRADE CONDITIONS

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS DEPRESSION

SIR CHARLES McLEOD'S REVIEW

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the National Bank of India, Limited, was held yesterday at the Wesleyan Hall, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Sir CHARLES C. McLEOD, Bart. (the chairman), presided.

The GENERAL MANAGER (Mr. W. Ross Munro) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts to December 31, 1929, have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will allow me, as usual, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting I wish to express our great regret at the loss we sustained by the death of our friend and colleague Mr. J. A. Toomey, who died on February 22 last. He had been connected with this bank for the long period of 55 years, during which period he occupied the positions of inspector, London manager, general manager, and since 1912 was a member of the board of directors. We shall miss his wise counsel based on his ripe experience, and the absence of his kindly presence as a good friend will be deplored alike by the board and his many friends who are shareholders.

DISPOSABLE BALANCE AND APPROPRIATIONS

The result of our year's operations is a net profit of £511,132, compared with £530,829 for the previous year. The divisible profits amount to £788,131, and, in comparing results, I would ask you to note that, while the net figures are slightly down on a year ago, the disposable total is still some £13,000 in excess of that shown for the year 1926, notwithstanding the times through which we have passed in the interval, which cannot be characterized otherwise than as difficult for banking operations so far as India was concerned.

We propose to set aside £60,000 in reduction of premises account, to repeat our allocation of £50,000 to officers' pension fund, and to pay a further dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, which, together with the similar interim dividend, takes £400,000, leaving £278,461 to be carried forward—a slightly larger sum than was brought in. As usual, all bad and doubtful debts have been fully provided for before arriving at the results placed before you.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

The balance-sheet figures (the rupee assets and liabilities of which have been converted as usual at 1s. 6d. per rupee) show a contraction which, however, in some cases is due to certain unavoidable causes involving special movements of funds and to the opportunity given to individuals and concerns, so far as India was concerned, to invest funds for short periods on terms more attractive than it would have been profitable for us to offer, and, of course, as you are aware, a reduction on one side of the balance-sheet involves a reduction in the items comprising the other. A year ago I pointed out to you that we had to look for fluctuations from time to time in the total of current, fixed deposit, and other accounts, and this is proved by the fact that the increase shown for 1928 was more than disappeared. The total figure of £31,467,322 is, however, a healthy one, and compares with £34,088,229 for the previous year. Bills payable and acceptances also show a contraction.

On the assets side cash and bullion figure at £4,914,509, against £5,333,827. Indian Government rupee securities at £5,804,841, against £6,589,807, while our British Government securities, Indian Government Debentures, and other securities are £6,070,155, against £6,261,485.

It will be satisfactory to you to have our assurance that all our investments, totalling £11,874,796, are gilt-edged and short-term securities and stand in our books at or under market value, and to note that while bills of exchange and discounts are down our assets consisting of cash, bullion, investments, and bills of exchange stand at £24,239,631, against a liability in respect of current, fixed, and other deposits of £31,467,322—a position the liquidity of which cannot be denied.

BUILDING PROGRAMME

In addressing you a year ago I foreshadowed a considerable increase in our building programme in order to meet the requirements of our business. House property at £545,514 shows an increase on last year's figure, and as you have observed we propose an allocation of £60,000 on this occasion towards the expenditure to which we are committed. A survey of our balance-sheet emphasizes the extent to which conditions of Indian trading conformed with those prevalent all over the world, and we trust that in the circumstances the results placed before you will be considered satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

I would like to say that we do not consider the slight falling off in any way attributable to political conditions in India but to the general depression in trading conditions. It is true that certain uneasiness showed itself in this country on rumours from India that a repudiation of Indian liabilities might be attempted under certain eventualities, and, in consequence, Indian loans had a setback, but the statement from the Secretary of State for India reassured the holders that such a suggestion need not be taken seriously, and Indian stocks have recovered to a great extent.

COMMODITY PRICES AND INDIA'S TRADE BALANCE

Considering the substantial fall in price of Indian commodities it is rather surprising that the balance of trade in India's favour has only dropped some two crores of rupees, according to the figures given by the Indian Trade Commissioner, in which, however, Council Bills are not included. If these are taken the balance of trade in favour of India is reduced to 19 crores. It may be of interest to you if I give you some comparative figures connected with the principal commodities. While the total of exports (including re-exports) are only down by nine crores we find very marked differences in some of these commodities. In wheat, for instance, the exported quantity has fallen to 14,204 tons, as against 115,422 tons in 1928 and 305,937 tons in 1927, and on the other hand India imported 706,331 tons in 1929, as against 149,173 tons in 1928 and 76,758 tons in 1927, a truly remarkable change due, no doubt, to the failure from drought in the 1928-29 crop in Northern India.

The exports of rice from Rangoon to India fell from 878,416 tons to 574,503 tons, but the total exports from all parts of Burma to India and foreign countries was practically the same as in the previous year, 2,940,822 tons. Imports of merchandise into India during 1929 were valued at Rs. 248 crores, against a similar value in 1928. Of this total cotton piece-goods accounted for Rs. 61 crores in both years. Exports of jute, raw and manufactured, show a falling off of nearly 7 crores due to the lower value to which these have fallen. On the other hand, cotton, raw and manufactured, shows an increase of some 4 crores. Cotton exports at one time occupied the highest figure in Indian exports, but jute now takes the premier place. Tea in both India and Ceylon shows considerable expansion, India at 380,000,000lb. against 355,000,000lb. the previous year, and Ceylon 251,000,000lb. against 236,000,000lb. in 1928.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS

As usual I will give you the net imports of gold and silver into India during the year. The imports of gold have fallen from £15,814,000 to £13,375,000, and silver has dropped from £8,596,000 to £5,480,000. The price of the latter commodity has receded in a marked manner from an average of 26d. per ounce in 1927 down to the record low value of under 19d. during last month. There has been some recovery from the lowest point touched.

There have been no severe fluctuations in exchange, which has moved within narrow limits round about 1s. 6d. The Imperial Bank rate has also shown little fluctuation, averaging 6.323 per cent., as against an average of 6.196 per cent. in 1928. The Indian Government issued Treasury Bills during the past year to the extent of 41 crores, as against 29 crores in 1928.

THE COTTON AND JUTE INDUSTRIES

The monsoon was, on the whole, a favourable one, and Indian crops, in consequence, were satisfactory. As regards industries generally in India, the Bombay cotton mills continue in a very depressed state, partly owing to unrest among labour and to foreign competition, which has caused a disappearance of margins between the raw and manufactured material. As doubtless you have seen, with a view to benefiting the local industry the duties on cotton goods imported into India are to be increased from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., with a further duty of 5 per cent. on goods not of British manufacture. As regards the latter, it is understood that the object of the imposition of an extra duty over and above what goods of British manufacture will be called upon to pay is to enable Bombay to meet competition in special lines of goods imported in greatly increasing quantities from countries outside of Great Britain. It is sincerely to be hoped that the alteration in the duties may have the effect of giving much needed assistance to the Bombay mill industry while not unduly penalizing our own Lancashire business.

The jute industry in Bengal, after a protracted period of prosperity, has reacted very materially, and at the present moment, although the price of the raw material has decreased substantially, manufactured goods have decreased still more in proportion, and there is now little or no margin of profit.

TEA PRODUCTION AND PRICES

The tea crop has been a record one owing largely to favourable climatic conditions in both India and Ceylon, and stocks have in consequence increased to a very large figure which tended to reduce the price to such an extent that many concerns were selling a few months ago at under cost of production. During the last two months, however, prices have improved considerably, so we have reason to hope that no permanent injury will have been caused to the industry and that these excessive stocks may gradually be reduced. There is little doubt that for the past year companies will not show such satisfactory returns as for the previous four or five years. The coal industry in India, which has been very depressed for some years, certainly shows signs of improvement.

EAST AFRICAN CROPS

In East Africa conditions have not been so favourable. A pest of locusts last year did an immeasurable amount of harm while the rainfall was fitful and irregular. Expansion is taking place in sisal, maize and coffee, but prices of the two former commodities have fallen considerably. Cotton in Uganda reached the high figure of 816,229 centals (over 200,000 bales of 400lb. each), but owing to excessive rain in January, which had an adverse effect on the crop, a low yield is expected this season. The coffee crop, on the other hand, has benefited and the coming season's crop is described as "extraordinarily good." It is interesting to note that tea growing in Kenya so far only on a small scale is quite promising. Given normal conditions we may see a revival in this part of the world.

BUSINESS REVIVAL PROSPECTS

You will probably expect me to give you some views regarding the future. Well, while not being at all pessimistic, I am afraid I cannot be very optimistic as we are moving in uncertain atmospheres. We have an increase in Indian taxation, a proposal for an income-tax on a 10 per cent. basis in Ceylon, and I am afraid we cannot escape an increase at home either directly or indirectly looking to the increase in our national expenditure, but as regards India I feel confident that if she is not too much disturbed by internal dissensions of a much more serious character than your board see any reason to fear we will see a revival of business sooner or later.

WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

THE 89TH ANNUAL MEETING

STEADY PROGRESS

BONUS TO WHOLE-LIFE POLICYHOLDERS CONTINUED AT £2 8s. 0d. PER CENT.

ASSETS TOTAL £9,513,903
CLAIMS PAID £17,429,365

The EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Wesleyan and General Assurance Society was held yesterday at the Central Hall, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

In the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Mr. B. Shirley Smith, president of the society, the meeting was presided over by the deputy-chairman, Mr. CHARLES E. MURRAY.

There were also present Messrs. Arthur J. Leeson, F.A.I. (vice-chairman), D. Gordon Barnsley, M.C., B.A., John B. Field, John Lees, J.P., John Morton, Alfred H. Sayer, M.C., Albert H. Smith, A. H. Warriner, F.C.A., and Henry S. Yoxall, J.P. (directors); Arthur L. Hunt, F.S.S., F.C.I.I. (general manager); H. W. Hudson, F.S.S. (deputy manager); C. W. Kenchington, F.I.A. (actuary); F. G. Sackett, F.F.A. (assistant actuary); C. Hart, F.S.S., and J. H. Hunt, F.S.S. (joint secretaries); A. H. Coley, LL.D. (solicitor); G. T. W. Coleman, F.C.A., and G. H. While (auditors); T. H. Cartwright, J.P., C. Soutter Smith, M.A., LL.B., A. Edgerton Leeson, F.A.I., Arthur R. Cartwright, S. D. Toon, and others.

The DEPUTY MANAGER read the notice convening the meeting, and presented the reports and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929.

The CHAIRMAN expressed regret that the society's president, Mr. B. Shirley Smith, was unable to be with them that morning. He then proceeded to read the following speech, which had been prepared by the President, and which he had hoped to deliver in person:—

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

At our last annual meeting I had to report to you the passing of Mr. A. Franklin, a director of many years' standing, and the appointment of Mr. Alfred H. Sayer as director in his place, which was duly confirmed. Since then Mr. H. S. Richards, another of your directors, has passed away. Your directors are fortunate in being able to announce that they have appointed Mr. John Lees, a well-known figure in both our City and throughout South Staffordshire, as a director in his place. This appointment will come before you for confirmation.

Turning now to the accounts, which are in your hands, I am glad to be able to report that, although the past year has been one of considerable difficulty, the results, taking them as a whole, are very satisfactory, as they show improvements in all the departments of the society.

THE ORDINARY DEPARTMENT

Dealing with the Ordinary Department first, you will notice there has been a steady and considerable volume of business. In the early part of the year your directors were a little concerned by the rate of mortality claims, due, no doubt, to what amounted to an epidemic among the population of these islands. You will remember that the early months of 1929 were very different from the early months of this current year, and the severe weather of last year was no doubt responsible for the heavy claim rate. I reported last year that we had been fortunate in having a steady increase in the average amount of the ordinary policies, and that for 1928 they had reached an average of £137 per policy. I am glad to be able to report that this has been increased during the year we are now considering, the average policy in the Ordinary Department amounting to £145, as against £137 in 1928.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Your society has had very considerable difficulties and strenuous competition to meet in the Industrial Department, but I have great pleasure in reporting that in that department we have issued 166,044 policies, insuring £3,322,863. This amount includes both the weekly and the monthly premiums, and shows a very substantial increase upon the figures for the year 1928.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The other departments of the society's business are comparatively both new and small, but they are all making progress, and all help to make the very satisfactory results as disclosed in the accounts of the society, now in your hands.

HOUSE PURCHASE BUSINESS

I should like to say a few words about the house purchase business. I am glad to say that this is making steady progress. Nowadays, houses seem to be built for people to purchase instead of to rent, as formerly, and we regard this as a good thing for the nation. This is one of the many ways in which you can render a service to the society, as you will have friends who are wanting to purchase their own houses and want financial assistance. If so, do not hesitate to recommend the society to their notice for assistance in such a case.

COMBINED DEPARTMENTS

Looking at all the departments, the net premium income is £1,790,365, being an increase over the previous year of nearly £45,000. In the carrying on of the society's business the investment of the society's funds is one of the most important of your directors' many duties, and they watch the markets from day to day and from week to week with a view to arriving at irreproachable data from which they can make their decisions with every confidence. The directors point out that the gross rate of interest is £5 4s. 11d. per cent., being 1s. 10d. per cent. more than in 1928.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

I should now like to follow my usual custom of going through the balance-sheet with you.

Beginning with the assets side, you will notice that the item of mortgages shows an increase over the previous year of £292,782. This is due partly to the house purchase business and partly to the fact that your directors have been offered and have taken up good mortgage securities at a greater rate of interest than previously. There is a small increase under the heading of loans on parochial and other public rates. This item is an old item and represents loans made years ago at a very different rate of interest from that now prevailing. These loans are repayable by instalments, and your directors are always glad to facilitate repayment where possible. The loans on society's policies within their surrender value also show an increase. That is only natural, as one of the advantages of life insurance is that it provides a means of raising money on any sudden emergency.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

The British Government securities are at a larger figure than last year, the amount being £2,983,038, an increase of nearly £78,000.

The Indian and Colonial Government securities now stand at £548,493, in lieu of £502,980 last year.

The Indian and Colonial Municipal securities now stand at £208,478, in lieu of £174,312 last year.

The Foreign Government securities, which now stand at £329,711, stood 12 months ago at £237,094.

The Foreign Municipal securities, which now stand at £47,852, stood 12 months ago at £38,650.

The Railway and other Debentures, Home and Foreign, which now stand at £789,536, stood 12 months ago at £676,002.

The Railway and other Preference and Guaranteed stocks, which now stand at £384,379, stood 12 months ago at £365,406.

GROUND RENTS

The freehold ground rents, which last year stood at £15,037, this year stand at only £14,937. This is due to an advantageous sale of one of the freehold ground rents at a price very much above the figure appearing in our accounts.

The leasehold ground rents, which last year appear at £440, this year stand at only £373. This is due to a sale on advantageous terms.

The item of house property is practically unchanged.

The reversions, which stood 12 months ago at £100,732, now stand at £113,534, due to further purchases.

The item of outstanding premiums is still a very large one. It constantly has the attention of your directors, who do their best to keep it down, and do everything possible to secure for the policyholders the full benefits of their assurances. The members will be doing a great service to the society if they pay their premiums with promptitude.

The item of outstanding interest, &c., is only proportionately larger with the increased growth of the business of the society.

LARGER TOTAL FIGURES

The total figures of the balance-sheet are larger than last year, because of the continued growth of the society's business.

Passing to the other side of the balance-sheet, the item of liabilities is varied in accordance with the liabilities taken up during the year.

The investments reserve fund 12 months ago was £60,000, but, as you will see, it has now been increased by £90,000 to £150,000.

The general reserve is the same as last year.

The other items do not call for any comment.

The balance-sheet shows the assets altogether to be more than nine-and-a-half millions sterling, an increase over last year of £662,256. Your directors are glad to be able to report that, notwithstanding all the difficulties, the year that has gone by shows such a steady growth and a steady accumulation of funds.

THE VALUATION REPORT

Now that we have finished the balance-sheet, you would like to hear something about the valuation made by the actuary, whose report you will find with the statement of accounts now in your hands. Without going through the figures I have already commented on, you will notice that there is a surplus in each department and that the profits are sufficient to justify the declaration of bonuses similar to those which were declared last year.

STAFF PENSIONS FUND

As regards the staff pensions fund, the actuary advises that the society is able to contribute £45,000 out of its profits. This fund, you will remember, is vested in trustees, who are directors of the society and who look after the fund just as if it were part of the society's business.

PROFIT SHARING

Now with reference to the industrial part of our business, you may remember that we started a profit-sharing scheme, which was announced and confirmed two years ago. It appears that the divisible profits of the Industrial Department last year reached the considerable sum of £93,693 6s. 8d., of which £56,216 is allocated to the Industrial Department policyholders and £18,738 13s. 4d. each to the outdoor staff and the Ordinary Department, subject to income-tax. The method of division of these sums is set out in the report of the actuary now in your hands, and notice of the benefits will be furnished to the society's representatives with the least possible delay.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it has always been my privilege to say a word about the staff, who have so largely contributed to the success of the past year. I have great pleasure in doing it, and I wish my remarks to apply not only to the general manager, to whom your directors are indebted in many ways, but from him downwards to our last-appointed agent and newest office boy. We are a big society, and work together for the mutual good, every one having his place in the structure of the whole.

The Chairman then moved that the annual report and statement of accounts, together with the valuation report, be received, approved, and adopted.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. A. J. LEESON (vice-chairman) and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Messrs. D. Gordon Barnsley, John B. Field, and John Lees, were re-elected; and Messrs. G. T. W. Coleman, F.C.A., and G. H. While were re-elected as auditors for the current year.

Votes of thanks to the directors, officials, and the indoor and outdoor staffs of the society for their loyal and efficient services during the year, and to the chairman for presiding, brought the proceedings to a close.

ABSTAINERS & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CONTINUED PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS

The FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Abstainers and General Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's head office, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

Mr. S. E. SHORT, J.P. (the chairman), who presided, said:—The report indicates the satisfactory and continued progress of the business, the amount received in premiums having increased fourfold in the last 20 years, and the funds fivefold in the same period.

On this occasion I have to present the report and accounts, together with the results of the actuarial valuation of the life business for the past triennium.

INCREASE IN TOTAL FUNDS

The total funds of the company, including the paid-up share capital, the investment reserve fund, and the balance of the profit and loss account, amount to £2,929,754 7s. 5d., being an increase during the year of £141,171 15s. 5d.

The rate of interest earned on the invested funds of the company was £5 7s. 6d. per cent. gross and £4 15s. 6d. per cent. net after deducting tax.

The gross premium income is £371,368 12s. 8d., an increase of £26,724 16s. 8d. during the year. In the life department the new sum assured under policies issued is not quite up to last year's figure, but the new annual income resulting from policies issued during the year—namely, £33,863 13s. 8d.—is the largest ever recorded in one year.

The fire and accident departments show further growth on satisfactory lines, the gross premium income being £48,482 4s. 7d., an increase of £6,289 19s. 8d., the net figures, after deducting reinsurance, being £41,791 13s. 9d., an increase of £5,948 18s. The net loss ratio over these departments (after making full provision for outstanding claims) was 43.1 per cent. In each of these accounts there are substantial additional reserves beyond the reserve of 40 per cent. for unexpired risks. These additional reserves over the various accounts amount to £35,821 7s. 1d.

THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

Turning to the balance-sheet, the Stock Exchange investments amounted to £1,407,809. A detailed list of these investments is supplied in accordance with our usual custom, and, as is the practice of this company, they have been valued at middle market prices as on December 31 last. This method has the advantages of disclosing the full facts, and appreciation or depreciation, as the case may be, is dealt with in the investment reserve fund. In view of the extraordinary financial conditions which existed at the end of last year, the depreciation disclosed amounted to £46,795, or 3.2 per cent. This was dealt with in the usual way, and the investment reserve fund reduced accordingly to the amount at which it stands in the balance-sheet—namely, £42,385 19s. 7d. The fund was thus able to meet a strain such as was imposed upon it last year without having an effect upon the accounts of the company. Since the end of last year the position in reference to the class of securities referred to has entirely changed. On a present-day valuation of the securities the depreciation would be less than £12,000, or approximately three-fourths per cent. In neither case have any prices in excess of value on redemption been taken into account.

During the year £225,940 has been invested in mortgage combined with endowment assurance policies under the house purchase scheme of the company which was set up 35 years ago, and in connexion with which 6,399 loans have been granted, amounting to £2,970,493. The scheme is helping in a very definite way to meet one of the social problems of the day.

The favourable mortality experience has continued, being for the past 46 years in the Abstainers division, excluding War risks, 43.1 per cent., and including War risks 47.6 per cent. of the expectancy of the H^m table of the Institute of Actuaries. The comparative figures in the General division, which was opened at a later date, being, excluding War risks, 48.5 per cent., and including War risks 52.3 per cent.

At the valuation made three years ago the basis was strengthened by the use of the Om table of mortality in respect of all contracts, and the rate of interest at 3 per cent. assumed. The same method has been adopted on this occasion.

THE BONUS DECLARATION

As a result of the valuation the directors

(Continued at foot of next column)

have been able to declare a reversionary bonus of 40s. per £100 of assurance in the case of whole-life assurances, and 38s. in the case of endowment assurances for each year's premium received during the three years' period, and they propose to pay interim bonuses at the same rates until the next valuation is made.

The surplus will enable the directors to transfer £5,000 to the superannuation fund and £10,000 to the profit and loss account. The balance of £7,039 1s. 11d. will remain in the life assurance and capital redemption funds. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 1s. per share, less tax, be paid for the year ended December 31, 1929. They feel that it is advisable that the dividend payment shall be consolidated in this form rather than by the payment of a bonus following upon the valuation in addition to the usual dividend.

The report was adopted,

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SET-BACK IN TIN

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 1.—WHEAT.—With American markets providing little support the cargo position was dull, and sellers were willing to make occasional concessions in prices. For South Australian, 8,520 tons, per Nobisement, B.L., Feb. 12, 38s. 9d. was paid. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, was held for 40s. 6d. and 39s. 6d. respectively, and Pacific white, April, for 40s. 6d. Ronafe, 62¼lb., April, was offered at 38s. 9d.; Baruso, 62lb., at 36s. 9d.; and Australian, on the way, at 39s. 9d. Parcels were quiet, excepting for a small inquiry for Australian, and prices were mostly 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. No. 5 Manitoba, April 15-30, and sailing May 2, sold at 36s. 6d. net; No. 6, per Minnetonka, afloat, at 29s. 6d.; West Australian, per Runic, due April 27, and per City of Winchester, afloat, at 39s.; and South Australian, per Anglo-Canadian, at 38s. 9d. Bristol Channel paid 39s. 4½d. for No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Uppington Court, afloat, while to Hull and Glasgow Victorian, per Ningchow, made 38s. 9d. French (on sample), April shipment, was dealt in to U.K., on ports, at equal to 34s.

The wheat futures market closed quiet with old contract 6d. down, and new contract prices) unchanged from yesterday's levels. Trading was confined to March, old contract, at 40s.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 value	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		OLD CONTRACT			
March	40 3	40 0	39 6	39 9	40 3
May	—	—	38 6	—	—
NEW CONTRACT, LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY					
May	35 0	35 0	35 3	35 6	35 6
July	35 6	35 6	35 9	36 0	36 0

MAIZE.—Cargoes continued quiet at about late rates. For La Plata (new), April, 26s. 6d. was asked, and 25s. for May and June. Parcels were in quiet request, but closed rather steadier on the day. La Plata, May-June, sold at 24s. 3d. and 24s. 4½d. Liverpool paid 24s. 6d. for Dan.-Gal.-Fox., April.

BARLEY was quiet and obtainable on easier terms. Black Sea, March-April, sold at 17s. 3d. late yesterday. To-day Danubian, March-April, was offered at 18s. 6d.; and Algerian-Tunisian, Aug.-Sept., at 19s. 3d.

OATS were firm and harder to buy. La Plata, per Callandpiein, just shipped, sold late yesterday at 12s. 11½d. For this quality April 13s. 9d. is now required, 14s. for May, and 14s. 3d. for June.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline, but failed to attract business. No. 1 N. Manitoba, April, was quoted at 41s. 6d.; No. 2, 40s. 6d.; No. 3, 39s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 36s. 7½d.; No. 6, 28s. 7½d.; No. 5 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, shipping, 41s. 3d.; No. 3, 40s.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, April, 39s. 9d.; No. 2, 38s. 9d.; all ports, 37s. 7½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, April, 36s. 9d.; shipping shipped, 36s. 7½d.; Roafe, 62¼lb., April, 36s. 3d.; Baruso (62½lb.), April, 35s. 10½d.; May, 37s. 3d.; and Australian, afloat, 39s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet and easier. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to 1½d. lower on easy closing Argentine and American markets, and further declined during the day under large offers of Canadian wheat, a poor demand, and favourable Indian crop reports. The market afterwards ruled quiet until the late afternoon, when prices advanced sharply in sympathy with Buenos Aires advices, the close being firm at ½d. per central advance on the day. Sales, 250 loads. Official settlement prices:—May, 7s. 7d.; July, 7s. 8d.; and Oct., 7s. 10d.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highs't	Lowest	Official sett'm't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	7 7¼	7 8½	7 6¾	7 8	7 8½	7 8½
July*	7 8½	7 9⅝	7 7⅝	7 8	7 9⅝	7 9
Oct.*	7 9¾	7 11	7 9⅜	7 10	7 11¼	7 10⅞

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in quieter demand. La Plata, afloat, quoted 26s. 9d.; April-May 24s. 6d.; May-June, 24s. 3d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., April, 24s. 6d.; April-May, 24s. 3d. African was not offered. Maize on the spot met a moderate trade with the general tendency firmer.

BARLEY was quiet. OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet: Chilean, tawny and/or Mixed, April-May, 14s., and La Plata f.a.q., April, 13s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR ruled steady at late rates. BRANS firm with a moderate inquiry. PEAS were in slow request at steady prices. OATMEAL met an improved inquiry with prices steady. WHEATFEED.—Thirds were in good demand with values around previous levels.

IPSWICH, April 1.—Wheat was steady at 37s. to 38s., on rails. Barley was about unchanged at 38s. to 45s. for best qualities, 32s. to 36s. for medium, and from about 27s. for other qualities. Oats, 20s. Peas and beans, 40s. to 42s. All corn was short supply and firm in price.

KINGS LYNN, April 1.—The small amount of wheat offering made 37s. to 38s. 6d. per 4½cwt. Barley was also in very small supply and made 27s. to 42s. per 4cwt. There were no oats on offer.

LONDON, April 1.—POTATOES (The Borough).—The market was steady and more business passed. Quotations:—English Siltland King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; second grade Siltland King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch Majestic, £2 to £2 10s.; Skirtland, £2 to £3 per ton; and Spanish new, 18s. per cwt., in baskets, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady demand for fairly good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 6s. to 12s. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 12s. to 25s. per barrel; American Newtown apples, 12s. to 20s.; Winesap apples, 10s. to 12s.; New Zealand apples, 12s. 6d. to 14s. per box; Belgian Colmar grapes, 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb.; South African grapes, 6s. to 12s.; Argentine grapes, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per 16lb. box; Canary bananas, 14s. to 22s. per crate; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per dozen cartons; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 4s. each; Messina lemons, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per box; 14s. to 18s. 6d. per case; Denia and Murcia oranges, 12s. to 30s. per case; Mandarine oranges, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per box or 96; Jaffa oranges, 12s. to 16s. per box; Florida grape fruit, 21s. to 35s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 18s. to 22s.; Jamaica grape fruit, 18s. to 21s. per case; South African plums, 4s. 6d. to 8s.; pears, 3s. to 8s. per box; Canary tomatoes, 14s. to 18s. per package; French Lauris asparagus, 3s. to 6s.; Cavallon asparagus, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; sprue, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bundle; French lettuce, 3s. to 6s. 6d. per crate; radishes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Valencia onions, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per case; forced rhubarb, 2s. to 3s.; outdoor rhubarb, 5s. 6d. to 8s. per dozen bundles; endive, 3s. to 4s.; celeriac, 4s. to 5s. per dozen; forced mint, 4s. to 7s. 6d.; parsley, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Light supplies met a fair demand at generally steady rates. Best meadow hay was quoted £7 to £7 10s.; mixture and sainfoin £7 to £7 15s.; best clover £7 5s. to £8, and best straw £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 1.—LINSEED was dull, with demand quiet at 5s. to 2s. 6d. per ton decline. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, to London, £18 12s. 6d., sellers; bold Bombay, similar positions, £19 12s. 6d., sellers. La Plata, to Hull, April-June, £17 12s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was steady. Toria, April-May and May-June, to Hull Continent, £15 12s. 6d., sellers. CUTTINGSEED was firm. Egyptian black, April, to Hull, £7 15s. paid, May, £7 15s. paid, June, £8, sellers. Sakellaridis, April, £7 7s. 6d.; May, £7 10s.; June, £7 11s. 3d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, £6 10s., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £15 10s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Decorticated (machined), April-May, £16 15s. 3d.; May-June, £16 2s. 6d.; June-July, £16 5s.; July-Aug., £16 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Hamburg, April-May, £15; May-June, £15 3s. 9d.; June-July, £15 6s. 3d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was steady at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton decline. Spot, ex mill, £40 5s.; April, £38 10s.; May-Aug., £37 15s.; and Sept.-Dec., £37 7s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was steady. Crude extracted, £37; technical refined, £38 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £28; refined common edible, £32 10s.; and deodorized, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was firm and 6d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, 44s. 3d.; May-June, 44s. 6d.; Russian, spot, 40s. 9d.

HULL, April 1.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £39 15s.; April, £39 10s.; May-Aug., £38 12s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., £38 2s. 6d. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £28 10s.; refined, spot, £31 10s.; technical, spot, £31; deodorized, spot, £33 10s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, spot, 51s. per cwt., £31 10s. per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £33; deodorized, spot, £37 per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot, and crushed spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34 per ton. CASTOR OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £36; refined, spot, £38 per ton. COD OIL, 46s. 3d. per cwt. TURPENTINE and CASTOR OIL unaltered.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—A further rise in values tended to restrain buying of spot cotton and the turnover to-day was rather small. Only a moderate business was done in American, quotations of which were advanced 11 to 16 points; middling, 8.73d. Brazilian and Peruvian were quoted 11 points higher; Pernam fair, 8.23d.; g.f. smooth, 9.33d. and g.f. Tanguis, 9.49d. Egyptian were 5 points lower to 10 points higher; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.20d. and f.g.f. Upper, 10.42d. African rose 11 to 16 points; middling West, 8.68d. and g.f. East, 9.33d. East Indian advanced 10 points; fine m.g. Broach, 6.45d. and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.80d.

American futures responded to encouraging overnight cablegrams with a rise of 6 to 8 points at the opening, the upward movement being helped by Continental and Bombay buying orders and an absence of selling pressure. Later in the morning there was some re-lining on local account, but values at midday were 4 to 8 points higher. The market fluctuated somewhat in the afternoon, but finally strengthened under the influence of higher New York advices together with American buying orders and active calling by spinners. The close was steady at a rise of 6 to 11 points.

Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.38; July, 8.4); Oct., 8.39; Jan., 8.44. New York 11 a.m. prices:—May, 16.32; July, 16.37; Oct., 15.88; Jan., 16.04.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 points higher and, after receding early in the session advanced on shorts covering and Alexandria buying and closed steady at gains ranging from 5 to 19 points. Closing prices:—April, 13.50; May, 13.66; June to Sept., 13.88; Oct., 13.45; Nov., 13.48; Dec., 13.50; Jan., 13.59; Feb., 13.78; March and April, 13.77. Upper contracts closed quiet at a rise of 8 to 15 points. Closing values:—April, 10.16; May, 10.20; June, 10.27; July, to Sept., 10.26; Oct., 10.06; Nov., 10.05; Dec. and Jan., 10.18; Feb., 10.23; March and April, 10.33.

Empire futures finished quietly steady and 6 to 11 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—April, 8.23; May to July, 8.25; Aug., 8.18; Sept., 8.20; Oct., 8.26; Nov., 8.25; Dec., 8.31; Jan., 8.33; Feb., 8.34; March and April, 8.35.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American Brazilian, &c.	3,180	8,020	100	200	9,822	12,494
Peruvian, &c.	400	1,700	—	500	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	300	1,100	—	—	95	95
African, &c.	100	400	—	—	1,110	1,110
E. Indies, &c.	700	2,350	—	—	4,554	9,781
	320	420	—	—	913	1,585
Totals— This week	5,000	14,000	100	700	16,494	25,065
Last week	7,000	15,000	100	300	6,311	9,612
Amer. Futures	To-day			Previous day		

Delivery	Highst.	Lwest.	Closing	Highst.	Lwest.	Closing
April	8.35	8.34	8.35	—	—	8.25
May	8.41	8.35	8.38	8.30	8.23	8.29
June	—	—	8.39	—	—	8.30
July	8.44	8.37	8.41	8.33	8.25	8.32
August	—	—	8.40	—	—	8.32
September	—	—	8.39	8.30	8.30	8.31
October	8.42	8.35	8.39	8.32	8.23	8.32
November	—	—	8.40	8.30	8.30	8.33
December	8.43	8.39	8.41	8.32	8.31	8.35
January	8.47	8.41	8.44	8.38	8.33	8.37
February	—	—	8.43	—	—	8.39
March ..	8.52	8.49	8.51	8.40	8.38	8.43
April ..	—	—	8.53	—	—	8.45

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, April	19.40	19.40	19.40
June	19.93	19.99	19.96
Sakellaridis, May	28.23	28.21	28.19
.. July	28.30	28.28	28.20
.. November	27.02	27.00	26.82

Receipts to-day, 2,706 bales, against 13,440 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, April 1.—While business was of fair extent it was rather unevenly distributed. Numerous transactions were again reported for India in dhooties, bleaching jaconets, mulls, mulnacoks, and sarries, and heavier types also met with some request, though progress in these was rather slow. China was dull, but Java and Singapore did a small business, and the Near East and Egypt took minor quantities of whites. There was less abut for Morocco, but various sales were recorded for West Africa, and bleaching and dyeing cloths were taken in moderate quantities by South America. While offers from the Continent were more numerous a good deal of negotiation was necessary before orders could be placed. Buying for home consumption was of fair extent, though no really substantial lines went through. American yarns sold more freely and spinners were firmer in regard to prices. A fairly substantial improvement in demand was reported for Egyptian yarns.

WOOL

LONDON, April 1.—The Colonial wool auctions were continued with offerings of 9,652 bales, comprising about equal proportions of merino and crossbred. Competition ruled active throughout the sale under continued liberal purchases both for the home trade and Continent, and the recent level of values was firmly maintained. The Australian merino selection of 4,474 bales came principally from New South Wales, the chief city "Rock Abbey" from the New England district realising 104d.; similar descriptions from the same area, "Trefusis-Walcha," reaching 184½d. The best of the greasy from Victoria, "Wando," made 17d., several parcels of lamb's wool from the same clip selling up to 20½d.; another good line, "Ardgartan," containing over 200 bales, was rapidly disposed of, the best at 16d., with pieces all round the finest of the scoured merino was represented in 18 bales under the mark "G O L/Cassilis," which realised 25d. The smaller assortment of crossbred from New Zealand, consisting chiefly of medium and grades of greasy, met a brisk clearance, the major portion being secured for Yorkshire, the best lots at 104½d. The large supply of greasy crossbred from Punta Arenas and Patagonia also met ready buyers, principally on Continental account; the best lots which were included in 300 bales under the mark "S. in triangle/Rio Verde" realising 115¾d.; the largest clip, "P.B. in diamond/Phillip Bay," with 785 bales, made 104½d., and another well-known clip, "Menendez in diam.," comprising 450 bales, fetched 11d. for the best lots; greasy merino qualities from the "Puesto Hornos" clip, amounting to 480 bales, all met a brisk sale, the best at 84d. per lb. The catalogues comprised 2,138 bales from New South Wales, 644 Queensland, 1,213 Victorian, 283 South and 196 West Australian, 908 New Zealand, 2,574 Punta Arenas, and 1,699 bales from Patagonia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, April 1.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in moderate request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex-ISP, Ipswich and Cantley, 20s. 6d. (3d. less ex-London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. to 21s.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 21s. 3d.; 90 per cent., April, 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java Manado May, 10s. 9d., c.i.f., Europe; March-May, 11s. 3d.; July-Sept., 10s. 3d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 3d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steady; preferential, 96 per cent., April-May, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban 96 per cent., April, quoted 7s. 6¾d.; cargo, second half May, sold at 7s. 6¾d.; cargo, Haiti, 96 per cent., late April, at 7s. 6¾d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	9 6	9 1½	9 6	9 1½	9 6	9 1½
May	9 6	9 3¾	9 6	9 3¾	9 6	9 3¾
Aug.	10 3¾	10 0	10 3¾	10 0	10 3¾	10 0

Raw sugar futures were steady; May delivery sold at 6s. 11¾d. to 7s. (combined); Aug., at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 3d.; Dec., at 7s. 6¼d.; March, at 8s. 6d. and at 8s. 6d. and 8s. 6¾d. (combined). Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	7 0	6 9¾	7 3	6 6	7 3	6 6¼
May	7 0	6 11¼	7 0	6 10⅝	7 0	6 10½
Aug.	7 3½	7 2¼	7 3	7 2¼	7 3	7 2¼
Oct.	7 5¼	7 3	7 5¼	7 3¼	7 5¼	7 3¼
Dec.	7 7½	7 6	7 6¾	7 6	7 6¾	7 6

NEW CONTRACT RAWS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Jan.	8 3	8 2¼	8 3	8 2¼	8 3	8 2¼
March	8 6¾	8 6	8 6¾	8 6	8 6¾	8 6

COFFEE.—At auction 6,545 packages were offered, and met only a moderate demand. A few fine lots made firm rates, but otherwise values tended lower. Costa Rica, bold to fine bold colourey, sold at 104s. 6d. to 107s.; medium, 65s. to 101s. 6d.; small, 54s. to 86s. 6d.; peaxy, 91s. to 161s.; Uganda, bold grey-greenish, 75s.; medium, 68s.; peax, 75s. 6d.; Kenya, bold grey-greenish, 111s. to 111s. 6d.; medium, 64s. to 76s. 6d.; small, 55s. to 58s. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Very was steady; fair fermented, April-June, quoted 37s. per cwt., sellers, Liverpool contract, f.o.b. Futures opened firm, but closed easier: Dec. delivery sold from 42s. 6d. to 42s. 4½d. Sales, 60 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.30 p.m. Sellers	4.30 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	42 0	40 9	41 6	40 6	41 6	40 6
May	41 6	41 1½	41 3	41 0	41 4½	41 0
July	41 10½	41 9	41 7½	41 6	41 9	41 6
Sept.	42 6	42 4½	42 4½	42 3	42 6	42 3
Dec.	42 7½	42 4½	42 6	42 1½	42 6	42 3

TEA.—At auction 21,550 packages of Ceylon grades were on offer. Although the tone was quieter, demand was more active than at the Indian sales and excellent prices were realized for the attractive quality again offered. Previous rates were not always obtainable for the finer sorts over 2s. per lb., but under that figure competition was very keen and good medium broken Pekoes sold well up to late quotations. Commoner sorts were about steady. Shippers were strong supporters of the best Pekoes, which were often sold to 1d. per lb. dearer than last week. Common broken Pekoe sold from 11d. to 1s.; medium broken Pekoe, from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 6d.; f

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

†. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; §§, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½ Anns., 53⅝.
2½ Cons., 56⅛ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Brit. Controlled, 4½ ½-¾/4 -/3 -/3 -/3
Do., 7% Pfd., 7/8½ -¾/4 7/- -/4½ -¾/4 7/- 7/- -¾/4 -/8½ -½/4
Dacia Romano, 2/6
Nth. Caucasian, -/9
Petroleum Opts., -/3 -¾/4
Petroleum Storage and Fin., 15/4¾††
Do., Def'd., 1/4
Shell, New 7% Pfd. (iss. at 25/-, 5/- pd.), 5¾/4 -/9¾/4††
-/9¾/4 -/3 -/9¾ -/4½ -/8½ -¾/4 -/4½ -¾/4
Do., fully pd., 23/3¾/4†† -¾/4 -¾/4
Standard Export Corp., 5%, Pref., 102
Steaua Romana, 7 7/8
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 15/3 -/3
Trinidad Leaseholds, 7%-†† 2/9¾ -/6 3/1½ 2/3 -/6 -/6 4/6††
3/1½ 1/9¾ 2/6 -/9¾ -/1½ -/9¾ 1/6¼ 70 7½ -/7½ 2/3¾ 1/3
Ud. Brit. of Trinidad, 6/11¼
Uruz, -/3††
Venezuelan Concessions, 51/10½†† 3/1½ 2/9¾ 3/1½ -/1½ -/9 -/9

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 16/4½†† -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/6¾ -/7½ -/9
Anglo-Dutch, 6% Deb., 99¼††
Anglo-Java, 3/0⅝ 3/- 2/-
Do., 7% Deb., 101
Anglo-Sumatra, 42/3 3/1½ -/9
Bertam Cons., 4/2
Cheronese, 2/2
Devitural, 15/-
Dhadnya, 16/6 -/9
Highlands and Lowlands, 38/1½ 2/9¼ 30/7½
Jugra Land and Carey, 15/1½
Kuala Lumpur, 42/6††
Lanadron, 15/-
Laras, 2/6 -/4½
Do., 7% Debs., 99¼ 101 100⅝ 3 1 1½ 2 2 x.d.
Linggi, 25/6
Lok Kawi, 1/10⅝
Malacca, 29/4½
Merlimau Pegoh, 2/7¼
Perak, 3/3
Sendayan, 21/3½
Tandjong, 27/6
Telogerodjo Ud., 30/7½ 1/-
Ud. Pataei, 21/9½
Ud. Serdang, 4/1 4/- -/1 4/- -/1 3/11¾
Ud. Sumntra, 2/1

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar, 1/10
Bakap, 5 7½ -/7½
Bangawan, 1/-
Batang, 1/6½
Bekoh, 1/1½†† -/2 -/2 -/2
Bikam, 1/10
Brit. Ests. of Java, 1/10½
Do., 7% Deb., 100½
Do., partly pd., 4¼ pm
Bukit Mertajam, 3/0¼
Bukit Pulai, 1/1
Bukit Sembawang, 1/1††
Castlefield, 6/-
Ceylon Timber, 1/10½
Chembulour Malay, 1/2½ -/2½
Cheviot, 3/5½ -/6
Chimpul, 1/2½
Choby, 5/3
Dunsdowen, 1/1
Devon Ests., 8/3 -/3
Eastern Sumatra, 2/4½
Eew Seng, 12/6††
Golden Hope, 25/7½
Gopeng, 5/7½
Gordon (Malaya), 1/10½
Harrowell, -/10¼
Hong Kong, 50/- 1/3
Java Ud., 6% Deb., 101 2 100½ 2
Jitra, 1/6
Juru Ests., 14/6
Kali Glagah, 2/3½
Do., 7% Deb., 101 1
Kali Gladah, 1/10 -/10
Kamuning, 3/1½
Kepong, 5/9
Kerala Calicut, 10/-‡
Klata Kelias, 3/3
Kota Tingri, 2/0¼
Kuala Geh, 7½% Deb., £75 pd., 70‡
Kuala Kangsar, 1/4½
Kuala Muda, 2/-
Layang, 1/2
Linggi, 7% Deb., £70 pd., 79 9 9
Lower Perak, 1/4½
Lower Segama, -/3
Lubok, 2/6
Lumpat, 41/6¼ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½
Malayalam, 27/3 6/6 7/6 7/- -/1½ -/6 7/-▲ 7/-▲
Menckiblod, 12/3 12/-
Merlimau Pegoh, 7% Deb., 102
Mua Ests., 6/6¼
Nth. Malay, 1/8
Pelepah Valley, 2/10½ -/9½ -/9¾ -/11 -/9‡‡ -/10½††
Port Dickson-Lukut, 2/1½
Rannoon Para, 5/-‡
St. George, 32/6 1/3
Seafield, 21/6
Selangor Ud., 1/11¼
Semnah, 11/-‡ 12/6
Signiting, 1/7½
Simo, 12/6
Singapore Para, 1/-
Stagbrook, 15/7½
Sumatra Prop., 5/-‡
Sungei Buaya, 16/3‡
Sungei Siput, -/9½
Sungei Tekor, -/3††
Tal Tak, 1/0¼
Taiping, 1/6 -/6 -/7 -/8
Tali Ayer, 21/6
Tondburst, -/4
Ud. Temlang, 2/2

SHIPPING

African, 6% Deb., 73
Argentine Nav., 1/3
Australasian Ud., 6% Deb., 99½ 100
Brit. India, 5% Pref., 87½
Chirn, 1/6
Cunard, 24/6†† -/3 3/10½‡†† 4/3 3/10½ 4/3 -/11½ 3/9 -/10½ 4/11½ -/11½ -/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 86½
Do., 6% Pref., 100 98¾
Do., 5% Deb., 99¾ 102 1 1¾
France, Fenwick, 15/-† 14/9 -/9
Furness, 39/- 36/- 6/- -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 91¼††
Gt. East. Train Ferries, 15/6††
Jacobs, 29/6††
Khedivial Mail, 5½% Pref., 52/6 -/6 3/9
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., 2/3
Orient, 6% Pref., 91/6 -/6
P. and O., Def'd., 53/4½ -/3 -/6 -/6 -/3 2/- -/3 -/6 -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 100¾ 2½ 2
Do., 6% Deb., 93¼ 4 3 8 8
R.M.S.P., 27½ 4½ 3 8 8
Do., 6% Pref., 37½ 8 7
Do., 5% Deb., 84
Thompson, 5% Deb., 90††
Union-Castle, 6% Pref., 12/3
Do., 6½% Pref., 11/9
Do., 6% Deb., 86 6 6
White Star, 6½% Pref., 13/7½ -/3 14/- 13/9 -/6¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Australasian Ud., 27¾
Isle of Man, 19/12▲
Tankers, Pic. Pref., 7/9†† 8/3 8/-
Do., Trading Certs., 22††
Ud. British, 9/6‡
Do., 6% Deb., 81½ 1

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon, 34/6††
Assam, 34/9 5/- 5/-
Assam Cons., 11/6††
Ceylon Planters, 34††† 35/5/6
Cons. Estates, 59/3
Cons. Tea and Lands, 265††
Dimbula Valley, 26/3 -/3
East India, 25/- 5/-
Eastn. Produce, 5% Pref., 17/- -/6 -/6
Empire of India, 39/-
Hale and Assocs., 37/6††
Galaha Ceylon, 50/6
Jokai, 73/12½ -/12½ -/12½
Kaila, 46/-‡ -/6
Rainavella Prod., 24/9
Scottish of Ceylon, 68/- 7/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Budla Beta, 78/-†† 7/6 8/6
Ceylon Amal., 7% Deb., 96½ 6 1½
Ceylon and Indian Assn., 70-††
Deundi, 19½
Dua, 51/9††
Glentaffe, 17/6††
Imperial Ceylon, 41/3††† 40/- 40/-
Lethenty, 25/3 -/6 -/3
Lunuwa, 43/6 -/3
Maioli, 22/6 3/9
Rosehaugh, 33/9 3/- -/9 4/- 3/- -/9
Scottish Ceylon, 95/-
Travancore, 62/6†† 1/3
Ud. Eastern of Ceylon, 35/- 6/10½ -/10½ 7/6
Upper Assam, 42/-
Yataderia, 16/3 17/- 16/3

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 27½ 70½ 1 1 2½ 1½
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 101¼
Do., Def., 24‡
Cables and Wireless, 7½%, 6½ 2 1⅝ 2 1½ 2 1¾ 2 1 ⅛ 1 ⅛ 1 ⅛

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

HANS ANDERSEN ANNIVERSARY

To-day is the 125th anniversary of the birth of Hans Andersen, and there will be celebrations in his honour throughout Denmark. From to-day to next Saturday the Statsradiofonien of Denmark has arranged a Hans Andersen programme, consisting of daily transmissions of selections from the works of the author and of musical compositions relating to his writings. At 12.45 p.m. there will be a relay from the Copenhagen Town Hall of a festival for children in memory of Hans Andersen, with addresses in Danish, English, French, and German, readings and songs by a children's choir. At 6.30 p.m. there will be broadcast a comprehensive Andersen programme, beginning with a talk on his tales and comprising musical selections from the works of Weyse, Rung, Henriques, Gade, Nielsen, and others, and readings which will include "The Story of a Mother," "Children's Prattle," "A Picture Book without Pictures," and "What the Old Man does is always right."

The principal item in the London Regional programme this evening is a performance by the Birmingham Grand Opera Society of *I Pagliacci*. Later in the evening the National station will broadcast a performance of Mr. John Masefield's play *Philip the King*, with Mr. Frank Birch, Mr. Philip Wade, Mr. S. J. Warmington, Mr. Leslie Perrins, Mr. Clinton Baddeley, Miss Katherine Hynes, Mr. Arthur Goullett, Miss Irene Freeman, and Miss Hermione Gingold in the cast.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, April 2, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2** :—Olive Jenkin (soprano), Ceredig Jones (baritone). **2.30** :—For the Schools.—Nature Study for Town and Country Schools—11, Primroses, by Miss C. Von Wyss. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Stories and Story-Telling in Prose and Verse —11, Masefield : Reynard the Fox, by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.25** :—Stephen Wearing (pianoforte) ; The Snow String Quartet. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children.—Native Songs and Stories by Chief Os-ke-non-ton. Hiawatha's Sailing and Hiawatha's Friends (Longfellow) ; Onaway, Awake, Beloved ; and other music from Hiawatha. **6** :—Wanted, a Club, by Lady Eleanor Keane. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—The Pianoforte Music of Scarlatti, played by Mrs. Norman O'Neill. **7-7.20** :—A New Era in Public Health, by Dr. J. J. Butterworth. **7.25** :—International Cooperation and What It Means—5, On Health and Social Problems, by Major Walter Elliot.

7.45 :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell ; Clara Serena (contralto), **9** :—Weather ; News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Report ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m. only**). **9.25** :—Radio in New York, by Mr. Cecil Lewis. **9.45** :—Philip the King, a play by John Masefield ; music by Dennis Arundell ; produced by Peter Creswell, with Frank Birch, Irene Freeman, Philip Wade, S. J. Warmington, Clinton Baddeley, Harman Grisewood, Leslie Perrins, Malcolm Graeme Young, Ethel Lodge, Hermione Gingold, Katherine Hynes, Arthur Goullet, Peter Griswood, Grenville Eves, and Kenneth Tanner ; The Wireless Chorus and Special Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **10.45 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Band from the Ambassador Club. **11.15-12** :—Band from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Speech). **12** :—Organ Recital by R. Arnold Greir, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. Barbara Florac (soprano). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—See Midland Regional programme. **8** :—German Language Talk. **11**—by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—Regional News. **8.35** :—Dance Music. **9.15** :—Railway Clearing House Male Voice Choir, conducted by Stanford Robinson ; George Baker (baritone) ; John Cockerill (harp) ; Gladys Ripley (contralto) ; Ernest Lush at the piano, relayed from Kingsway Hall. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30** :—Band, from the Ambassador Club. **11.15-12** :—Band, from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—See London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Tom Kinniburgh (bass) ; Daisy Shorrocks (violin). **5.15** :—Children : The Whimsical Doings of Hawthinello, by Anthea North ; Tony will entertain ; Quaint Customs and Sayings—Did you know this ? by Barbara Williams on the Gramophone—Some Records for Children. **6** :—See London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo), presented by the Birmingham Grand Opera Society, with the Midland Regional Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), the Birmingham Grand Opera Society's Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Mabel Cliffe, Geoffrey Dams, Paul Eugene, Charles Gellion, and Alec Shanks. **8** :—See London Regional programme. **8.30** :—Midland News. **8.35** :—See London Regional programme. **9.15** :—Organ and Violin Recital, by Gilbert Mills (organ), Frank Cantell (violin), relayed from the Church of the Messiah. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-11** :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **1.30** :—Octet from Glasgow ; Alice Fettes (soprano), Julien Rosetti (pianoforte), from Aberdeen. **4.45** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.25** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

BELFAST—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.35-1** :—Radio Quartet. **2.30-3.25** :—National programme. **3.30** :—Band from the Plaza. **5.15** :—Orchestra ; Adelaide Beattie (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Boys' Brigade Monthly Bulletin. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Orchestra. **8.25** :—Programme conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; Walter Glynne (tenor) ; Philip Whiteway (violin). **9-10.45** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **2-10.45** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.30** :—Station Trio ; Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello), Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte) ; Elsie Jones (soprano). **4.45** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **7.45** :—National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Redman ; Helen Eeles (soprano) ; John Rorke (baritone) ; A Secondary Programme, by Francis Worsley ; Rabbits, a Secondary Problem, by L. Du Garde Peach. **9** :—National programme. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **5** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Talk for Women. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Language Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—Dublin Philharmonic Society Choral and Instrumental Concert, relayed from the McIntyre Hall. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** :—The Octet from Glasgow ; Alice Fettes (soprano), Julien Rosetti (pianoforte), from Aberdeen. **4.45** :—Band, Dance Music. **5.15** :—See Children. **6.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. Dudley V. Howells—Lawns and Lawn Making. **6.15** :—National programme. :—Talk (under the auspices of the Department of Health for Scotland), Mr. H. L. F. Fraser—Hospitals in Scotland, from Edinburgh. **7.25** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.25** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, Robert Howard (handbell soloist), from Manchester ; J. W. Lorimer (tenor), from Newcastle. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **7.40** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Annie Lord (pianoforte). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.15** :—Mid-week Sports Bulletin : Local News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1.15-2** :—See Cardiff. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS. **LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.25** :—See Manchester. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4 :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Trio Music. News in the interval. **5.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Music. **9.45** :—Talk. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Guitar Recital. **10.30** :—Recital of Songs. **10.50** :—Orchestral Selection, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Recital of Danish Songs. **7.30** :—Concert of National Music. **8.30** :—Time and News. **8.40** :—National Songs. **9.15** :—Concert, from the Hotel Excelsior.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4.30 :—An April Programme. **4.55** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary Spanish Lesson. **6.5** :—Talks. **6.45** :—Programme from Munich. **8** :—Programme from Leipzig, followed by News, Card Game, and Dance Music, from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.5 :—Concert of Light Music. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.35** :—Recital of Songs. **8** :—Programme from Breslau, followed by Time Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Lesson in Card Games, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Soprano Song Recital. **7.35** :—Orchestral Concert, from the Kursaal Schänzli. **8** :—Betly—Comic Opera in Two Acts (Donizetti), relayed from Basle (1,010m.). **9.10** :—News and Weather. **9.25** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Gramophone Records. **6.30** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 3kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.5 :—French Music. **7** :—Weather. **7.2** :—Topical Talk. **7.30** :—Dance Arabesque, for Three Pianofortes ; Contrapuntal Paraphrase on Weber's Invitation to the Dance (Godovsky) ; Spanish Serenade (Albeniz) ; Gnomenreigen (Liszt) ; Polka, from Schwanda the Piper (Weinberger-Dvrck) ; Arabesques on Kreisler's Caprice Viennois (Dyck). **8** :—Five Seconds—Wireless Play (Walther von Hollander). **9.20** :—News.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw.—6.5 :—Gramophone Records. **6.30** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. **6** :—Readings. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert—Italian Symphony (Mendelssohn) ; Mother Goose Suite (Ravel). **8.30** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Concert—Caligula (Faure). **9.15** :—Concert.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—5.25 :—Italian Language Lesson. **5.55** :—Answers to Correspondents. **6.40** :—Shorthand Lesson. **7.15** :—A Play, followed by Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—12.45 :—Festival for Children in memory of H. C. Andersen, relayed from the Town Hall ; Addresses in Danish, English, French and German ; Recitations and Selections by a Children's Choir. **2** :—Hans Christian Andersen Programme in Commemoration of the 125th Anniversary of his Birth, relayed from the Royal Theatre ; Talk on Andersen and Reading from his Works ; (a) The Shadow, (b) The Bell, (c) The Emperor's New Clothes ; in the Interval, Song Recital. **4.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50** :—Talk. **5.20** :—French Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Hans Andersen Programme—Talk, Stories Read by Hans Andersen's Tales ; Orchestral Picture, A Feast at Kenilworth (Weyse) ; Reading, The Story of a Mother ; Songs (a) In Denmark was I born (Runge—dedicated to Andersen), (b) Birds' Song from A Feast at Kenilworth (Weyse) ; Two Readings (a) The Fir Tree, (b) Children's Prattle ; Orchestral Overture, The Raven (J. P. E. Hartmann) ; Reading, A Picture Book without Pictures ; Songs ; Orchestral Selections, Waltz and Galop from The Little Mermaid (Henriques) ; Reading, What the Old Man does is always right ; Songs (a) The Snow Queen (Gade), (b) March, Violets (Gade), (c) Agnes' Cradle Song (Heise) ; Selection (Nielsen) ; Orchestral Selections (a) Waltz from Little Ida's Flower (Kienau), (b) March and Dance from Shepherdess and Chimneysweep (Kuna) ; Dance from The Emperor's New Clothes (Hoffding). **9.18** :—News and Announcements by the Danish Radio Club. **9.35** :—Dance Music. **11** :—Town Hall Chimes.

GLASGOW (413m.), 1kw.—4 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **6.10** :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.58** :—Time. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert, News and Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6.5 :—See Stuttgart. **8** :—Concert—String Quartet in B flat major (Mozart) ; String Quartet in G minor, Op. 10 (Debussy). **9** :—Talk.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.) ; FLENSBURG (218m.) ; HANOVER (560m.) ; KIEL (240m.).—4.30 :—Hans Christian Andersen Programme on the occasion of the 125th Anniversary of his Birth—Musical Selections with Explanatory Notes. **4.30** :—Concert. **5** :—Symphony Concert. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Foreign Exchange, Hamburg Market Prices and Weather. **7** :—Journey's End, Play in three acts (R. C. Sherriff), German Translation by Hans Reisiger. **9.10** :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Lotte's Birthday, Comedy in one act (Ludwig Thoma).

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.8kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Concert of Trio Music. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Pianoforte Recital of Etudes, with Introductory Talk. **4.10** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Gramophone Records. **5.40** :—Time and Gramophone Records. **6.25-7.25** :—Italian Lessons. **7.28** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time ; Gramophone Records. **8.40** :—Orchestral Concert of Musical Comedy Selections—March from Der Bettelstudent (Millöcker) ; Waltz from Der Obersteiger (Zeller) ; Two Selections from Hotel Stadt Lembera (J. Gilbert) ; Selection from The Gipsy Baron (Joh. Strauss) ; March, Leutnant warst Du einst bei den Husaren (Stolz) ; Ich glaub' nie mehr an eine Frau (Tauber). **9.40** :—Weather and News. **9.55** :—'Cello Recital. **10.15** :—Concert. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (296m., 8kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. :—Gramophone Concert. **11.10** :—Divine Service. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. **12.55** :—New Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Programme for Women. **3.40** :—Gramophone Concert. **5.40** :—Time and Sports Notes. **5.55** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Gramophone Records. **6.40** :—Ecclesiastical Latin Lesson. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—London Meditation and Music. **9.10** :—News. **9.20** :—Orchestral Concert. After the Concert, Gramophone Records. **11.40** :—Time Signal.

LAHTI (1,500m.), 40kw. and HELSINGFORS (2,122m.).—6.15 : Sports Talk. **6.35** :—Choral Selections. **6.55** :—Readings. **7.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.) ; COLOGNE (227m.) ; MUNSTER (234m.).—5.50 :—Topical Talk. **6** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Announcements. **6.15** :—Reading for Workers. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—Gramophone Concert from the Works of Arthur Sullivan and Sidney Jones. **8.30** :—Symphony Concert of Symphonic Variations, Op. 78 (Saint-Saëns) ; Pianoforte Concerto in G major (Beethoven) ; First Symphony in C minor (Brahms). After the Concert, News Reports, Notes, and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 3kw. and DRESDEN (319m.).—6.30 :—Instrumental Music. **7.30** :—Literary Selections on Gramophone Records. **8** :—Symphony Concert from the Conservatorium Skating Rink (Honegger) ; America (Bloch). **9** :—Von Peter und der Anuschka, a True Story (Helen von Berhold). **9.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Light Music and Dance Selections.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Closing Prices, and Concert from the Hotel Nacional. **12 (midnight)** :—News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Light Music. **7** :—Government Report, Weather, and News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Orchestral Concert. **8** :—Bizzoli and Falconi Programme. **8.15** :—Concert of Variety Music. In the Interval at **10.30** :—News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Review of Foreign Politics. **7** :—Concert of Trio Music. **7.30** :—Der Herrgottsschnitzer von Ammergau, Upper Bavarian Folk Play in Three Acts (Waldorf-Eck). **8** :—Gramophone Concert. **9.20** :—News, followed by Orchestral Concert from the Odeon Casino.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.). 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Programme from Rome. In the Interval : Sports Notes. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m., NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—5.40 :—French Language Lesson. **6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert.—Preludes (Svendsen) ; Larghetto from Symphony No. 2 (Beethoven) ; (Gjestergut-Gangar (Grieg) ; Andalusian Romance (Sinding) ; Valse triste (Sibelius) ; Fantasia on the Works of Weber (Urbach) ; Overture, Zampa (Hérold). **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Recitations. **9.40** :—Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Quintet Concert. **4.55** :—Closing Exchange Quotations. **5.30** :—New York News and Exchange Rates. **5.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Concert—Overture, Cardillac (Dukas-Brown) ; Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra (Aubert). **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** :—The Magic Flute—Opera (Mozart). In the Interval at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6 :—Time, News, and Gramophone Records. **6.30** :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Ostrcil and Mahler, with Introductory Talk. **9** :—Time, News and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—News, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale parlato, News Bulletin, Club Notes and Sports Results. **7.30** :—Exchange Quotations, Weather, Announcements, Press Review and Time Signal. **8.2** :—Symphony Concert. In the intervals : Love is Blind, Comedy, in one Act (Forzano) and Film Review. After the Programme, News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw. and MOTALA (1,345m.), 50kw. BODEN (1,300m.) ; GOTEBORG (322m.) ; HORBY (257m.) ; OSTERSUND (770m.) ; SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 :—Concert—Four Dances for Flute and Harp (Lauber) ; Serenata seruidilla for Flute and Harp (schnitzler). **6.25** :—Orchestral Concert of Works by Tschaikowsky, Tufland—Opera in Two Acts (d'Albert), relayed from the Royal Opera House. **9.30** :—Dance Music in the Intervals. News and Weather.

STUTTGART (360m., 3kw. and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Genoveva—Opera in Four Acts (Schumann). **8-9.30** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **9.30** :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi (381m.). 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on History. **6.35** :—Recital of Spanish Songs. **7** :—Recitations. **7.15** :—Exchange Quotations. **7.30** :—Song Recital. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures.

Concert of Symphony Music. **9** :—Concert, relayed from the Grand Café des Americains. **10.15** :—North African News. **10.30** :—Concert. **11** :—Transmission of Pictures.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.). 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Light Music. **7** :—Club Notes, Weather and News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Milan. **9** :—Selection from an Operetta and Talk. **10** :—Music.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.) ; INNSBRUCK (283.5m.) ; KLAGENFURT (453.2m.) and LINZ (245.9m.).—4 :—Dialogue. **6.30** :—Talk. **6.45** :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.). 10kw.—10.55 a.m.
KONIGSBURG (276m.). 2kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.). 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (256m.). 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa. Call KDKA (309m.). 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63 and 25 metres from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56 metres from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.). 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.). 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.). 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

INCREASED RATE IN HOLBORN

The coming into force of the Local Government Act and the reduction in rateable value due to derating were stated at a special meeting of Holborn Borough Council on Monday night to be the causes of increased financial requirements. The increase in the net requirements for the ensuing year amounted to £16,369. In addition there was a decrease of £233 in the value of the penny rate, which, calculated on the average current rate, was equivalent to £27,118. These factors would have necessitated an average increase in the rate of 6.7d. in the pound. To get the increase down to 3d. in the pound for the year the council agreed that items of expenditure for various work be paid for out of loan, and that the £16,926 be withdrawn from surplus balances.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, APRIL 1

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 27

R.N.V.R.

Probv. Surg. Sub-Lieut. J. E. L. Morris to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Feb. 19, 1929.

MARCH 28

R.N.R.

Probv. Sub-Lieut. E. R. Clark to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of June 20, 1928.

R.M.

Capt. M. F. Cope relinquishes his appt. in the Special Reserve (March 26).

MARCH 29

R.N.

Lieut. G. F. Law placed on Retd. List (March 29).

MARCH 31

R.N.

Lieut. (E.) A. Bruce placed on Retd. List (March 30).
Cdr. Kerr, A. J. C. Bullen to be Lieut. (E.) (March 30).
Schm. (C.W.O.) F. G. Turner placed on Retd. List at own request (March 31).

APRIL 1

R.N.

Capt. J. B. Glencross, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request (April 1).

R.M.

Maj. T. L. Hunton, M.V.O., O.B.E., to be D.A.A.G., R.M., vice Pope (April 1).

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 1

REGULAR ARMY

Lt.-Gen. Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., retires on an ind. pension (April 1).
Maj.-Gen. H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G., on attaining the age for compulsory retirement retires on an ind. pension (March 30).
Maj.-Gen. J. C. Harding Newman, C.B., C.M.G., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p. (April 1).
Maj.-Gen. T. T. Pitman, C.B., C.M.G., retires on ret. pay (April 1).
The follg. Cols. to be Maj.-Gens. :—
J. E. S. Brind, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King (March 30 ;R. D. F. Oldman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King (April 1) ; J. T. Dreyer, C.B., D.S.O. (April 1).
Maj.-Gen. J. T. Dreyer, C.B., D.S.O., retires on rst. pay (April 1).
The follg. Lt.-Cols., h.p. list, to be Cols. :—P. E. Prince, D.S.O., late R.E. (March 30), with seny. Feb. 10 ; G. F. B. Turner, D.S.O., late R.A. (April 1), with seny. March 7.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts. :—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Harding Newman, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. to the King, Aldershot Comd. (April 1) ; Col. (temp. Brig.) J. T. Dreyer, C.B., D.S.O., Comdr., R.A., Wessex Area (April 1) ; Capt. N. C. Gillett, R. Tank Corps, D.S.O., Staff Capt., Southern Comd. (April 1) ; Lt.-Col. E. A. Orr-Ewing, M.C., Black Watch, A.D.C. to the Govr. Gen. and C.-in-C., Dominion of New Zealand (March 15).

CAVALRY

4TH H.—Lt.-Col. H. E. Macfarlane, D.S.O., M.C., on completion of his period of serv. in comd. is placed on the h.p. list (April 1) ; Maj. B. Neame to be Lt.-Col. (April 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. H. F. Grant-Suttie, D.S.O., M.C., is secd. for serv. on the Staff (March 4) ; Maj. O. F. G. Hogg is granted the substv. rank of Lt.-Col. while so employed (April 5, 1932), until further orders.
Capt. T. Trundle retires on ret. pay (April 1), and is granted the rank of Maj. The notification regarding Capt. W. P. Harwood, M.C., in the *Gazette* of March 18 is cancelled.
Sec. Lt. H. G. Gallop is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (March 9).

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

Lt. S. G. A. C. Borg relinquishes the appt. of Instr. in Gunn. (Jan. 17).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The follg. Lt.-Cols. on completion of four years' serv. as Regtl. Lt.-Cols., are placed on the h.p. list (March 31) :—E. A. Osborne, D.S.O., Bt.-Col. F. A. Heymann, D.S.O.
The follg. Majs. to be Lt.-Cols. (March 31) :—Bt. Lt.-Col. H. I. Allen, D.S.O., FitzA. Drayson, M.C.

INFANTRY

NORTH'D FUS.—Lt. R. Charleton is secd. for duty with the Sudan Def. Force (Feb. 28).
SUFFOLK R.—Capt. E. M. Ransford to be Adjt., vice Capt. A. C. French (Feb. 15).
R.W. FUS.—Capt. T. S. Griffiths is restd. to the estabt. (March 19).
WORC. R.—Lt. J. T. Milner is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 26).
BLACK WATCH.—Lt. A. L. Nicholson is secd. for serv. under the Foreign Office (April 1).
OXF. AND BUCKS. L.I.—Capt. G. Naylor, M.C., is secd. for serv. as an Asst. Prov. Marshal, Brit. Forces, India (April 1).
R. BERKS R.—Lt. A. G. W. Jolliffe is restd. to the estabt. (March 31).
K.R.R.C.—Capt. O. S. Owen is secd. for duty with the Sudan Def. Force (Feb. 28).
RIFLE BDE.—The date of retirement of Capt. E. A. S. Cosby is Feb. 10, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 11.

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. N. C. Gillett retires on ret. pay (April 1) ; Sec. Lt. R. F. Milton resigns his comms. (April 2) ; Sec. Lt. C. F. Hillon, from Supp. Res. of Off., R.W.K., to be Sec. Lt. (April 2).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Maj. F. J. Puckle, M.G., retires on ret. pay (April 2), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col. ; Capt. A. D. Lowdell to be Maj. (April 2).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt.-Col. M. Beatty, M.B., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, is placed on ret. pay (March 30) ; Temp. Lt.-Col. T. S. Blackwell to be Lt.-Col. (March 22), vice Lt.-Col. W. J. Weston, D.S.O. (dec'd.) ; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. C. M. Dreyer, D.S.O., M.B., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (March 22) ; Maj. D. Pottinger, M.C., M.B., retires, receiving a gratuity (March 31).
The appt. of Lt. A. H. Weston, M.B., is antedated to Aug. 12, 1928, but not to carry pay and allowances prior to Aug. 12, 1929.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Capt. and Bt. Maj. R. King, R.A. (Ord. Offr., 4th Cl.), is retained for serv. as Ord. Offr., 4th Cl., with the rank of Capt., and is removed from his Regt., under the provisions of Arts. 79 and 218, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1929 (March 29).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Maj. O. P. G. Hogg, R.A., relinquishes the appt. of Instr. (Cl. 2), temp. Instn. Dept. (April 1).

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. H. O. Clogstoun, R.A., list, late R.E., retires on ret. pay (April 1) ; Maj. (Qrmr.) J. Donald, M.C., Extra Regtly. Empld. List (Sen. Offrs. Sch.), retires on ret. pay (April 1) ; Capt. and Adjt. (Hon.) M.C., R.A.R.E. Mila., relinquishes the appt. of Carr. Engr. (April 1) and the temp. rank of Maj.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

The following having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. :—

GENERAL LIST

Maj.-Gen. S. S. Long, C.B. (March 31) ; Col. N. H. Ross, M.B., late R.A.M.C. (March 25) ; Col. G. H. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O. (March 29) ; Maj. H. F. McKay (March 30).

REGIMENTAL LIST

CAVALRY

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GDS.—Maj. A. L. Trundle (Capt., rec. pay), to be Maj. (April 1), with seniority July 6, 1929.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. H. O. Clogstoun (ret. pay), to be Lt.-Col. (April 1), with seniority Sept. 26, 1922.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

The following having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. :—
W. G'rs.—Capt. H. E. Allen (March 31).

INFANTRY

R. FUS.—Capt. F. W. Coleman, M.B.E., M.C. (Feb. 7).
NORFOLK R.—Maj. C. V. Lanyon (March 28).
E. YORK R.—Sec. Lt. H. Knight (March 31).
LAN. FUS.—Lt. (Qrmr.) J. Jan. 7).—Capt. A. H. Peacock (Feb. 19) ; Lt. J. Hurst, M.C. (Feb. 14) ; Lt. P. Greenough (Feb. 24).
R. W. FUS.—Maj. P. E. Robathan (Jan. 25) ; Lt. T. O'Leary (Feb. 6).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. N. C. Gillett (ret. pay.), to be Capt. (April 1), with seniority June 10, 1915.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt.-Col. F. J. Puckle, C.M.G. (Maj., ret. pay), to be Lt.-Col. (April 2), with seniority Aug. 16, 1926.
The following having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. :—

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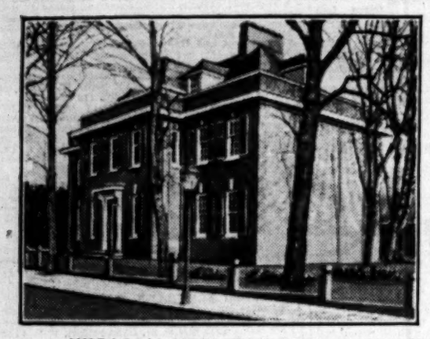
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
FROGNAL HALL ESTATE.



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Three good reception rooms.

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Excellent offices.

Central heating.

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East and West aspect.

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NICE ROOM VACANT. Residential Home for Elderly or Invalid Gentlefolk; ground or first floor; large garden; night and day attendance; inclusive fees. £3 to £5 5s. gns.—Apply Sister, 63, Leighton Court-road, S.W.16. Telephone : Streatham 1771.

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Ten-12 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Delightful reception rooms.
Square hall. Garage.

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ONE of the best of these delightful HOUSES, on the preferable side.
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BED ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Large recently expended in beautiful decorations.
Eight spacious bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Four fine reception rooms. Garage.
Central heating. constant hot water.
Long lease. Rent about £130 per annum.
Moderate price from early purchaser.
Order to view of the Sole Agents, Messrs.
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	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
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AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE, in a quiet position (just off Kensington High-street); exquisitely decorated and fitted; every modern convenience, including CENTRAL HEATING, running water to bed rooms; two bath rooms, five bed rooms, two-three reception rooms; lease only £2,650 for long lease a most attractive ground-rent.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

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Eighteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, six splendid entertaining rooms. The whole accommodation expertly planned to facilitate ease of management.
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A DISTINGUISHED HOUSE, with light and lofty rooms; the interior is beautifully fitted, modern, and modernised throughout; the planning is unique, and comprises spacious staircase, four-five reception rooms, eight-nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, convenient domestic offices.
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In a favourite Square away from traffic.
AN exquisitely decorated and fitted RESIDENCE, facing West, flooded with sun and air; central heating, independent hot water system; service lift to all floors; oak floors, &c.; charming paved garden.
Ready to walk into
Four-five bed rooms, three bath rooms, double drawing room.
Three reception rooms on ground floor.
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MAPLE and Co., Ltd., specialize in properties in this popular district, and the following are a few houses available :—
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EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR MEDICAL MAN.
CHARMING well-decorated RESIDENCE to be SOLD; 11 *bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms.*
Excellent Domestic Office.
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REASONABLE PRICE.
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CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE, modernized without destroying, to its original character, and containing seven bed, three bath, four reception and usual offices; fine old panelling; central heating. Lease of 990 years at £40 per annum to be SOLD by AUCTION on Thursday, 24th April.—Particulars and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, Kingstreet, St. James's, S.W.1.

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FREEHOLD.
Compact MODERN HOUSE in a desirable situation, immune from noise, containing three reception rooms, six bed rooms, and two bath rooms.
Central heating, independent hot water system.
Small garden at rear.
Garage premises available.
TO BE SOLD (11269.)
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FREEHOLD low-built HOUSE; six bed, bath, three reception; parquet; independent boiler; garden.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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HAMPSTEAD.—NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, redecorated; containing six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; situate in very convenient position. Price only £1,750.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

HANS-PLACE, S.W. (adjoining).—Attractive and up-to-date HOUSE for SALE; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and offices; in splendid order and up to date. Lease 32 years at only £10 per annum. PRICE £6,500, offers invited.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

HANS-PLACE (adjoining).—Delightful little HOUSE, with two large reception rooms and five bed, two bath, and study; parquet floors; electric power, &c. Good lease. Reasonable rent. Premium only 950gns.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

LANCASTER-GATE.—HOUSE, 11 rooms; Lease 16 years. Rent £160. PRICE £500.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Soho-square, W.1. Gerrard 1100.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
MAYFAIR.
A NOTABLE HOUSE,
containing 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms, five reception rooms.
Aspect due South.
Passenger lift.
Garages and rooms.
A low figure will be accepted for the 80 years' lease held at a moderate ground-rental.
The house is at present occupied, but possession could be arranged at an early date.

HYDE PARK (North Side),
within one hundred yards of Park-lane.
FREEHOLD.
A delightfully fitted, medium-sized HOUSE, containing eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; exquisitely decorated and very light.
Possibly a furnished tenancy for a few months might be considered.
Apply Agents, LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

THURLOE-SQUARE.—Sunny, medium-sized HOUSE; seven bed, two bath, four reception; all conveniences. —BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

RENT £100 PER ANNUM. RATES, &c. £40.—UPPER BERKELEY-STREET, W.1 (just off).—BIJOU RESIDENCE to be LET; will be specially converted. Accommodation : three bed, one reception; separate kitchen and bath; modern conveniences; 12 years' lease. Price only £250.—SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1786.

UPPER CHEYNE-ROW, CHELSEA, S.W.—Exceptionally attractive BIJOU FREEHOLD HOUSE in this sought-after position; modernized and brought up to date at great expense; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and offices. PRICE £5,000.—Inspected and highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
VERY well FURNISHED and modernized RESIDENCE available at once for three or six months at a low rent; close to the Park; containing four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two sitting rooms, &c. Rent eight guineas per week or near offer. Recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

VERY attractive HOUSE, 150, ADDISON-AVENUE, W.11, to be LET FURNISHED; 4½ gns.; convenient, quiet, sunny; five bed rooms, three reception; garden; suit children.—Apply Owner, as above. Park 7049.

FREEHOLD. NON-BASEMENT.
WESTMINSTER.—Modernized and newly decorated double-fronted BIJOU HOUSE; four bed, two sitting rooms, kitchen and bath. Price £3,500.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

10 GNS. WEEKLY FURNISHED.
WESTMINSTER (close to St. James's Park).—Modern BIJOU HOUSE with five bed, two baths, three reception rooms. Available for six months.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WILLIAM WILLETT,
LTD.
For the best selection of
HOUSES AND FLATS
IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Apply :
137A, Finchley-road, N.W.3.
(Primrose 2284.)
88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton.
52, Church-road, Hove.
Head Office :—Sloane-square, S.W.1.

56, RUTLAND-GATE.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE
in this favourite and quiet position overlooking private gardens.
FREEHOLD.
Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, square hall, three reception rooms, compact domestic offices.
Independent water system. Parquet flooring. Electric heating.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on May 21st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

GARAGES
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SIX GARAGES and STABLES with rooms over. Two vacant possession. Price for 26 years £2,000 or close.—Sole Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

ASHLEY-GARDENS, WESTMINSTER.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED and FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; electric heating throughout; all modern conveniences.
Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, ample domestic offices.
Four reception rooms, two bath, five or six bed rooms, convenient offices.
INDEPENDENT PARQUET
HOT WATER FLOORS.
Excellent Garage with chauffeur's rooms.
To be LET FURNISHED for an extended term.
Strongly recommended by Sole Agents :—
CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.
Grosvenor 1400.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
ONE of the very few small Detached HOUSES now for SALE FREEHOLD in a pleasant quarter of this increasingly popular district, in good order, most artistic and compactly arranged, and having very good garden with room for garage; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception and one breakfast room, and light offices; constant hot water feature and every other convenience. £4,250 asked.—SQUIRE, Herbert-road, POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES in this favourite situation for SALE on very tempting terms.—Apply to SAMUEL CLARKE and SON, 10a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

ROOM FOR GARAGE.
ONSLOW-SQUARE.—Charming RESIDENCE in this much-desired position overlooking gardens to be LET; parquet floors, dinner lift; small private garden; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, conservatory, and usual offices. Lease 21 years. Moderate premium for fixtures.—WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Head Office, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

ONSLOW-GARDENS.—Modernized and redecorated. Very attractive HOUSE for SALE, LEASEHOLD, at 2,950gns. Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

ONE OF THE SMALLER HOUSES IN A VERY DESIRABLE POSITION.
OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.
Three-four reception, five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
All conveniences, including
Service lift. Independent hot water.
£2,250 for Crown Lease at £165 per annum.
Recommended by principal knowledge by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 26, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

OSTENSIBLY a London House, but actually an ITALIAN VILLA; the dining room French windows open, if not into a Mediterranean garden, into well-kept grounds; the drawing room overlooks the lake; the sun comes in everywhere; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, boudoir, and library; to be had FURNISHED, or might be Sold.—Write Box G.1104, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.
QUIET POSITION. Charming SMALL Non-Basement RESIDENCE with private garden; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, entrance floor domestic offices. Lease 73 years, ground-rent £15 per annum. Price £4,000.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

NICE GARDEN WITH TENNIS COURT.
REGENT'S PARK.—A low-built COUNTRY HOUSE to be SOLD with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. The accommodation comprises :—Four bed rooms, bath room, three excellent reception rooms, usual domestic offices; garage, &c. Moderate ground-rent, requested, and recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
PRICE £3,800, OPEN TO OFFER.

SLOANE-SQUARE.—Nice little HOUSE with garden in favourite part of CHELSEA will be LET for season or longer to appreciative tenant during owner's absence abroad.—Phone, Sloane 8668.

Charming newly built non-basement HOUSE.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms (parquet floors), two tiled bath rooms, tiled kitchen, &c.
PRICE £4,750.
Lease 88 years. Ground-rent £50.
Good Garden. Small Garden.
Apply :
LIST, DANN & LONGWORTH,
35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (best part).—Attractive and expensively redecorated RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, offices, good GARDEN. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. Lease nine years. Rent £250 per annum. Premium only £650 for quick Let.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, delightful situation, adjoining Lord's.—A long, low COUNTRY-TYPE HOUSE on two floors; charming formal garden; large lounge, two living rooms, five bed rooms, studio, three bath rooms; garage; central heating; lavatory basins; perfectly decorated and FURNISHED. Rent 14gns. weekly.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

A REALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.
THURLOE-SQUARE.—Recently modernised and redecorated; three reception, lounge hall, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, light offices. Long Lease at £83 per annum.—Inspected and recommended by Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

QUEEN ANNE PANELLED RESIDENCE.
KENSINGTON
THIS most pleasantly situated old RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, close to the Park, six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c., for sale.
The house has the original staircase and panelling of the period, and a garden in the rear suitable for erecting a studio or music room.—Sole Agents :
LAWRENCE HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY,
8, Kensington-square, W.8.

TRUSTEES SALE.—THE EGERTONS.—Long lease charming sunny RESIDENCE overlooking gardens; eight-nine bed, three bath, four reception; every modern convenience; unique opportunity to purchase at low price.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.
Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

IN MAYFAIR'S PREMIER POSITION.—An exclusive Family Flat, with spacious, well-planned accommodation; six bed rooms, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent entertaining rooms, lounge hall, and domestic offices; central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift; day and night porters. —Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in the most-sought-after building in Town, close to Cavendish-square; two good bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchenette, and marble bath room; central heating, constant hot water, passenger lifts, restaurant. Rental £820 per annum including full service. No premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

UNFURNISHED Magnificently Furnished Family Flat, comprising five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift; immediate possession. Rent 12gns. per week.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete Service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
FROM £385
per annum without extras.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at
THE ESTATE OFFICE
on the premises.
Telephone, Mayfair 8081.

BAYSWATER-ROAD (off).—Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; five bed, two reception, &c.; £150 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

£140 PER ANNUM.
BROMPTON-ROAD.—BACHELOR FLAT; one reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath room; will be redecorated.—PETER JONES, Ltd., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

BURTON COURT.—Lease of four years to be assigned of an exceptionally light and sunny FLAT, facing South; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Moderate premium. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

£360 P.A.

ONLY 5GNS. PER WEEK.
CADOGAN-GARDENS (adjoining).—Nicely FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for about two years, at moderate rental. Four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Immediate inspection advised.—MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Magnificent FLAT, first floor; three large reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; parquet floors; large lounge hall; Rent only £650 per annum.—Agents, GORDON THOMAS and Co., 23, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (close).—A delightfully FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET. Reception room, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; phone; constant hot water. Rental 7gns. per week.—Recommended by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

CHARMING MAISONNETTE, near BUCKINGHAM PALACE; Unfurnished; panelled rooms, mahogany doors; four bed, two bath, two reception.—Apply H., 7, King's-drive, Eastbourne.

CHILTERN COURT,
CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the
CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE,
BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1
('phone, Welbeck 1239), or from
FREDK. DAWSON, Estate Agent,
Metropolitan Railway, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

A VERY DELIGHTFUL FLAT.
Charming ornamental Gardens in the rear.
CLEHERNE-COURT.—Two reception, three bed rooms, excellent offices; lift. Good lease at £270.—Apply with NORTH-COX, 19, Kensington Court-place, Kensington Court, W.8.

MAYFAIR.
Off Grosvenor-square.
DELIGHTFUL BIJOU FLAT, top floor; good order; two bed, reception, bath, kitchen; electric power. Lease nine years. Premium £125.—Order to view from DUNCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

EXCEPTIONALLY bright and cheerful FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, near Kensington Gardens; two bed, one reception with balcony. Rent 6½ gns. per week, including full service, good cooking. Beautiful house, broad, quiet thoroughfare, open outlook over still gardens; highly recommended.—11, Palace Court, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5924.

HAMPSTEAD, close to Swiss Cottage.—Well-fitted FIRST and SECOND-FLOOR MAISONNETTE; good rooms; four bed, bath, three reception rooms. Rent £220, premium £50; lease 61 years.—J. NUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD, near Swiss Cottage.—Convenient SELF-CONTAINED nicely FURNISHED FLAT to be LET in select road; three bed, reception, bath, and conservatory; 4gns. per week for quick letting.—SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hamp. 4042.)

HARLEY HOUSE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, beginning May, six weeks, GROUND-FLOOR FLAT. Five bed; two reception; plate, linen.—Write Box G.969, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—MANSION FLAT in quiet and high position; five bed, two reception, bath; £400 inclusive.—No. 2, RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE, ground floor; three bed, two reception, bath room; constant hot water; garden; three years' lease, £185.—Phone mornings, Western 1893.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (North side). — UPPER MAISONNETTE containing four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms and offices.—Agents : MARSH and PARSONS,
£200 P.A. 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

RENT £250. NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Very attractive MANSION FLAT overlooking open square and with lift to be LET; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen and offices.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

WITH CONSTANT HOT WATER.
DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS.
KENSINGTON.—This well-planned MANSION FLAT, close to Kensington Gardens; three to four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices.
RENT £325
to include all services; in excellent decorative order; quite a bargain. Agents :
LAWRENCE HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY,
8, Kensington-square, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Rent £200 only—FLAT with three rooms, hall, &c.—Agents, PERKS, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Charmingly FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available Season or six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; central heating, constant hot water; second floor; lift.—Recommended by 10 GNS. ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).
A WEEK.

IDEAL.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Delightful little FLAT to be LET UNFURNISHED; sitting room and bath room; self-contained; constant hot water, passenger lift. South aspect. Rent only £125 per annum; premium for lease, carpets, curtains and fittings £500. Should be seen at once.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—To be LET, Unfurnished SECOND-FLOOR FLAT (sunny, quiet). View 10-6. —Sir Stanley, 43, Knightsbridge, S.W. Sloane 9063.

OVERLOOKING THE PARK.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Delightful FLAT to be LET FURNISHED; four bed rooms, dressing room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Moderate rent. Lift, porter.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—To

EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN FACILITIES.

THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL FLATS NEAR TOWN. SURBITON COURT.

Grouped round beautiful court-yard. Old-world gardens, hard and grass tennis courts; five minutes' walk Surbiton Station (Waterloo 18 minutes). Golf, boating, sailing. Kempton, Sandown and Hurst Parks short distance. Five types of Flats (Unfurnished), from £130 to £260 per annum (inclusive of rates, &c.). Also Furnished Flats. Details from

OSBORNS
(SURBITON) ESTATES LTD.
ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE,
SURBITON, SURREY.
'Phone, Kingston 2589.
Or Nightingale, Page and Bennett,
Surbiton and Kingston.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 28)

MESSRS. **CHARLES J. PARRIS,** (Chartered Surveyors, Land and Estate Agents, TUNBRIDGE WELLS and CROWBOROUGH.

BETWEEN CROWBOROUGH and TUNBRIDGE WELLS, close station and pretty village.—Attractive old-fashioned Black and White FARM-HOUSE full of old oak beams and interesting features, quietly situated in delightful country; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent domestic offices; company's water; gas, electric light available; garden, rose room, garage, &c., attractive gardens and grounds including tennis court and paddocks about THREE ACRES; further grassland available; PRICE £3,250. FREEHOLD.—Strongly recommended. For particulars, &c., apply to the Sole Agents, as above.

£200 PER ANNUM or OFFER.—ROTHERFIELD.—Attractive small Residential Estate, comfortable HOUSE; three reception, study seven bed, bath, &c.; central heating, company's water; stabling, garage, and cottage; pretty garden, old walled kitchen garden, paddock, &c., 10 ACRES.

£165 PER ANNUM.—Four miles Tunbridge Wells, 45 minutes Charing Cross.—Attractive old-fashioned HOUSE in pretty old village; four reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, &c.; all conveniences; pretty garden and orchard THREE ACRES; garage for two cars. Moderate premium for lease. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

For further particulars apply Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, as above.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, Wrotham Hills, 1½ mile station; original oak and fireplaces; four beds, bath (hot and cold), box, two reception; enclosed loggia; two acres; tennis, fruit, nuts; two garages. £1,750 FREEHOLD; bargain.
NEVE and SON, Auctioneers, Tonbridge.

GENUINE PERIOD HOUSE, 10 minutes Tonbridge Station; wealth of original oak; four beds, bath (hot and cold), three reception, and offices; electric light; 1½ acre; garage. £1,650 FREEHOLD
NEVE and SON, Auctioneers, Tonbridge.

BUCKS.

DENHAM GOLF COURSE. WOODLAND SITE.
CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE; 16 bed, dressing, two bath, three reception, hall, and lounge; compact offices.
Central heat. Independent hot water.
Electric lighting plant, &c.
Three Acres old-world grounds (further 10 acres available); garage.
PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD.
Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

CHISLEHURST.—Attractive detached MODERN RESIDENCE, facing S.E., standing in its own well laid out grounds, tennis court, &c.; station five minutes, golf links; seven bed room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices; electric light, power, and gas, independent hot water; double garage. Last word in labour-saving devices. FREEHOLD £6,500 or near offer.—Write Box 8615, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD HOUSE and 2½ ACRES at South Stoke, near Goring; seven bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms; pretty garden; tennis lawn; two garages. Golf at Huntercombe and Streatley. AUCTION SALE by Trustees.—Apply NICHOLAS, Auctioneers, 1, Station-road, Reading. OXFORD and READING.

COOKHAM VILLAGE.—Old-world GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; six bed, two bath, two reception, offices; gas; nice garden; garage; £100 per annum.—BINGE and SON, Cookham-on-Thames.

CROWBOROUGH.—£2,300.—BIJOU HOUSE, detached; seven bed, two reception; ½ acre. Freehold.—M. J. CHARTRES, Trinity Chambers, Eastbourne.

DELIGHTFUL OLD COTTAGE, brick and tile, fine oak beams; 10 miles Colchester; perfect preservation, recently restored, standing in old-world garden; matured fruit trees; sitting room 12 by 14, kitchen room (14 by 14), kitchen, scullery, bath room, three bed rooms (one 24 by 14); inside Elsan sanitation; water laid on from own well; good sheds; South aspect, adjoining golf course; bus service; also electric to beach; bathing, sailing, fishing. FREEHOLD £1,000. Early possession.—Write ATTWATER, East Mersea, Colchester.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,

ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

ESSEX.

Near FRINTON and CLACTON.
In a healthy position a few miles from the sea.
An attractive SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE, adjoining a Common and facing South. In excellent order, it contains two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.
Garage; pretty garden with orchard, in all about ONE ACRE.

PRICE £1,300 FREEHOLD.

Full particulars and photographs from the Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ESHER.—A perfectly fitted HOME with every conceivable modern comfort; fascinating old-world design; oak beams, inglenook; five bed, two bath, large lounge, dining, panelled hall; garage; hard tennis; ONE ACRE. £4,600 FREEHOLD.—
GOODMAN and MANN, Esher, Surrey.

ESHER, SURREY.—Attractive well-built MODERN RESIDENCE containing hall, two reception rooms, kitchen, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage; nicely matured garden; all conveniences. Only 3 minutes' walk railway station. PRICE £1,675 FREEHOLD.—WILTSHIRES, Estate Offices, Ewell. 'Phone, Epsom 672.

EXQUISITE THATCHED COTTAGE; hall, dining room, drawing room (17ft. by 16ft.), four bed rooms (17ft. by 10ft.), bath room; company's gas, electricity, water; garage; garden; London 29 miles. FREEHOLD £950.—Orchard Thatch, Marlow.

PINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES, Berks, near Golf Links.—To be SOLD, an Architect's HOUSE, facing full South; three reception rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, five bed rooms all on one floor, bath, &c.; electric light, company's water; ONE ACRE of matured gardens.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£2,700. FACING RENOWNED BEAUTY SPOT.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD.,
69, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone: 63 and 1017.

FOR ABRIDGED LIST of COUNTRY RESIDENCES for SALE throughout East Anglia, from £350 to £8,500; apply to WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

SUSSEX.

FOR CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST Properties apply to Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
FOR SALE AT SACRIFICIAL PRICE.
FARNHAM.—This greatly sought-after, beautiful neighbourhood.—Choice MODERN RESIDENCE, lovely situation on a hill, extensive views; six bed, three reception, bath (hot and cold); garage, two cars; ONE ACRE; electric light, &c.—Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

FREEHOLD, adjoining Coulsdon Common; 15 miles London Bridge; 20 ACRE MODEL DAIRY and POULTRY FARM, inclusive Farmhouse and buildings, also new house expensively built, including oak floors and panelled walls, central heating, &c.; now a going concern; suit gentleman as paying hobby.—W. R. Wood, 1, Hampton-street, S.E.17.

PANORAMIC VIEWS.
HASLEMERE.—£1,950. Delightful labour-saving detached RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, bath, offices; co.'s water, gas, and electric light; central heating, main drainage; inexpensive garden; strongly recommended.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tele. 101); also at Hindhead and Farnham.

SUITABLE for NURSING HOME, SCHOOL, or PRIVATE HOUSE.

HAYWARDS HEATH, one minute from station in good secluded position.—An old-fashioned HOUSE of CHARACTER, containing four bed, two dressing rooms, three reception rooms, well-kept lawns and gardens, in all ½ ACRE. PRICE £2,850, of which two-thirds could remain on Mortgage.—Sole Agents, BRADLEY and VAUGHAN, Haywards Heath. (Tele. 91.)

By Order of the Mortgagees.

HAWLEY HILL ESTATE.

Within two miles of Westerham Station, nine miles from the important town of Bromley.
THREE REMAINING MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES
having three, four, or five bed rooms, bath room, two or three reception rooms, usual offices; company's water and gas; good gardens and entrance for garage; high up, healthy position, delightful rural environments.
At Sacrificial Prices from £925 each to close estate.—Sole Agents, GOLBIE and GREEN, 2, Bruton-street, Londonn.W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3875-6.

HECTS.—FREEHOLD; near Golf, Station; London 20; 300ft. up; privacy; views; six bed, two sitting, lounge hall; acre; garage; orchard; electric light, co.'s water, modern drainage. £2,700.—Write Box P.1601, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architect and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Contes Houses, Ltd., Dorking.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
HOVE (owner leaving district). For SALE, charming MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, favourite residential position; six large bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; good garden and GARAGE; CENTRAL HEATING; excellent decorative repair; VACANT POSSESSION. Only £3,900 for quick sale.—Agents,
WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

HUTTON, ESSEX, 12 minutes Shenfield Station, 30 minutes Town, near Thorndon Golf Course and Brentwood schools.—MODERN QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; facing full South; charming, original garden, tennis court, paved sun terrace; large garage; four bed, two reception rooms, tiled bath room, labour-saving offices; main drainage, water, gas, electric light and power; central heating; parquet floors. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £1,950.—Write Box P.1604, The Times, E.C.4.

IN a favourite SOUTH WILTSHIRE DISTRICT, occupying a wonderful site over 450 feet above sea level with extensive and varied views over the Nadder Valley.—A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE and 8½ ACRES; four reception, six bed rooms; company's water; electric light, central heating; southerly aspect; £4,000 (fit to walk into).—Apply Sole Agents, WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Salisbury.

KENT.—Charming old GEORGIAN HOUSE to be LET; in beautiful country, 500ft. above sea level, 25 miles from London; eight bed, three reception rooms, bath; company's water, electric light; garden, orchard, paddock; garage for four cars; Kent £200 on Lease.—Apply Rector, Ash, Wrotham, Kent.

LEWES.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, glorious position four South Downs; eight bed, bath room, two reception; stabling, garage; attractive garden. PRICE £2,500. FREEHOLD. Possession 500 Michaelmas.—Sole Agents, J. R. THORNTON and Co., 46, High-street, Lewes.

"LE CHAT NOIR," FELPHAM, SUSSEX.—Delightful pre-War COTTAGE RESIDENCE, facing sea; 2 sitting rooms; garage; matured garden; with all furniture and fittings; only £1,600 FREEHOLD.—Apply DICKINS, 15, Fairfield-road, Croydon. Telephone 1558.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GUILDFORD HOUSES.

£2,850.—ABBOTSWOOD, a very choice part. Delightful MODERN RESIDENCE, with three-quarters of an acre; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices; garage; tennis lawn, &c.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

£3,250.—MERROW.—300-YEARS-OLD RESIDENCE; full of old oak beams and interesting features, quietly situated in delightful country; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent domestic offices; company's water; gas, electric light available; garden, rose room, garage, &c., attractive gardens and grounds including tennis court and paddocks about THREE ACRES; further grassland available; PRICE £3,250. FREEHOLD.—Strongly recommended. For particulars, &c., apply to the Sole Agents, as above.

£4,750.—Views of St. Martha's.—Charming HOUSE in magnificent position; three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; and over an acre.
OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.,
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

H. NORMAN GRAY, F.S.I., F.A.I.,

207, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. Regent 3530.

FAVOURITE Chalfont District.—Delightful MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE, healthy situation; three bed, two reception, bath; garage; 1½ ACRE with tennis lawn; £1,050.

BEAUTIFUL LEITH HILL.—Unique little HOUSE of character, occupies beautifully wooded site; oak beamed lounge, inglenook dining room, three bed, bath; garage; moderate price for Freehold.

£1,950.—Charming, expensively fitted MODERN RESIDENCE, overlooking Downs; three delightful reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath; electric light; garage; well timbered grounds, TWO ACRES.

WITHIN DAILY REACH.

"JACKMANS," HASLEMERE; perfect seclusion, yet only 3min. walk centre of town; 10min. station.—For SALE, artistic COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by drive; three reception offices, six bed, bath; main's electric light, gas, water and drainage; double garage; inexpensive grounds ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, &c.; moderate price.—Recommended by Sole Agents, BRIDGER and SONS, Haslemere and Hindhead.

LEATHERHEAD, FETCHAM PARK.—THREE exceptional HOUSES, built by private contract to special designs of architects, for SALE; three bed rooms £1,350; four bed rooms £1,625; four bed rooms, garage, £2,450; also five bed rooms £2,650.
Building plots, all services, tree-planted roads, from £200.
PERCY HARVEY PROPERTIES, Ltd., Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.2.

MID-DEVON.

LEASE of 2½ MILES of Private SALMON and TROUT FISHING can be taken over. £3,500 FREEHOLD.—Genuine Tudor stone-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 500ft. up; South aspect; wonderful views of typical Devon scenery; everything in beautiful order; panelled hall, noble Tudor hall (open to roof), with minstrels' gallery, three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall; electric light, central heating, independent hot water; stabling and garage; lovely old walled kitchen garden, two orchards; inspected by Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.2972.)

HAMPSHIRE, SURREY, SUSSEX BORDERS.
LIPHOOK.—MODERN HOUSE with NINE ACRES, including tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, paddock, running down to the River Wey; four principal and bed rooms; garage, stabling, &c. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,200.—Write Box T.1957, The Times, E.C.4.

High and healthy, 45 minutes rail Paddington.
MODERN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE; three reception, tiled bath room, three bed; electric light, gas; garage. Freehold £1,250.—RICHARDS, Auctioneers, Cookham.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAK ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautiful reasonably sized RESIDENCE with all modern improvements and 500 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, Dudley, Worcs.

NEWBURY (Near).—Attractive COTTAGE RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garage, electric light; ONE ACRE.
£1,450. THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NORTH DEVON, with Dartmoor views.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; shooting, fishing, golf, garden; stables, garage, 10 miles from Exeter. Rent £165.—Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

ORLANDS, ST. STEPHEN'S, ST. ALBAN'S.—FREEHOLD £1,850, or LET. Ideal position. Drive; well away from road; architect's house; two reception, very large loggia, five beds; electric light and power; garage; tennis.

OWNER LEFT DISTRICT.—£800 or offer.—An unusual opportunity and a bargain.—Attractive BUNGALOW near EPSOM, containing two beds, bath, reception; electric light; garages, poultry house and three-quarters acre.—WATKIN and WATKIN, Reigate.

OXFORD, BOAR'S HILL.—For SALE, Freehold, small House, Four new cottages, four acres; garage; main electricity.—Write Box P.1251, The Times, E.C.4.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
OXON.—THE GRANGE, BAMPTON.—Hunting with Old Berks, Heythrop, and V.W.H.—Old COUNTRY RESIDENCE with lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing, bath, &c.; garage and stabling, farm buildings, cottage; 19 ACRES, intersected by trout stream. For SALE by AUCTION (or privately). Plans and particulars of Sole Agents, BROOKS and SON, Estate Agents, Oxford. Tel. 2929.

OXHEY FOR BROAD-STREET OR EUSTON.
32min. non-stop business trains.
PRE-WAR-BUILT RESIDENCE, thorough order, with three reception, five bed rooms, dressing room, excellent kitchen and bath room; all main services; garage two-three cars; very fine garden with sunk tennis lawn, over 100 fruit trees, &c., about 1¼ ACRE; choice three golf courses; gravel soil. Price for quick sale £2,500.—Apply MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

MID-SUSSEX.

PRICE £3,200 FREEHOLD, with 3¼ acres. (Up to 14 acres available.) Lovely old black and white Country COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 400ft. up; South aspect; beautiful views; gravel soil; under one mile from Station; omnibus service near. Hall and lounge, 3 sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; company's water; electric light available; large garage and delightful grounds.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9581.)

SHELLWOOD MANOR ESTATE,

three miles from Holmwood, four miles from Dorking and Ockley.
Reigate,
comprising
A FINE OLD MANOR HOUSE,
having hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; garage; company's water and electric light.
Two stock-raising and grazing farms, several small-holdings, numerous excellent woodland and other building sites, small residences and cottages.
The whole extending to an area of about
1,084 ACRES,
which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION early in May in 48 Lots by Messrs.
GOLBIE & GREEN.

Full particulars, plans and conditions of Sale of the Vendors, Messrs. Percy Harvey Sales, Ltd., Moorgate Station-chambers, E.C., or of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 9, Bruton-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3875-6.

SIDMOUTH and EXMOUTH.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCES for SALE at reasonable figure.—Agents, SANDERS', Sidmouth.

By Order of Executors.
SOUTH WILTSHIRE.—In a charming unspoilt village in a sheltered position 350 feet up.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE and 1½ ACRES of grounds, within old stone wall; three reception rooms, eight bed room, stone-built cottage, &c. VACANT POSSESSION. £2,200.—Apply Sole Agents, WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Salisbury.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD, &c.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SPRINGFIELD, LEATHERHEAD.—Modernized, detached RESIDENCE, in fine healthy spot; five beds, dressing, two reception, bath; garage; good garden. Only asking £1,675.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station (442).

WATERLOO ONE HOUR.
SURREY.—Charming HOUSE, in a setting of pine trees, on sandy soil (four beds, bath, &c.), and 2 acres; ideal for poultry, fur, dogs, &c.; company's water, gas; two cottages; garage. FREEHOLD £2,500 (£1,500 can remain).—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

SURREY HILLS (40 miles London); close to three golf courses, 400ft. up in beautiful country. Charming RESIDENCE, newly decorated throughout.
RENT ONLY £125 P.A. Five bed rooms, bath room, hall, and two reception rooms, attic, company's water, main electric light available. Garage; garden; tennis court would be Sold. PRICE £2,400.
4 or 10 ACRES.
RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY HILLS.—Magnificent secluded position enjoying wonderful views; 600ft. up on a Southern slope. 1½ mile from Merstham Station.—Delightful complete well-maintained FREEHOLD BUNGALOW PROPERTY, "MENOTAH," WHITE HILL, BLETCHINGLEY, standing in beautifully timbered pleasure gardens and grounds of about FIVE ACRES; eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two spacious reception rooms, large sun room, complete domestic offices; central heating, electric light, modern sanitation; detached garage for two or three cars, gardener's cottage, tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, woodland walks, paddock. By AUCTION 10th April (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines).

100 ACRES. CHOICE RESIDENCE.
SUSSEX AND SURREY.—Attractive property with excellent Farm and a delightful RESIDENCE in a bright sunny position; four good reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, and offices; electric light, water pumped, telephone, overhauled drainage; garage, stabling, cottage and lodge. Everything in excellent order, and property well recommended. Price only £7,500.
OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.,
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

BARGAIN AT £1,450 FREEHOLD.
SUSSEX, near Hastings.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; oak panelled hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing, bath, attics; outbuildings; grounds and land, 27 ACRES (24 let).—COBBE and WINCER, Arcade-street, Ipswich.

SWANAGE, the delightful Dorset coast resort with easy access to Bournemouth.—A detached HOUSE known as "MATOPOS," Tivell-road, within one minute of the sea front, to be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises (on Wednesday, April 9th; eight bed rooms (running hot and cold water), bath room, three reception rooms, studio, and offices; Freehold. The furniture and effects are to be sold on the premises on the following day.
Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE of character and charm, standing in secluded grounds and old-world garden; 30min. London. Kent and Sussex borders; three reception, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; telephone; garage; electric light, main water; in perfect order. To be SOLD privately, no agents. £2,800 FREEHOLD.—Write Box P.1372, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHEST PART OF BERKSHIRE.
45 MINUTES RAIL to LONDON, near the River Thames; seven bed rooms, two baths, three or four reception rooms; garage; electric light; central heating. Much below value at £3,500.—Recommended by SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames (1382).

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

SUSSEX (Heathfield).—Charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, high ground, lovely views; lounge, cloak room and lavatory, two reception, four bed, bath, large box room; company's water, gas, electric light available; brick-built garage; pretty garden. £1,400 FREEHOLD. Bargain.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

EASTBOURNE.—To be LET, beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, best position close sea and downs; three reception, six bed, bath; electric light and heating; garage; good garden.—£165 per annum. Ingoing £300.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

Short distance of the market town of
UCKFIELD.
About 300 feet above sea, facing S.E.
CHARMING OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE containing large hall,

Drawing room	Dining room	Morning room
24'×16'	18'×14'	21'×14'

eight bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.
Garage. Stabling. Oast House.
TWO EXCELLENT OLD-WORLD BARNS.
Matured and well-timbered grounds of
ABOUT 4½ ACRES,
with lawns, kitchen garden, and two paddocks.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WARWICK (near Kenilworth).—GEORGIAN HOUSE, very good order; large reception, seven bed rooms' garage; stables; cottage; about 5 ACRES. £4,100 for whole.—The LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

WILTS, in favoured district between Chippenham and Devizes.—An attractive small COUNTRY RESIDENCE of hall, two reception, five beds, &c., and with 8½ acres, including valuable pastureland; stabling, garage, &c.; due South aspect; commands extensive and beautiful views.

PRICE ONLY £2,100.
Further particulars from W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol. (17990.)

SURREY.

BARGAIN FOR CITY MAN.
£5,500 FREEHOLD.—In beautiful district, surrounded by open country, within three-quarters of an hour of London by road and rail; 500ft. up; South aspect; lovely views; everything in perfect order; six bed, bath, all principal rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; central heating; main water; stabling and garage; cottage; matured grounds, and 3 paddocks; inspected by Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9361.)

£500 LOSS TO ENSURE A SALE.—MOST delightful and perfect TUDOR RESIDENCE; four bed rooms (easily converted to five), bath room (hot and cold); electric light; every convenience; delightful gardens and meadows, in all 14 ACRES; beautiful outbuildings; an Estate in miniature; perfect seclusion, without isolation; absolutely unspoilt district; four charming cottages producing £66 per annum; whole in very perfect order and condition. Freehold and vacant. £2,500 only, or without cottages (quite separate) £2,150, or with three acres only £2,000.
de BEER and BOSH, Bishop's Stortford ('phone 243).

RURAL HERTS.

POSITION UNSURPASSED IN HOME COUNTIES.
£4,250 FREEHOLD with 24 ACRES. Charming Old RESIDENCE, in a well-timbered park, away from all traffic, yet not isolated; South aspect; magnificent views; four sitting rooms, nine bed rooms; stabling and garage; one man garden; a gentleman's farm. Inspected by Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.7337.)

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX.
CLOSE TO THE SEA. DELIGHTFUL VIEWS TO DOWNS.
A VERY INTERESTING XVIth CENTURY RESIDENCE to be LET FURNISHED for five or six months; 300ft. up; South aspect; three reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms; garage; charming pleasure grounds; near golf.
RENT 15gns. PER WEEK.
Fullest details of RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

BEXHILL-on-SEA AND COODEN BEACH. HOUSE AGENTS.
STEVENS & SON,
1, Sea-road, Tele. 409.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH,

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses
STAINES Property Specialists. 'Phone 349.

BUCKS (close to Stoke Poges Golf Links).—Well FURNISHED MODERN RESIDENCE, with hall, four reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; garage; electric light, company's water; phone; grounds of 12 ACRES with tennis, &c.; available August and part September.—AGENTS, GIDDYS, Windsor.

COLCHESTER (near).—To be LET, FURNISHED, charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE; modern conveniences; three reception, nine bed rooms; garage, stabling, grounds; or for sale.—Write Box P.1599, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL.—St. Enodoc Golf Links, Daymer Bay.—Sunny BUNGALOW to be LET, April-June. Sitting room, verandah, seven bed rooms, plate, linen, garage. Moderate rent.—A. Springfield-road, N.W.8.

EASTBOURNE, close to the Saffrons Cricket Ground.—To be LET FURNISHED from May till October, well-furnished HOUSE, comprising three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and domestic offices; owner's maids would remain. Rent 12gns. per week.
Apply OAKDEN and Co., 24, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE: central, excellent position, WELL FURNISHED; three reception, six bed rooms (three having hot and cold water), bath room, garden; available three to six months; 12 guineas weekly.—Commended by Owner's Agent, EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EAST DEVON.—Charming COTTAGE, now, for three months; sleep six; sea, golf, 2½ 3s. a week.—Write Box P.1537, The Times, E.C.4.

PORLOCK WEIR, SOMERSET.—FURNISHED COTTAGE, August and September; sea, moor; garage, telephone.—Miss Pollen, Rodbourne Cheeve, Malmesbury, Wilts.

STONEYHURST, HASLEMERE, SURREY.—FURNISHED, for long period; beautifully situated; two reception, four bed rooms; garden of main road, near to church, station. Moderate rent.

SURREY. Glorious country between GODALMING and HASLEMERE.—To be LET for the summer, old-fashioned HOUSE, with all modern improvements, in beautiful grounds and parklands; fine hall, four reception rooms, about 16 bed, and three bath rooms, excellent offices; large kitchen garden, glasshouses; good stabling, garage, men's rooms.—Strongly recommended by the Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

SURREY.—FURNISHED, OLD-STYLE LODGE; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room; garage; gardens; 9gns. weekly.—Apply, Kingfield, Woking.

SUSSEX.—Attractive, old modernised HOUSE to be LET for August; tennis, golf; garden; forest; between Brighton and London; outside town of Horsham.—Apply J., Old Comptons, Horsham.

WINDSOR (near).—To be LET FURNISHED, eight or 12 months from May, charming XVITH-CENTURY COUNTRY COTTAGE; central hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath; electric light, 'phone; company's water; garage; charming grounds with tennis, &c.—Highly recommended by GIDDYS, Windsor.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE IN MINIATURE.
SUSSEX, picked position 300ft. up, full South aspect, complete privacy, wonderful views, one hour London.—Delightful HOUSE with long drive and lodge; three large sitting, billiard, seven beds, and bath; central heating, electric light; nice ornamental gardens with plenty of trees; fine range horse boxes, cowsheds, &c.; two cottages, and 43 Acres, five arable, rest rich old turf with miniature lake; an ideal residential farm at £4,300.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

SUSSEX, 10 miles Eastbourne.—Fine LITTLE STUD FARM; 41 ACRES very sound firm land with six high fenced paddocks and stream; complete set excellent stud buildings; modern house; groom's quarters; £2,750.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

EASY REACH BOGNOR REGIS.—Gentleman's very fine FARM; 160 ACRES with stream; delightful old residence with walled gardens; very good buildings and yards; cottages; richest land in Sussex; moderate price; less land if desired.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

SUFFOLK.—DAIRY and SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE in Village, ½ mile Station, Market Town; 12½ acres pasture in four paddocks, three acres garden and orchard; six bed, four reception, three lavatories; gas, electric light, radiators, hot and cold; up-to-date cow sheds for 20, eight pedigree Jerseys; stand round; going concern with profits. PRICE £3,000.—Write Box T.1959, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED, Lease for the coming season a SHOOT of 2,000 to 4,000 ACRES, within easy reach of London by car. Reply should state area of coverts and particulars of bags for last two years.—Write Box 07749, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

A COLONIAL REQUIRES a SMALL ESTATE in the Southern or Western Counties within 100 miles of London. RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; 10-14 bed rooms, good reception, &c.; usual outbuildings and cottages. About 100 ACRES, more or less. PRICE ABOUT £15,000.—Write Box T.1940, The Times, E.C.4.

A GOOD SPORTING PROPERTY (200-300 acres) REQUIRED to PURCHASE in Surrey or borders of Kent or Sussex, with a Shooting Lodge or small House with about eight bed rooms, cottage, or so. A suitable estate near Birmingham would be considered.—Please reply, with particulars, to L. S., care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, Surveyors, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

WOOTTON & SON, 24, Lime-street, E.C.3, SEVEN FREEHOLD SHOPS producing on repairing leases £1,350. PRICE £17,000.—NICHOLSON and Co., 1, Queen-street, E.C.4.

TURNHAM GREEN.—FREEHOLD BLOCK of FIVE SHOPS, let and producing £320 per annum net. PRICE £6,000.—Mr. H., care of ELLIS and SONS, 1, Broadway, S.W.1. Tele., Franklin 6725.

MID OR WEST SUSSEX.

A DISTINCTIVE HOUSE WANTED in good order with six-eight bed rooms; modern conveniences; garage, and an acre or two of matured grounds. Not in a neighbourhood where building development is going on. An Old House preferred. Price about £5,000.—Details and photos to "Byron," care of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSE (four bed rooms) REQUIRED 20 miles inland from Eastbourne or Worthing; six months; tennis court and garage; accessible to station.—Write Box 09040, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, HINDHEAD District; four bed, two reception; near pines; end June-end Sept.—Marchant, 17, Belgrave-place, Brighton.

PRINCIPAL of small preparatory school, lease of which expires in June, wishes to PURCHASE FREEHOLD PROPERTY which can be adapted for this purpose. Large mansion not required. About 12 bed rooms ample. Five acres sufficient, and must have level field suitable for sports; £5,000 cash available and suitable offers inspected during the Easter vacation.—Write in first instance to Box T.1939, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY WANTED, Gentleman's FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, rural situation, in Surrey, Sussex, or Hants preferred, not more than 30 miles London, with seven bed rooms; must be up-to-date and in nice order; matured gardens and paddock; cottage or man's quarters; a really good price will be paid.—Send details and photos to W. E. D., D'Arblay House, 11, Bolton-street, Mayfair, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, an old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE, within 50 miles of London, by lady arriving from America within next few days; counties specified; surroundings essential; distance from station immaterial; three sitting rooms, not more than eight bed rooms; modern conveniences. Good garage and well-timbered grounds. Price about £5,000.—Reply to Mrs. M., care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

£500 LOSS TO ENSURE A SALE.—MOST delightful and perfect TUDOR RESIDENCE; four bed rooms (easily converted to five), bath room (hot and cold); electric light; every convenience; delightful gardens and meadows, in all 14 ACRES; beautiful outbuildings; an Estate in miniature; perfect seclusion, without isolation; absolutely unspoilt district; four charming cottages producing £66 per annum; whole in very perfect order and condition. Freehold and vacant. £2,500 only, or without cottages (quite separate) £2,150, or with three acres only £2,000.
de BEER and BOSH, Bishop's Stortford ('phone 243).

WANTED, FURNISHED, May 1st, year or longer, 20-25 miles London, near main line station, gentleman's COUNTRY HOUSE; five or six bed rooms, two baths, two reception; electric light, central heating, telephone garage; three or four acres; no plate or linen required; 4 or 5 gns. weekly; careful tenants.—Write Box P.1587, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, for August, by Naval officer, FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE; high ground; 12 to 15 bed rooms.—Write full particulars, maids left, &c., to Pierce Fernbrake, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

WANTED, September quarter, Surrey, within 40 minutes fast train London. Unfurnished HOUSE. Rental £150 to £200 per annum; three reception, five bed rooms; garage; good garden.—Write Box A.578, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE or to RENT with option to Purchase, detached HOUSE, S., S.W., or W. London, five-six bed rooms, garage (tennis court).—Write Box 04225, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished, a detached COTTAGE, S.W.,

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

"ST. ANDREWS," CATERHAM.

OFFERED AT A PRICE FAR BELOW COST.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Entrance hall, three-four reception, seven bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, complete offices; polished Canadian pine floors; Co.'s electric light, gas, and water, main drainage, central heating, constant hot water; telephone; garage and useful outbuildings.

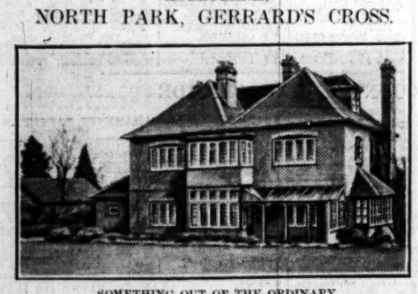
BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDEN,
with tennis lawn, &c.,

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"HOLLYBANK,"

NORTH PARK, GERRARD'S CROSS.



SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
Ideal situation. Minimum cost of upkeep.
DISTINCTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
in first-rate order. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath rooms, and compact offices; electric light; Company's water and gas; modern drainage; capital garage. UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, with tennis lawn, in all

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

For Sale Privately; if unsold, Auction later.
Joint Auctioneers:—Mr. WILLIAM TROUP, Station-approach, Gerrards Cross; and
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FACING A
SURREY GOLF COURSE.
450ft. above sea level. Half-hour Town.

Commanding fine views.
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, five bed rooms, bath room; excellent offices; electric light; garage. Choice Gardens, fully stocked, covering

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

FRESH IN THE MARKET. VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN "IDEAL HOME." TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

550FT. UP ON THE SURREY HILLS

in unspoilt country.
About half an hour from Town on the electric service; 40 minutes by car from Hyde Park Corner.

Three reception rooms, cloak room (hot and cold), w.c., four bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), well-fitted bath room, and first-rate offices; co.'s water and gas; electric light; telephone. Inexpensive Garden with lawns, vegetable garden, orchard, wild garden,

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES.

Garage for one car and chauffeur's room. Beautifully furnished with antique furniture. In first-class decorative order.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR SIX TO NINE MONTHS, OR THE FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD.
Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEST BARGAIN IN
WORCESTERSHIRE.
In a beautiful district, only four miles from County Town.
GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE FARM,
including SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE. Commanding good views. Hall 30ft. by 10ft., two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; stabling, garage; farmery; cottage.
Gardens and Grounds with Tennis Lawn and Orchard, about 1½ Acre, together with an area of excellent grassland and about Five Acres of arable, in all about

FIFTY-FOUR ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £2,800.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAYWARDS HEATH AND BRIGHTON.

Commanding glorious views in all directions and embracing the South Downs.
COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent offices; central heating, telephone, gas, company's water; electric light shortly available; good garage and outbuildings.
Charmingly arranged grounds, croquet lawn, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock, in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250.
Inspected and recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HEART OF SOUTHDOWN COUNTRY.

COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE,
AND OVER 40 ACRES
land suitable for Grade "A" Dairy or Stud Farm; splendid situation, about eight miles from Lewes, 10 Eastbourne, wonderful views of Downs, which are three miles distant.
Dining-living-room, two sitting, four bed rooms, offices.
Excellent water supply; nine loose boxes, six-stall stable, double garage with two rooms over; building exceptionally fine, all brick built. Good kitchen garden, fruit trees, stream intersecting grounds, excellent paddocks.
Bus route few minutes.
A BARGAIN AT £2,750.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX DOWNS.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND COAST.
To be LET furnished for the summer or longer.

PICTURESQUE MODERNIZED OLD FARMHOUSE.
High up, splendid views, adjoining a Golf Course. The accommodation on two floors comprises: Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room. Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Kodem drainage. Telephone. CHARMINGLY DISPLAYED GROUNDS, with tennis lawn, walled garden, kitchen garden, &c., in all

ABOUT AN ACRE AND A HALF.

Good garage and chauffeur's room.
Full particulars of the rent, &c., from the Agents.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, who have inspected and can strongly recommend it.

SURREY. 30 MINS. TOWN.

GOLF AT WOODCOTE AND PURLEY DOWNS.

COMPACT FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
high ground, fine position, and containing entrance hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; co.'s gas and water, modern drainage; electric light; telephone; large brick-and-tile building suitable for garage; two greenhouses, well-stocked garden with tennis lawn,

IN ALL ABOUT 1¼ ACRE.

Offered at a low price privately or (if unsold) Auction later.
Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"HOLLY LODGE,"
CHALFONT ST. PETER, BUCKS.
40 MINS. TOWN.

View taken in Winter.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing hall, two-three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), and compact offices; Company's electric light, gas, and water; modern drainage; constant hot water; wired for telephone; side for garage. Inexpensive garden, in all about three-quarters of an acre.
For Sale privately; if unsold, Auction later.
Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GOOD GOLFING AND HUNTING IN VICINITY.

SURREY.

On the fringe of the Surrey Hills, between Oxted and Redhill, amid very pretty scenery, and under one hour from Town.

EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
quiet yet convenient position, with delightful outlook. Handy for stations. Approached by drive, facing South. Hall and cloak room, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices.
Electric light. Co.'s gas and water.
Garages and outhouses. Charming matured gardens, with tennis and ornamental lawns, rose, kitchen, flower, and fruit gardens, in all about

1½ ACRE. £3,000 FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE WELLS ESTATE, EPSOM.

AN ESTATE POSSESSING THE UNIQUE ADVANTAGE OF BEING ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON, SITUATE ON THE VERY OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN OF EPSOM WITHIN A MILE OF THE STATION AND 25 MINUTES BY ELECTRIC TRAINS FROM THE CITY AND WEST END.

The whole of the land slopes gently to the South-West and most beautiful views are obtained from all parts of the estate over miles of open common land. Main water supply, gas, drainage, &c., connected.

IN NO OTHER PART OF THE HOME COUNTIES WITHIN A SIMILAR DISTANCE (15 MILES) OF LONDON IS THERE TO BE FOUND A POSITION SO SECLUDED AND AMIDST SUCH PERFECT SURROUNDINGS WHERE THE AMENITIES ARE SECURE FOR ALL TIME.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT
AS A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.

Included is a delightful Country House of medium size together with stabling, garages, cottages, and delightful old gardens.

42 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION MAY 14TH.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Meynell and Pemberton, 30, Old Queen-street, Storey's-gate, S.W.
SOLE AGENTS and AUCTIONEERS: Messrs. WILSON and CO., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

SURREY.

Nearly 400ft. above sea level on sandy soil commanding fine views. Easy reach of several Golf Links.

ABBOTSWOOD COMPTON,
NEAR GODALMING AND GUILDFORD.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, exceptionally well built and in first-rate order, standing secluded in well-timbered pleasure grounds, picturesque woods, and paddocks of

50 ACRES.

Panelled lounge hall, three charming reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and exceptionally good domestic offices; several bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins with hot and cold supplies; parquet floors; electric light, company's water; garage, stabling, and good cottage; very charming gardens with fine tennis lawns, stone-flagged paths, rose garden, excellent kitchen garden and orchard. The House would be Sold with a small area.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.
Solicitors: Messrs. LEIGHTON and SAVORY, 61, Carey-street, W.C.
AUCTIONEERS and SOLE AGENTS: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES.)

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
C. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF.

ADJOINING THE FAMOUS ESTATE. HALF-MILE FROM STATION.

Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes. Secluded position; South aspect. Sand soil.

WITHDEAN, WEYBRIDGE.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE. Eleven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and billiard room; main electric light, water, gas, and drainage; garage, stabling, chauffeur's rooms; lovely well-timbered gardens. In excellent order throughout.

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

Could be divided. Frontages to three roads.
FREEHOLD for SALE, privately now or by Auction later.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Dod, Longstaffe, and Fenwick, 16, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET COAST.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE SEA AND DORSET HILLS.

RADIPOLE HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.
A stone-built House of GEORGIAN CHARACTER. In splendid order and beautifully appointed; 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, conservatory, lounge hall, four charming reception rooms; electric light, main water and drainage; central heating; stabling for four; chauffeur's flat; garage.
Unusually attractive grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, well-stocked kitchen and fruit gardens; small range of glasshouses. About 2¼ ACRES.
For SALE privately now, or by Auction in May.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Nicholl, Mainsty and Co., 1, Howard-street, W.C.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

between Thrapston and Oundle, and with excellent motoring roads; central for Fitzwilliam and Pytchley Hunts.

THE CLOPTON MANOR ESTATE,
comprising a medium-sized stone-built Residence, built on an historical site about 20 years ago,
IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE,
by an eminent firm of Architects, and replete with every modern convenience; four reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms. Electric light. Central Heating. Stabling for 10; garage for five; gardens and grounds, and

146 ACRES OF PARK AND GRASSLAND.

AGENT'S HOUSE AND THREE COTTAGES.
The Estate can be sold as a whole or in parts.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF THE MANSION CAN BE GIVEN.
For particulars apply to BERRY BROS. and BAGSHAW, Kettering, or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, who have inspected. (31248.)

ENJOYING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEWS IN THE COUNTY.

WEST SUSSEX.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE,
containing four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; company's water, electric light; central heating, independent hot water; modern drainage. Heated garages, chauffeur's flat; stabling for six.

VERY ATTRACTIVE OLD GARDENS,
tennis courts, rose gardens, woodland with ornamental water, walled kitchen garden, extensive new peach house and vinery; farmhouse, cottages, model farm buildings; 120 Acres of valuable woodland providing good coverts; 108 Acres of grassland and 45 Acres arable, forming an exceptionally well-maintained property of

290 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT THE VERY REASONABLE PRICE OF £14,500.
INCLUDING THE VALUABLE TIMBER.
Full particulars of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1., who have inspected. (3610.)

GARNSTONE CASTLE.

ONE OF THE BEST SHOOTING ESTATES
IN HEREFORDSHIRE.
Where in times past bags of over 4,000 pheasants and 600 partridges have been secured, and to-day with little rearing
1,500 PHEASANTS AND GOOD BAGS OF PARTRIDGES ARE OBTAINABLE.

A STATELY HOME,
which can be maintained without a heavy staff of servants, and affording the following accommodation:—Sixteen principal bed and dressing rooms and nine servants' bed rooms, bath rooms, four reception rooms and smoke room. Central heating. Electric light. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Ample domestic offices. Garage, stables, four cottages, &c.
The gardens enjoy the full charm of age, they contain many beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs, and have been laid out with great taste. The deer park is well timbered and has many specimen trees.
THE VIEWS ON ALL SIDES ARE MAGNIFICENT.
SHOOTING OVER ABOUT
6,500 ACRES.
Some 500 acres of covert interspersed over the estate in not too large areas with capital bottom, and for the most part lying well within the boundaries.
SALMON FISHING
IN THE WELL-KNOWN RIVER WYE
within a short distance from the property is always obtainable.
Hunting with two packs. Two golf courses within easy reach.
TO BE LET ON LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Further particulars on application to the Agents to Mr. J. INGLIS, Drybridge, Hereford, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

COPSALE COURT, NUTHURST, SUSSEX.

Two miles from Southwater and four from Horsham Station, about an hour from London.
IN THE CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM HUNT.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE
on a Southern slope commanding fine views of the South Downs, and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms; two cottages; stabling for seven; garage; electric light; central heating.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
10 Acres of woodland and 46 acres of rich pasture, in all
ABOUT 66½ ACRES.
Which will be sold by Auction (unless previously sold) by
WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER
in conjunction with
JOHN D. WOOD and Co.,
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st day of May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. Solicitors: Messrs. Edwin Bozall and Kempe, 63, Ship-street, Brighton. Auctioneers: WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER, Crawley, Sussex, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

NORTH RIDING.

Fourteen miles from Richmond, four miles from Reeth, 13 and 21 miles respectively from Kirkby Stephen and Appleby. Darlington with its non-stop service to London is 26 miles. Barras Station, on the L. and N.E. Railway (Darlington and Tebay Branch), is only seven miles from the Western boundary.
IN LOTS. PART OF THE
ARKENGARTHDALE ESTATE,
NEAR REETH,
extending to about
2,912 ACRES,
being the Enclosed FREEHOLD LANDS of Arkengarthdale, Kexwith and Hope, comprising
20 CAPITAL STOCK AND DAIRYING FARMS
with Sheep or Cattle Gaits on the Moorlands, 22 Small Holdings. Accommodation Lands of from 3 to 18 Acres. Moor Allotments. "The Charles Bathurst Inn," Arkengarthdale. "The Stang Foot Inn" and Land. Hope, Arkengarthdale Corn Mill and Land. 15 Capital Cottages and four Modern Houses. The whole, excluding the Lands in hand, producing
PER £3,182 ANNUM,
which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at Darlington, on a date to be announced later.
Solicitor: Messrs. Bird and Bird, 5, Gray's Inn-square, London, W.C.1. Land Agent: Captain G. Waud-Pierey, M.C., Estate Office, Arkendale, Richmond, Yorks. Auctioneers' Offices: 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

SURREY HILLS.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF TOWN.
400ft. up on a Southern slope, commanding glorious panoramic views of Ashdown Forest.
UNDERHILLS, BLETCHINGLEY.
2½ miles from Godstone, five from Redhill and Caterham.
MELLOWED BRICK RESIDENCE in the old English style, standing in well-timbered park, approached by two carriage drives with lodge entrances; 15 bed, two bath, oak-panelled lounge and dining room, billiards, library, and two other reception rooms.
Electric light. Company's water.
HOME FARM, BAILIFF'S HOUSE, AND SEVEN COTTAGES.
In all about
125 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately) on 21st May. Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1, and Ellsworth and Knighton, 19, Exhibition-road, S.W.
Solicitors, Messrs. Morley, Shirreff and Co., 53, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

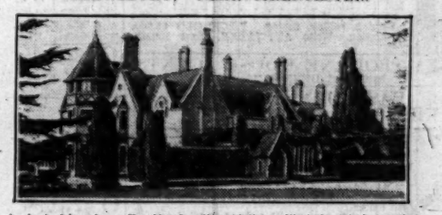
ON BEMBRIDGE LEDGE,
ISLE OF WIGHT.

IDEAL HOME FOR YACHTSMAN WITH GROUNDS RUNNING DOWN TO THE SOLENT.
This attractive RESIDENCE in perfect order and equipped with every labour-saving device, commanding magnificent views over the Solent.
Thirteen bed rooms with hot and cold basins, six bath, and four reception rooms. Garage. Two cottages.
Company's water. Gas and electric light. Central heating.
A unique feature is the
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS
with grand old oaks, Fernden Court and grass tennis court; kitchen garden, &c. The gorse hedges and walks are most delightful. In all about
13½ ACRES.
TO BE SOLD AT A
VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (61544)

18 MILES
SOUTH OF EDINBURGH.
ON A MAIN ROAD.
AT A VERY LOW PRICE
FOR EARLY SALE.
AN IMPORTANT AND HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT,
DATING BACK 500 YEARS.

800 FEET UP.
The PROPERTY occupies a fine position, amidst most beautiful wooded surroundings and hills.
LONG DRIVE WITH LODGE.
Outer and Inner Halls, six Reception Rooms, 22 Bed Rooms, and three Bath Rooms and extensive offices.
OWN LIGHTING PLANT AND CENTRAL HEATING.
STABLEYARD. GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS.
HOME FARM OR BUILDINGS.
TWO COTTAGES. CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.
EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND PARK,
including dell with stream and old yew trees.
HARD TENNIS COURT, &c.
FAMOUS AVENUE OF LIME TREES
400 years old. Grassland, woodland, &c., in all
ABOUT 80 ACRES.
The whole property is in splendid order.
Recommended from inspection by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (81140.)

By instructions of the Executors of the late Mrs. Cator.
V.W.H. & BEAUFORT HUNTS.
"TREWSBURY," NEAR CIRENCESTER.



A short drive from Kemble Junction Station. First-class train service.
THIS PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE
occupies a delightful summit position 400ft. above sea, on a
PARK OF SOME 60 ACRES,
with lodge entrances, and contains about 20 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, five reception rooms, billiard room, good offices; garage; excellent stabling; gravel and limestone soil. Telephone, good water, good gardens.
CHARMING GROUNDS.
Farm. Three lodges. Four cottages. In all about
310 ACRES,
which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately) at a later date.
Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.
Land Agent:—C. A. Felkyer, Esq., Ranger's Lodge, Charibury, Oxon.

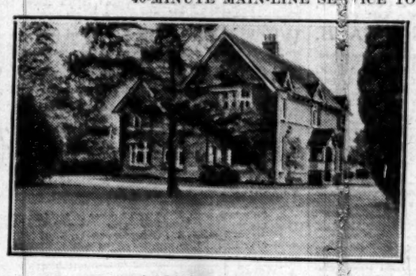
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

ON SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

40-MINUTE MAIN-LINE SERVICE TO LONDON.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE.
Only one mile from station, with long avenue drive.
Contains hall, three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and complete offices. Spacious pavilion in grounds used as billiard room; also a music room or dance hall (about 60ft. long) with stage equipment. Capital entrance lodge, garage, and farm buildings.
Electric lighting. Main water. Telephone.
Inexpensive old-world gardens, adorned with very fine specimen trees, tennis lawn, bowling green, productive kitchen garden, small ornamental lake with boathouse and rich pasture forming miniature park, in all nearly

36 ACRES. £5,250. EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Fullest details of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL

AND WEST WEYBRIDGE. 30 MINUTES TOWN.

ASTOUNDING OFFER.
TWO SIMILAR PROPERTIES JUST SOLD FOR £12,000 EACH!
OFFER OF
£3,950
INVITED!
Noted as the house with the glorious garden; four drive, three reception, ten bed and dressing, two tiled bath rooms; company's electric light, water, and gas; telephone; garage, stabling; serpentine walled kitchen; specimen timber, &c., about

THREE ACRES FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

HIGH HERTFORDSHIRE.

ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

This delightful modern RESIDENCE is in a finely-timbered miniature park and having its accommodation on two floors only. Central hall, three spacious reception rooms, and billiard room; well-planned offices; 12 or 13 bed and dressing rooms; three bath rooms; electric light; company's water and gas; gravel soil; modern drainage; beautiful mahogany doors and polished oak and parquetry floors; specimen mantels; garage for four cars; cottage; model farmery, dairy; the gardens are a beautiful feature, being finely timbered, and yet are inexpensively maintained.

ABOUT 32 ACRES FREEHOLD.
OFFERED AT ONE-THIRD OF COST.
Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

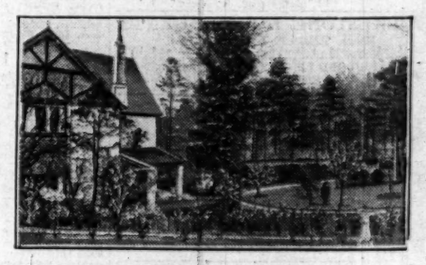
500 FEET UP IN RURAL SURREY.

30 MINUTES LONDON.

IDEAL BIJOU HOME

Easily kept up. Lounge hall, two reception, five bed, bath, excellent offices. Company's lighting and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Garage for two cars. Delightful gardens with tennis lawn, &c.

TWO ACRES.



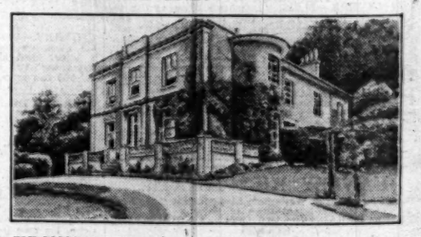
FREEHOLD, ONLY £2,600.

Full particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

FAVOURITE BUCKS. 25 MILES OUT.

HIGH UP. NEAR GOLF.

COMPACT GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE
on two floors. Entrance hall, three reception, two bath, eight bed rooms; good offices; servants' hall; electric light; central heating; constant hot water; company's water; modern drainage; garage for three cars, stabling for two horses; beautifully timbered gardens; tennis lawn; meadowland.



FIVE ACRES FREEHOLD, £3,950, A BARGAIN,
OR WITH TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES, £4,450.
Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

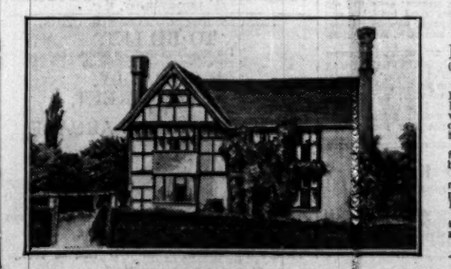
NEAR WINCHESTER. LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE

OF TONED RED BRICK AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

Lounge hall, three reception, 11-12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Several special features, including panelling and beautiful fireplaces. Electric light. Company's water. Splendid outbuildings; garage; cottage; a fine old garden with hard court, &c.
Hunting. Shooting and Fishing.
11 ACRES.
FREEHOLD.

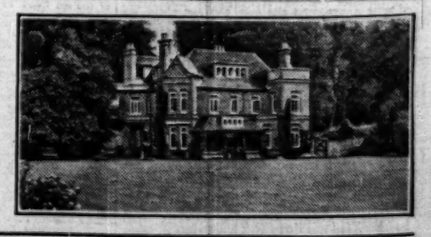
£6,500. ABSOLUTE GIFT.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.



33 ACRES.
HOUR LONDON
(One mile station; carriage drive).
For SALE, delightful ELIZABETHAN TIMBER-FRAMED FARMHOUSE, with diamond-paned windows, carved barge boards, old oak floors.
Two reception, bath room, four to six bed rooms and box room.
Secondary Residence, six rooms, bath room, &c. Telephone. Electric light. Garage. Farmbuildings.
Lovely old-world grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadow and copse.
TRESIDDER and Co., 87, Albemarle-street, W.1.

£4,000.
CHILTERN HILLS.
SOUTH ASPECT.
Almost on Golf Course, near old Town, 50 minutes London.
SEVEN ACRES.
BARGAIN PRICE.
Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, loggia; heating, lighting, and main water. Cottage, stabling, garage. Delightful Grounds. Yew Hedges.
Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.



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